The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1884—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BEE-HIVE

174 and 176 State-st.,

Directly opposite the Palmer House Entrance,

Continues to sell excellent quality

Rubbers

for Ladies, Misses, and Children,

At 19 cts.

Per pair. This is the fifth week of our great Sacrifice Rubber Sale; we have kept it up EVERY DAY without exception.

THE BEE-HIVE

SHOES

Are known all over the city for their durability. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

TOMORROW (Monday), we shall place on sale

750 Pairs of Shoes,

Manufactured by J. H. Byrnes, in Rochester, N. Y., at a price that will place them within the reach of all who value a good pair of shoes. They are all handsewed and hand-turned, partly Cuero Kid and partly French Kid:

Lot I., worth $4.50, at..$2.50 per pair.
Lot II., worth $6.00, at..$3.75 per pair.
Lot III., worth $7.50, at..$4.50 per pair.

Good Shoes Are Cheap Shoes.

Another lot of 50 Dozen John Mundell's Solar-Tip Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½, at 95 cts. per pair. (Fully worth $1.75.)

Ribbons.

Our Spring importation of Ribbons has just arrived, and we shall place same on sale TOMORROW.

We defy competition in this Department. We are determined to be the LOWEST under any circumstances.

No. 4	Satin and Gros Grain at	6c	per yd.
" 5	" " "	7c	"
" 7	" " "	9c	"
" 9	" " "	11c	"
" 12	" " "	14c	"
" 16	" " "	17c	"

BEAT IT IF YOU CAN!

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.

Morgenthau, Banland & Co.

FOR RENT.

The entire 4-story brick building, Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., 48x100 feet, now occupied by "The Leger" Newspaper; also the stores Nos. 45 and 51 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the old Chicago Gas Company, will divide either to suit tenants.

Store and basement No. 97 North Clark-st., adjoining Hotel Albany, from May 1.

Flats in Hotel Albany Apartment Building, corner Clark and Michigan-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and side-boards, and elegantly decorated throughout.

8-room frame dwelling No. 180 Throop-st., northeast corner Harrison-st.

8-room frame dwelling No. 2546 Calumet-av.

8-room dwelling No. 275 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

8-room frame dwelling No. 2442 Cottage Grove-av.

8-room brick residence No. 222 Michigan-av.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 5 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

Nails.

Will give all my customers Nails at less than market rates.

A. W. WHEELER,
141 Lake-st.

REMOVED.

Preston's Rubber Store

TO

151 LAKE STREET,

Between Clark and La Salle-sts.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments with low interest; convenient to business, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 13 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS, SILVA, 113 Dearborn-st., Agents for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

FOR SALE.

Four-story Brick Building on River-st., 33x100. It will pay 9 per cent on the purchase price.

FRANK M. ELLIOTT,
93 Fifth-av., Room 1.

WAUKESHA

WATER (Crescent Spring). CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. DELIVERED

10 Gallons for $1.00.

AGENCY.....175 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT STORE.

THIS WEEK.

Great Reduction Sale!

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTM'T.

Note the Prices Below.

300 pieces English Serges, all colors, at 10 cts. per yard; worth 25 cts.

93 pieces 48-inch Gerster Cloth, all colors, at 39 cts.; worth 65 cts.

All-Wool Col'd Cashmere at 33 cts.; worth 45 cts.

210 pieces All-Wool Billiard Cloth, 46 inches wide, at 65 cts.; worth $1.00.

395 pieces Col'd Silks, Guinet & Co.'s make, at 98 cts.; worth $1.75 per yard.

94 pieces Black Silk Velvet at 95 cts. per yard.

345 pieces Silks and Satins, all colors, at 47 cts. per yard; worth 75 cts.

45-inch All-Wool Black Cashmere at 62 cts. per yard.

Boots and Shoes.

Women's Pebble Goat Worked Buttonhole Shoes at $1.75; worth $4.00.

Women's Kid Worked Buttonhole Shoes at $1.75; worth $4.00.

Children's Grain Box-Tip Button Shoes at $1.00; worth $2.25.

Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers at $1.00.

Ladies' White Kid Slippers at $1.25.

Men's Shoes in great variety at bottom prices.

Carpet Dept.

200 Rolls Ingrain Carpets, in different patterns, at 25 cts. per yard; worth 40 cts.

50 Rolls Brussels Carpets at 50 cts.; worth 75 cts.

Extra Super Carpet at 90 cts. per yd.

Oil-Cloths in great variety at bottom prices.

Mattings at 20, 25, 35, and 40 cts. per yard.

IN OUR

Cloak and Suit Dept.

We are offering sweeping reductions to make room for Spring goods.

Fur-trimmed Dolmans at $1.50; worth $3.00.

Plush-trimmed Walking Jackets at $2.00; worth $5.00.

Astrachan-trimmed Ulsters at $5.00; worth $8.00.

Brocaded Dolmans, Fur-trimmed, from $5.00 up.

Bankrupt Store Casino.

The CASINO is now fitted up with Seats, same as any Theatre.

THIS WEEK.

PROF. GORMAN, the Famous Ventriloquist.

BELLE TELFAIR, 10 years old, in Skipping-Rope and Dance Exercises.

The Performing Canary Birds will positively appear this week.

PROF. GORMAN in Feats of Legerdemain.

LITTLE PATTI, the Child Wonder, in Operatic Selections.

ALICE CAREY and FLORENCE HAZELNIGHT in Songs of their own selections.

Tickets issued free with every purchase. Ladies and gents, bring the children. Call early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

S. SHIREK.

Hardware.

Have made large reductions on our entire line of Shelf Goods. Will offer bargains in every department.

A. W. WHEELER,
141 Lake-st.

NOTICE.

Property-owners wishing to make ready sales in any part of the city will find it to their interest to confer with us. Also buyers wishing anything in the city or country can have the entire market placed before them by us through the Daily Real-Estate Board.

PIERCE & WARE,
163 LA SALLE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS!

CORRECT STYLES! FINEST GOODS! Prices Guaranteed the Lowest!

DRISCOLL, "The Hatter,"
208 STATE STREET.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

TEETH $8 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

WHOLESALE STORES FOR RENT.

Two Five-Story Buildings, 22x80 and 40x120, with elevators, offices, etc. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av., Room 1.

A LACEY LAYOUT.

A LUXURIANT Spread of Laces.

AN UNEARTHLY STOCK of LACES.

Laces by the yard.
Laces by the hundreds of yards.
Laces by the mile.
Over twenty-five miles of Laces.

LLOYD

Has just purchased for spot cash, at ruinous sacrifices,

Three Combined Solid Stocks of Laces

The whole remnant stock of a Lace manufacturer. An importer's stock of Pillow Laces. The entire Lace stock of a large dealer retiring from business.

Three Solid Lace Stocks Combined.

Laces of Cotton.
Laces of Linen.
Laces of Silk.

The gigantic lot composed exclusively of the most popular Laces, most desirable Laces, most fashionable Laces now on the market.

MACHINE-MADE LACES. HAND-MADE LACES.

ALL IMAGINABLE STYLES OF LACES

At a mere fraction of their values. Thus equipped, 'tis with pleasure

LLOYD

ANNOUNCES

A Lively Sale of Laces,

Beginning tomorrow morning AT EXACTLY HALF-PAST NINE.

Laces at 1-2 Prices,
Laces at 1-3 Prices,
Laces at 1-4 Prices,
Laces for Almost Nothing,

And don't forget the entire lot composed wholly of the very choicest of Laces. Among the lot the following found in profusion:

Oriental Linen Torchon, Plain Silk Spanish, Spanish Guipure, Black Silk Chantilly, Silk Guipure, hand-made Antique, Madras-Point Edelweiss, Tatting Laces, Cluny Laces, Point de Venise Snowdrop, Normandy Valenciennes,

Not one whit of unsalable stock to be found in the vast aggregation. All new, all clean, all desirable, and all offered at almost nothing.

The entire stock of Cotton Laces, up to the value of 20 cts. a yard,

Condensed Into 5 Huge Lots,

All Laces in a lot sold at a uniform price, regardless of value.

LOT PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

LOT A. 1c a yd. LOT B, 2c a yd. LOT C, 3c a yd. LOT D, 4c a yd. LOT E, 5c a yd.

All goods in these lots sold by the piece only. None cut, as at these prices labor of cutting and measuring is too costly. Neither will buyers desire it done, as in many cases the price of a whole piece does not exceed the value of a yard.

A Sensational Sale of Laces

WILL THIS BE.

Irish Trimming Laces at 5 cts. a dozen.
Cotton Pillow Laces, 2 inches wide, 1c a yd.
Pillow Laces, firm and close, 6 inches wide, at 5c a yard.
Cotton Thread Laces, 1¾ inches wide, 1c a yd.
Hand-made Linen Torchon Laces at 9c; worth 20c.
Extra fine and handsome hand-made Linen Torchons, 33c; worth 75c.
All-Silk Black Chantilly Laces, 1¾ inches wide, 5c a yard; marked 18c by the dealer whom Lloyd bought out.
Black Silk Spanish Laces, lovely patterns, at only five, eight, and eleven cents a yard.
Black Silk Spanish Laces, purled edge, fully three inches wide, at only 12 1-2 cts. a yard.
A beautiful array of exquisite patterns fine All-Silk Spanish Laces, in blacks and creams, at 18, 23, 37, 49, and 56 cts. a yard—about 40 cts. on the dollar.
Silk Thread Real Guipure Laces at 29 cts. a yard; former owner had them marked at 60c.

TOMORROW,

AND TILL ALL SOLD,

A Lace Scramble at Lloyd's.

Also Tomorrow will offer:

Black Gros Grain Silk (all pure silk), beautiful black, at only 49 cts. a yard.

Manufacturer's stock Gents' Satin Puff Scarfs at half price—namely: 25 cts. each, worth 50.

Bargains in Ribbon Department

56 pcs. English Decorated Tea Sets at $3.47; worth $5.75.

Glass Tea Sets of six pieces, 19 cts.

Ladies' Button Shoes, kid foxing, glove kid tops, worked Button-holes, $1.95; worth $3.00.

Lace Lambrequins, knitted edges, at only 23 cts. each.

SO DON'T FAIL TOMORROW TO VISIT

LLOYD'S,

142 & 144 State-st.

40 Per Cent Off

Men's Fine Shoes & Boots.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S

Shoe Department MUST GO to make room for Boys' and Children's enlarged department.

40 PER CENT OFF MEANS:

$7.00 Shoes for $4.20.
$6.00 Shoes for $3.60.
$5.00 Shoes for $3.00.
$4.00 Shoes for $2.40.
$3.00 Shoes for $1.80.

Don't, O don't, lose this opportunity to improve your understanding.

Splendid assortment of Low Shoes. Buy two or three pair.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Fine Clothiers and Honest Advertisers,

Corner Madison and Clark-sts.,

OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE.

Fresh Arrivals!

Extraordinary Values

SUMMER SILKS!

Raye, Glace, and Pinhead Checks in black and white, brown and white, and all the new colors, at 37 1-2, 57, 65, 75, 85c, and $1.00.

Colored Gros Grain Silks

At $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.65. All the newest and latest colors.

Special attention to our $1.00 grade, the best in the city at the price.

ANOTHER LOT OF

Colored Satin Merveilleux,

Light, medium, and dark shades, at

45c, worth $1.00.

ALSO A LOT OF

Black & Colored Pekin Stripe Satins

At 30 Cts.

We continue to retail Standard and Reliable Makes of Black Gros Grain Silks at Wholesale prices.

Country Orders.

Sample Orders promptly and carefully executed.

Country Customers desiring to take advantage of these bargains will please order at once.

C. W. & E. Pardridge,

112, 114 & 116 State-st.

KNABE PIANOS.

REED & SONS PIANOS.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE STREET.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the world.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The Stationery, Blank-Book and Printing Business, lately carried on by

KEEN & SNELL,

160 La Salle-st.,

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by E. A. SNELL after March 1, 1884, with a new and complete stock.

Chicago, Feb. 23, 1884.

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

Funeral Services in New York—Some of the Bodies to Be Interred Elsewhere.

The Diary of Jerome J. Collins Now for the First Time Printed—A Story of Hope Deferred.

A Revival of the Charges of Criminal Mismanagement of the Ill-Starred Expedition.

LAID TO REST.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The remains of the Jeannette victims were taken today from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to the Church of the Holy Trinity in New York, where funeral services were conducted by Bishop Potter, who, in the course of his remarks, paid the following tribute to the dead: "New York has no prouder honor in all her records than that she be allowed to speak of her heroes, who have died like these." Many officers of the navy, relatives of the deceased and survivors of the expedition were present. After the conclusion of the services the bodies were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

TO BE BURIED AT CORK.

The funeral service over the remains of Jerome J. Collins, the *Herald* correspondent with the Jeannette expedition, were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning. After the services were concluded the remains of Collins and his mother were escorted by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the *Herald* Club, and other societies, and friends of the deceased, to the steamship City of Chicago, which will convey them to Ireland. They will be buried at Cork.

D. F. COLLINS, THE BROTHER.

HIS CHARGES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* will tomorrow say: D. F. Collins, brother of Jerome J. Collins, who was the *Herald* representative on the ill-starred Jeannette expedition, is here to meet the remains of the victims, and still clings tenaciously to the opinion that the expedition was criminally mismanaged and that the fate of his brother, in common with that of other members of the expedition, was the result of dissensions in the staff, which existed prior to the departure of the Jeannette. Among other things he said to an interviewer:

"It is to be feared that much of the Arctic suffering, horrible privations, and waste of valuable lives has been due to utter incompetency, incapacity, and criminal neglect. Not till the frozen Arctic graves give up their secrets, not till the 'day when all things will be known,' will the dark secrets of Arctic treachery, covered as they may be with smiling perjury, be entirely known."

He then details the organization of the expedition, and explains his brother's connection with it. At the time the expedition was made up Jerome J. Collins was at the head of the weather service of the New York *Herald*. He was anxious to continue the study of his subject within the Arctic circle, and offered to go on the expedition on certain conditions, which were that he was to be perfectly free to continue his investigations in meteorology, that he was to act as special *Herald* correspondent, and that his notes and observations were to be kept by him for the use of the *Herald* and himself personally. Mr. Collins charges that before the Jeannette sailed on her ill-starred voyage Capt. De Long and other officers had prearranged to persecute Jerome Collins, and that his subsequent ill-treatment was a result of that prearrangement. On this point Mr. Collins says: "From the information we received it appeared clear to us that not alone was my brother prevented from discharging the duties of his department on the expedition, but that every system was put in force to prevent such a course. One by one the different instruments given in his charge were removed, or he was forbidden to make use of them."

MISSING LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Mr. Collins claims that important letters and papers belonging to his brother were taken from the body, and either destroyed or secreted. He says:

"Shortly after the arrival of the survivors in this country, positive evidence was placed in my hands that some of the survivors stated that certain letters and papers were known to have been on Mr. Collins' body when he was in the ice, and that one of these letters was addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*. They said Mr. Collins, during the retreat, used the following language to Bartlett, one of the survivors: 'Bartlett, if anything happens to me, will you see that these letters get to their destination?' And I have evidence and reason to believe that the letters that were on his person have been made away with or are at the present time wrongfully in the possession of one of the survivors."

TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.

On this subject Mr. Collins says:

"Now to examine into the evidence as to Mr. Collins' treatment while on the ship. Lieut. Danenhower informed me, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the day after his arrival in this country, that the treatment Mr. Collins received on the ship made his life a perfect hell, and that if he had been subjected to the like he would have jumped overboard. That Mr. Collins' suspension was for trivial causes, and stated in detail the occurrence that led to the final prevention of the performance of any duties, and before this took place nearly every instrument of his department had been taken from him and his work obstructed in every way possible."

LEFT TO THEIR FATE.

Mr. Collins charges that De Long and his comrades were left to their fate by Melville, when their rescue could have been easily accomplished. He makes copious extracts from the evidence submitted to the Court of Inquiry at Washington to sustain his charge, and says:

"In order to get a true idea of my charge that De Long and his comrades were left to their fate by Melville, and that they all of them could have been rescued, it is only necessary to examine the testimony given before the Court of Inquiry. It will speak for itself, and will stand a lasting disgrace to the naval service. It may be smothered over and jointed together to shield the guilty, but in the end the truth will come out. It is my fixed purpose and business to get at that at all hazards."

"COLLINS' DIARY.

A TALE OF SUFFERING AND PRIVATION.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* will print the following: Among the articles found on the body of Collins is a small diary and reporter's note-book, in which are drawn a number of sketches, and which contains memoranda of the events of the journey. This is now in the hands of the brother of the deceased, who finds that it sustains him in his position. The brief notes tell plaintively the story of suffering and disaster:

AN EVENTFUL MONTH.

Events of June, 1881—Party started to Herald Island; sighted May 16; morning 31st of May boat on sled, provisions, etc., Melville, Ninderman, Bartlett, Sharwell, Erickson, Dunbar; island stated to be only fifteen miles off, S.S.W.; really over twenty-five miles. Party landed 2d of June; hoisted flag, etc.; returned end of five days; Dunbar snow-blind; some of men suffering bellyache; very bad traveling; heavy ice; overloaded; ship drifted west, and 8th broke adrift by floe parting; she was tied up in half berth. The 11th the ice closed on and crushed her; all hands on ice; ship sunk about 4 a. m., 12th. Evening 11th Captain asked me to read off meteorological log for him to copy into ship's log; did so; assisted in hauling stuff to first camp near ship; first camp pitched about 200 yards off; after turned in, floe split right across 200 yards off; after turned in, floe split right across door of our tent; turned out fively and hoisted everything farther off. Bobbed about until evening of 17th, preparing to go south; nothing ready; 18th started along beach; after a short row in boats we made about five miles, where we had dinner; we then hauled out our boats and stuff and carried them about a quarter of a mile and got within five miles of Sledge Island, where we hapled out and camped.

19th—Up at 5 a. m., after breakfast, and got under way at 6:30; cleared Island Spt. at 9 and sway S. S. W. to S. W.; wind freshened and we had to go about on account of ice; finally got through, and had a strong beam wind which raised the sea so as to make our overloaded boats take in water at every roll; ran before it a day and night.

20th—Morning; we hauled under shelter of floe piece a little and then got away; everybody wet and miserable; worked along through ice and smoother water all day until 4 p. m., when we hauled out and camped on a floe piece, very tired and exhausted.

21st—Left at 7 a. m., coasting to the N. S. W.; saw winter huts marked on chart; reached most southerly point Thaddeus Island at 4 p. m.; could not land; too shoal; put out for next small island; water very shoal; scarcely enough to float the first cutter; spent a miserable night in the shoals, tacking, backing, and filling, to clear the long, low bank that seemed to go on our starboard side parallel to the course; chilled through and sick from motion of boat; incident, anchoring with a keg of alcohol and pemmican cans; simply awful muddle; tied up at 4 a. m., Sept. 1, to piece of grounded ice until second cutter came up; had breakfast and brief rest; then off before fine strong wind to S. S. W., going sometimes six knots; lost second cutter about 2 p. m.; tied up to a floating floe piece at 4 p. m.; had supper and camped to wait for second cutter; I don't believe she will turn up until we reach the Lena, as wind so strong and drift so rapid that she can't find us; the real value of black boats and tanned sails apparent now.

IN CAMP.

2d September—Wind blowing gale from S. E.; still camped; commanding officer "played out."

3d September—Camped; Anegulu reported second cutter after dinner; she came to at the floe edge, one mile away, and Chipp with Kshue crossed men to camp to report. They got to us at 9 p. m.; we had ducks for dinner, excellent.

4th September—After breakfast hauled boats and stuff to the floe edge in towards land load; after dinner got about and run along floe edge until brought up by ice, ran through heavy sea towards land; finally got ashore on low land of Koltenoi Island and camped close to beach; came off; got overboard as we started; in afternoon built big fire and tried to dry our clothes.

5th—Fifth day foggy but calm; parties went out hunting, but got nothing; I found hut and made sketches; Alexai found Russian coin, 1840; I found many small things, all brought in; wind changed to N. W.

6th—Started along beach; after a short row in boats we made about five miles, where we had dinner; we then hauled out our boats and stuff and carried them about a quarter of a mile and got within five miles of Sledge Island, where we hapled out and camped.

7th—Up at 5 a. m., after breakfast, and got under way at 6:30; cleared Island Spt. at 9 and sway S. S. W. to S. W.; wind freshened and we had to go about on account of ice; finally got through, and had a strong beam wind which raised the sea so as to make our overloaded boats take in water at every roll; ran before it a day and night.

8th—Morning; we hauled under shelter of floe piece a little and then got away; everybody wet and miserable; worked along through ice and smoother water all day until 4 p. m., when we hauled out and camped on a floe piece, very tired and exhausted.

9th—Sea nearly calm all day; saw Stolbar Island E. S. E. way, and under oars made fair way; I raised the Semimovski Island about 3 p. m.; started for it, and nearly reached it when fog shut in, and we had

RAILWAY WRECKS.

Disaster on the Hannibal & St. Joseph—One Person Killed and Many Wounded.

A Train Blown from the Track Near Georgetown, Colo.—Other Accidents.

Crashed Through a Bridge.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Hannibal & St. Joseph passenger-train, which left here last night, was wrecked near the Chariton Bridge, about 2:30 this morning. The train had just covered the bridge when a broken rail threw the tender and baggage-car off and the smoker into the river, while the coaches and sleeper were turned over and demolished. The tender of the engine dropped back, but the engine escaped wreck. All of the coaches were badly damaged and the passengers were nearly all injured. Willie Baldwin, of this city, a boy 4 years of age, on his way to California with his parents, was instantly killed.

A passenger on the train reports the wreck as probably the worst that ever occurred on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road. The smoker and the baggage-car went through the bridge and the first coach was partly precipitated into the river, but lodged and was suspended, subsequently taking fire, the flames being extinguished with difficulty. Every coach in the train, which included two sleepers, a chair-car, a second-class car, and smoker, and Mr. Perkins' private car, was very badly damaged, and the bridge was rendered useless for the present. No portion of the train retained the rails, and two of the coaches were turned over and splintered by being dragged across the bridge. The wounded were taken to Brookfield to be cared for. The names of the injured are:

J. A. Rose and T. L. Tracy, St. Louis, slight cuts and bruises.

London Miller, wife, and daughter, of Cameron, Mo., bruised in head and limbs.

Mrs. Thomas Anderson and daughter, the former hurt in head and breast and the latter in head and arms.

David Anderson and three children, of Cameron, all more or less bruised.

B. T. Anderson, of Galesburg, face cut.

Joseph Wellhart and wife, of Canada, husband's leg cut and wife hurt in breast.

Thomas Bowen, wife, and children, of Hutchinson, Kas., cuts and bruises.

F. Fowler, of Hutchinson, Kas., hurt in feet.

Henry Keil, of Wheeling, Mo., badly cut on body.

Jacob Boser, of Chicago, and J. A. Miller, of Fort Scott, Kas., hurt in head and back.

J. M. Ruff, of Illinois, head cut.

W. J. Clark, of Illinois, slight cut and bruises.

R. Yieling, of Kansas City, side and shoulders hurt.

J. W. Huam, of Ottawa, Ind., head cut.

C. A. Atkinson, the newsboy, of Kansas City, badly hurt in arm, head, and breast.

August Winckler, of New York; A. Moore, of Yates City, Ill.; and Gus Johnson, of Galesburg, cut and bruised on legs and body.

H. S. Whitford and W. Joseph, traveling men, hurt in head and shoulder.

O. Johnson, of Shelbyville, and A. M. Brown, of Quincy, cut and bruised.

The engine had passed clear over the bridge before the accident occurred. Mr. Perkins' private car, the two sleepers, and the chair-car were thrown fully a hundred feet from the track. Five of the persons reported hurt are seriously injured, and three of them may die.

A Train Blown from the Track.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning, during a terrific wind-storm, two coaches of the Denver-bound Colorado Central train were blown from the track in the vicinity of Georgetown. Two ladies were slightly burned and several other passengers injured, but none seriously.

Three years ago, in exactly the same locality, an entire train excepting the engine was capsized by the wind and wrecked.

Smaller Smash-Ups.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning an engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad just out of the roundhouse ran on the drawbridge near the foot of Florida street before the bridge was completely closed. The bridge was badly shattered, and the engine went to the bottom of the river. William Kelly, the fireman, and Keys, the engineer, both escaped, though with serious bruises and scratches.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Freight-train No. 5 on the Illinois Central was ditched today near New Hampton. The cars were badly wrecked, but no serious injuries to the trainmen or passengers.

FAR WEST HAPPENINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—The lumber bark Lizzie Marshall, which left Port Townsend Feb. 6, is a total loss opposit Cape Flattery. She was wrecked Feb. 21. Nothing has been heard of Capt. Bagmann or the crew. S. B. Peterson is the owner.

Orders have been received at the Mare Island navy-yard to fit out the schooner Ounalaska for the exploration of Alaska. It is believed that Lieut. George M. Stoney will be placed in command.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived—The Rhynland, from Antwerp; the Americus, from Havre; and the America, from Bremen.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Arrived out—The Wyoming, from New York.

to camp on a floe piece about one mile from beach; regular hitch business; young ice making.

16th—Under way; rounded north end of island and came along west side; landed for dinner; found tracks of deer; after dinner hunting party followed deer tracks; they got one doe; missed a fawn; then hauled in and commenced to dress and cook meat; delicious fry for extra dinner and supper; some grumbling among men at delay on this island, as we have a fair wind and open sea, and are only ninety-six miles from Barken. This is our nineteenth day from the ship, and for the sake of a feed of good meat we are delaying or losing two good days.

17th (Sunday)—Camped on south end of island; parties went out hunting, but got nothing except a few ptarmigan.

IN A STORM.

18th (Monday)—Started at 7:30 a. m., and by 9 a. m. were at end of second island; fair but brisk wind; went along well together until noon, when we stopped for dinner by an ice floe; after dinner went on west; boat stove by running on floe during the difficult navigation of the floating ice; hauled her out and repaired her temporarily; patch and grease; went on with wind freshening to a very strong sea; very rough and threatening; an about 3 the boat run ahead, and we lost sight of her; second cutter astern, and out of sight at about 4 p. m.; from that forward we saw neither of these boats; about the time the second cutter disappeared the sea was running mountains, and we shipped one sea which nearly swamped us, filling our boat to the thwarts; bailed her, and had her hardly clear when she gibed and nearly capsized, breaking mast steps and disabling her; then the commanding officer had the steering oar over long enough for a sea to ship; then the oars, the sail and yard, and an old sail or sled cover tied bag-wise; the boat would not come up and ride to it, but lay in the trough of the sea all night and most of next day; I never experienced anything and hope never to know of a similar case of utter misery; wet by every sea, trembling with cold, hopeless except in the mercy of Almighty God, we sat jammed together for nearly seventy-two hours; it make no attempt to describe what we experienced. Fortunately the surgeon served out small doses of brandy twice during the first thirty-six hours, and that helped to warm us for a little while. Bailing continuously, all the hair fairly washed off my party as I sat under every sea that came over. Finally, through the mercy of God, the sea and wind moderated, and, though wet and cold, we had a respit from the utter misery of the storm. Baffling winds now kept us adrift, so that when we sighted the low coast of the Lena delta we were five nights and six days in the boat, cold and wet. Even now a new trial of endurance had to be met. The water on the coast was so shallow that the boat could not come within one and a half miles of land. We therefore lay all Friday and most of Saturday, the 17th and 18th, aground by a piece of shingle-ice, and in the afternoon of the 18th, by God's mercy, arrived at evening as a large enough hat to hold the party; remained there for night.

"THE NAVY RULE."

Monday, 20th—Made a raft in morning and crossed arm of river in small parties; much delay. Ninemiles put under arrest for mutiny; grumbling to himself; he is tried by court-martial, etc., etc.; had dinner on right bank, under bluff; went on and camped again under bluff; made a better rig for shelter by triceing up the tents as a lee and lying around them.

Tuesday, 21th—Alexzi shot a big buck. *Det Gratis!* Meat hauled in; we had eaten our second last ration of pemmican; we turned to and eat on three pounds apiece of deer meat with tea, finishing about noon; then up, and each one hauling a load of meat in addition to his old load; went ahead until night, when we camped down under the bluff, which made a fair shelter.

Wednesday, 22d—Up at daybreak, and after a long and painful march reached an old hut on the point between main river and arm leading to east or thereabouts; we camped in hut and repaired it somewhat; collected wood and built a big fire to attract attention of natives; closely packed and uncomfortable from cold.

Thursday, 20th—Doctor, self, Ninderman, and Alexzi shot a gull; made soup of him for fourteen; got wood for a fire near us; small two-mass hut up second river, which was probably made in August; fish-bait in traps nearly fresh; geese roasted and eaten; Alexzi and Ninderman fixed up a fish-line and baited hooks with bird-gut, but up to Saturday-in time no bite; our allowance of meat, one-half pound per meal, and it is not filling; a sense of void possesses me all the time; with haunting memories of former feeds; visions of plenty cross the mental sight and produce a painful reaction on the gastronomical department. Turned in close packed, and passed a cold and miserable night.

Friday, 23—Up to a meagre breakfast. Erickson's toes cut off from both feet. This is very sad, as it cripples a big, able man, and it is an end to his calling as a seaman. I hope the good and merciful God, who has preserved us so long, will bring us all out of this peril, and incline us to testify to his mercies before all men. Alexzi and Ninderman went out hunting. Other hands hauling wood. River inclined to freeze over and give us a bridge. And here ends the melancholy story.

A LETTER.

JEROME COLLINS TO DE LONG.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The following is a copy of a letter written by Jerome Collins to Commander De Long. It explains itself:

DEAR SIR: I return herewith the slip on which you require the number of thermometers duly marked. A maximum must be supplied from one of the pocket cases, as the one I had was broken during the storm on our voyage from St. Michael's to St. Lawrence Bay. A "black bulb in air" (maximum) we have not. Permit me to express some surprise that the occupant of the position of meteorologist on this expedition does not come under the operation of your strict rule of "official courtesy," a respect for which, in all transactions, you requested with so much emphasis a little while ago. The contemptuous disregard for my personal feelings as a member of the expedition, exhibited in several ways and from time to time by yourself and your fellow-officers, I can well afford to pass as unworthy of notice; but in my capacity as an employé of Mr. Bennett, and a recognized entity in the official personnel of the expedition by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I regard every act of discourtesy, official and personal, as an infringement on my rights, expressed or implied by the fact of my appointment. As a new year of work is about to begin for me it is of vital importance to me in many ways that I should understand the position I am to occupy in relation to that work to you, and to the other gentlemen associated with you. I have been aware from the commencement of the standing you were willing to accord any civilian appointed to take part in the scientific work of the expedition as a "mere accessory," to use the expression you employed to the reporter of the Washington Post in April, 1879, when interviewed by him. That was the way in which you endeavored to give tone to the statement that all scientific work required would be done by the officers of the navy. Mr. Bennett, when asked about this, said you must have been misreported. Mr. Connery reassured, with some indignation, that you never used such language. On these assurances from gentlemen who knew you, as they believed, I decided to come on the expedition, fully expecting to feel at home with a number of men who were said to be incapable of selfishness and injustice. When at San Francisco it was easy for you to tell me that you intended to do thus and so, regarding the particular work I was sent to do, and which came under the general head of physics. A competent man was employed to take charge of the collection, etc., of natural history and ethnological specimens. I was introduced by yourself and others of the officers to people in San Francisco as a person specially devoted to researches in physical science for the expedition. At the Academy of Science I made some rambling remarks which I based on the supposition that I was something more than a "mere accessory." Nothing in your conversation gave me grounds for belief otherwise, although you had ample opportunity to enlighten me, until during a general conversation held in your rooms at the Palace Hotel, in the course of which, "interviewing" by reporters coming up for discussion, you indorsed a lady's statement that the Washington *Post* interview was most faithfully and accurately reported, and that your very words were used, although the reporter did not appear to take any notes. In a minute I saw I was in a trap. Not one set by you, for you did not want anybody but navy people with you, as your manner of acting plainly showed from the start; aye, from the first day I met you at the *Herald* office. The trap was set by circumstances which will deceive any man who, trusting unreservedly to the good nature of others, throws himself heart and soul into an enterprise in which he hopes for honor or profit, or both. I had hoped for honor in coming to the Arctic, and also profitable information. I volunteered to come, leaving behind me a happy home and many kind friends and companions, and many of the things that make life worth living. I volunteered on what was believed to be an enterprise full of danger, and herein lies the big tooth of the trap. I could not under any circumstances, for any cause, almost, retreat from my post without incurring the slur of cowardice, which, you know, would be only too readily cast on any one who backed out at the last moment. Although I foresaw from the start that I was betrayed into a false position by my inconsiderate acceptance of assurances given almost without consideration that I would not be treated as a "mere accessory," I could not retreat. Had you told me the day before we sailed that I was to live in the forecastle and have the work of an ordinary seaman if I could do it, instead of being treated as a member of the cabin mess, I doubt if I could have gone back. You had and have in your power to keep, or permit to be heaped, any amount of disrespect on me socially or officially; and I was, and am, as a man with his hands tied, under the circumstances. I cannot resent. I cannot reply. I cannot resent by action. Three several times you have threatened me with an exaction of obedience "if it took every man on the ship," in the discussion of purely suppositious cases of discipline. On when I had taken part in one or two cases in which I felt aggrieved by others, you became at once the apologist of one party, and did not wish to hear anything about the other. Lately things have been going on rushingly. In my official capacity I am to infer, by the withdrawal of several instruments from time to time, that I have either neglected or do not possess the ability to use them. First, the magnetic instruments one by one, then photographic apparatus, which was specially given in my charge, to which all had free access by the exercise of your important "official courtesy." Then I was ordered to have four Six's thermometers ready for use. I got them ready, and requested of you that when they were to be used I would be present, as fixing them was a slow and difficult job. You said: "Certainly, Mr. Collins." But, in some time after, and long after you gave me, through Mr. Chipp, to understand that the deep water taste suspended last fall, by your order, would be resumed, you told me to turn over to you the sal-inometer, etc., as you wanted to make some experiments with the sea water. I found next day that you had resumed the water tests, and that I was wholly ignored in connection with them, notwithstanding your "Certainly, Mr. Collins." I was directed to give Dr. Ambler the Daniels hygrometer, which I did. I don't believe he has used it, since no explanation, such as a kindly courtesy would suggest, has been given to me, no more than if I was a lamp-trimmer in the fireroom. Yet, if I wanted a little hot water to make tea for my luxurious breakfast during the mid-watch, official courtesy demands that I must go to Mr. Melville about it. Don't you suppose I am as sensitive as yourself, or Melville, or anybody else when I am treated with official discourtesy? You think you can do with me as you please now, and laugh at the future. You are making a mistake common to men of your disposition and habits of self-complacency.

JEROME J. COLLINS.

CABLE NOTES.

At Vienna placards ask the people how long they will let the Monarch live.

Several tribes in the neutral territory between Russia and Afghanistan solicit Russian protection.

Deasy, a Nationalist, is elected member of the Commons for Cork—2,150 against 1,153 for Goulding, the Conservative.

The report that Leigh Smith was to make an Arctic expedition in the summer in a vessel built for the purpose is untrue.

G. Harris Heap, American Consul-General at Constantinople, is appointed a delegate to conduct the negotiations of America with Turkey regarding the new tariff.

The Permanent Committee of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the measures proposed by the Government for the repression of Socialism.

At London the court has granted Lord Garmoyle two weeks' additional time to prepare his defense in the breach-of-promise suit brought by Miss Fortescue. Miss Fortescue is anxious for an early trial.

A serious encounter is reported in the Don Cossack country between the peasants and military. Several were killed and wounded. Further fighting is feared. Reinforcements have hastened forward from Cherkask.

At Lima, Peru, the representatives of the European Powers had a conference yesterday to prepare a protest against one clause in the treaty of peace. The protesting Powers have decided to follow the program to be presented by England and France.

The latest advices from Tonquin state that the French gunboats are taking positions in the waters of Tonquin Delta so as to be able to support the attack on Bacninh. A reconnoissance from Hanoi disclosed the fact that the Black Flags occupy Hunghoa and the mouth of the Black River.

An explosion of limelight in a hall at Oldham, England, last night while a children's entertainment was being given caused great excitement. All the lights were extinguished and a terrible panic took place. The children rushed down-stairs. One was suffocated and nine others were removed in an unconscious condition.

CHICAGO ART NOTES.

A. Payne's latest portrait is that of Dr. Merrick, of Hinsdale, a man of dark complexion, self-poise, and silence, according to report, and if the report be true the artist has faithfully reproduced his subject. A portrait of Mr. Payne by himself is an accurate likeness, though lacking in strength in the same proportion that reflected lights differ from direct.

At the Chicago Artists' Supply Company Mr. Hammarskiöld has so rearranged the rooms as to afford much more space for the display of pictures. He has within a few days sold Miss Leona Miller's head of a hound, a very clever bit of painting, and among other things has on hand a fruit-piece by Virginia Day, and a curious flower-panel by Mrs. Caired, an English artist, the latter showing some fine work and some questionable taste.

"Medora," in an "Evangeline" attitude, seated on a cliff and gazing intently over the blue waters of the Mediterranean in search of her Conrad, is upon Gean Smith's easel. After having finished the piece according to his original conception, the artist remarked that, if the original looked like his copy he didn't blame Conrad for not being in a hurry to get home, and immediately proceeded to make some important changes. "Ready to Go" and "Winter" are character pieces, and they are also portraits, the first representing a young lady dressed for the street and waiting for her escort, and the other a girl muffled in furs with a suggestive pair of skates depending from her arm.

FENCE-CUTTING.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A San Antonio dispatch to the *News* says: The investigation in Medina County, under supervision of District-Attorney Wallace scores seventy-odd complaints against parties charged with cutting pasture fences, burning fencing, carrying arms, and with conspiring to take life. The great majority have been approbended and are now in duress in default of bond. The jail in Medina County cannot hold all. The official courage, zeal, and capacity of the District-Attorney is the subject of general eulogistic comment. The investigation originated with him and antedates the assembling of the special session of the Legislature. It is confidentially asserted that the character of the investigation gathered insures the conviction of each and every one arrested. The moral effect of the investigation is felt throughout this entire section of Texas.

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Col. Thomas Worthington, of Ohio, died today.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England Alarmed at Russia's Steady Progress Toward the Indian Frontier.

Confusion of Authority Among the Commanders Operating Against the False Prophet.

A Triple Hanging—"Plon-Plon's" Address to His Adherents—Bismarck-Lasker.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

ENGLAND ALARMED AT HER GREAT RIVAL'S STEADY MARCH TOWARD INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has now directed Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at St. Petersburg, to ask of the Russian Government an explanation full and explicit of their annexation of the Merv Oasis. Minister Thornton is at the same time to protest against this action as a breach of the assurances given to England by the Czar Alexander. Besides extending an English protectorate over Beliochistan the Government propose to send a military commission to Herat to ascertain the exact boundaries of Afghanistan and the condition of border line defenses. It will be its duty further to learn about the route between Saraohs and Herat, Balkh, and other districts of Northwestern Afghanistan.

The India Council after discussing a plan for the immediate occupation of Kandahar and Herat, have decided to occupy Kandahar. The Government has sent Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, instructions to reinforce the garrison upon the northwestern frontier of India, and to send troops to Quetta and Kandahar. The English agent at Kabul is negotiating a new treaty with the Ameer, which proposes to give the Ameer further subsidies than those which he receives at present on condition of the complete submission of foreign relations to English control.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

DIVIDED AUTHORITY OF THE ENGLISH LEADERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—The most recent advices from Suakin indicate great uncertainty in the movements of Gen. Graham's forces at Trinkitat, which is due to the absence of instructions from the home Government. Gen. Stephenson, commander-in-chief of the English forces in Egypt, who is at Cairo, Admiral Hewitt, and Gen. Graham find their operations hampered by confusion of instructions. Admiral Hewitt holds the chief command at Suakin, Gen. Graham that of the proposed relief expedition to Tokar. But neither the war office nor the authorities of the home guards have decided whether Admiral Hewitt, Gen. Graham, or Gen. Stephenson directs the combined movements of the naval and military expedition. Gen. Stephenson has taken the responsibility of suspending the order for the advance against the rebels under Osman Digma, pending the decision of this question by the home Government.

A CITY SOLD.

The refugees from Tokar maintain that Macaur Bey, the Civil Governor of Tokar, sold the surrender. He has all the while been an advocate of submission to the Mahdi. Macaur sent with his agent a number of malcontent soldiers to hold a conference with Osman Digma. Macaur himself had had a previous secret meeting with the rebel leader. The party, after feasting with the rebels, took back presents and promises of plunder to the garrison, who thereupon agreed to join the Mahdi.

Gen. Graham reports that his force is in splendid condition. He is desirous of attacking the rebel chieftain.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Osman Digma is reported to be at Teb with a large force and eager for a fight.

Col. Burnaby, the correspondent of the *Post*, telegraphs from Suakin that three courses are open to the English. First, the recapture of Tokar and the chastising of the enemy if encountered; meanwhile to recover and decently inter the remains of Capt. Moncrieff, Consul at Suakin. Secondly, to try and attack Osman Digma, the leader of the rebels, and disperse his forces. Thirdly, to ship troops to Massowah, and from there attempt to the relief of Kassala, and, after doing this, march to Khartoum. He advises the use of the Indian troops stationed at Aden.

Admiral Hewitt, Baker Pasha, and Gen. Graham have started for Trinkitat.

The *Times'* Cairo dispatch says: There is little doubt Gen. Gordon would forthwith resign if the confirmation of his doings depended upon a vote of the House of Commons.

Gen. Stephenson has telegraphed to London for orders, but has as yet no answer. Meanwhile Gen. Graham has been directed to hold Trinkitat. Baker Pasha now wears the British uniform for the first time since his retirement from the army.

GORDON'S MANIFESTO.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 23.—Gen. Gordon's manifesto informs the insurgents that the Sultan, the Commander of the Faithful, intends to dispatch a great army to conquer the country.

Gordon exhorts them to accept his offers of peace in order to preserve themselves from Turkish invasion.

TRIPLE HANGING.

EXECUTION OF THREE ASSASINS.

PESTH, Feb. 23.—Paul Sponga, Berecs, and Pitely, the three men who murdered Count von Szekhely, President of the Court of Cassation at Ofer, last March, were hanged this morning. A great mob collected about the prison last night and cheered the prisoners. The police dispersed it.

[March 29 Buda-Pesth and Vienna were horrified by the news of the murder of one of the highest Hungarian State officials and a distinguished politician—George von Majlath von Szekhely, President of the Hungarian Upper House, Chief Judge of the Royal Court, and President of the highest Court of Appeal. He had been till near midnight in company with his daughter and his son-in-law, Count Edward Pallavicini, who occupy the second floor of his house, and then retired to his apartments on the first floor. At 6 a. m. his servant, who slept close by, raised an alarm. The murdered man was found on the floor, with his hands bound, and all the marks of violent strangulation. The crime was evidently not effected until after some strenuous resistance had been overcome. The window looking out on the road which leads up to the upper Town of Buda was found open and broken, and a strong cord was hanging out of it. The writing-table, desks, and drawers were open, and the purse, watch, and rings of the deceased were missing.

As a Knight of the Golden Fleece Herr von Majlath had gone up to Vienna for the Easter Sunday celebration, accompanied by his wife. He had returned two days before the murder, but without the lady. His three sons were also absent from home. The eldest, the official Chief in the County of Gran, had been in Pesth, but left when his father arrived; so that, with the exception of his son-in-law and daughter on the second floor, the President was quite alone on the first floor, the servant being on the ground floor. His residence, a roomy, palatial building of the last century, including a spacious courtyard, lies with one front in the main street of the upper town of Buda, while the other, built over and almost on the old inclosure wall of the upper town, rises straight up from the Albrecht road, which leads to the upper town, overlooking the Danube and the city.

The police at once had positive information that the assasin was an Italian, named Sponga, formerly an apothecary's assistant, lately out of employment. He was at once traced to Presburg, where his arrest was made day before yesterday. He fired five shots at his captors, but no one was injured. He then shot himself in the mouth, inflicting a severe wound. He confessed his guilt.

Many years ago the Count von Majlath was stabbed and robbed by a servant, who escaped to New York.]

"PLON-PLON."

AN AUDIENCE GIVEN THE BONAPARTIST DELEGATES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prince Napoleon ("Plon-Plon") and his son Prince Victor Napoleon gave an audience this morning to eighty delegates from the Bonapartist committees formed for the purpose of considering the question of revision of the Constitution. Replying to their address, Prince Napoleon said: "Your presence here proves that when it is necessary to defend national sovereignty and the rights of the people a Napoleon can always be called upon. I am happy to have my son at my side. It is a confirmation of the union of my family and shows it is impossible to separate father and son or separate a Napoleon from the cause of the people. Bad faith existing in some quarters has misrepresented the pacific and perfectly legal agitation our party is pursuing. The Constitution of 1876, imposed upon the country by Orleanist intrigue, which subordinated everything to Parliament and handed over the government of the country to irresponsible majorities, is the cause of present ills, the symptoms of which are becoming alarming. I trust you will not listen to the few individuals who are preaching a narrow, bombastic, seditious policy, but that you will follow a great and loyal policy which shall revindicate the right. Place yourselves at the head of this revision movement. The country will follow you. I speak neither on behalf of myself nor of my son, but the principle I represent. To the people alone belongs the right of constituting the Government by the choice of a man for the head whom it deems capable among the nation."

BISMARCK—LASKER.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lasker incident continues the most prominent topic for newspaper discussion. The *North German Gazette* says: "The opposition press has not even attempted to oppose by arguments based upon facts the attitude assumed by Bismarck toward the Lasker resolution. We maintain that the dispatch containing the resolution was couched in the most considerate tone. The document does not even criticise the attempt made to demand of the leading Minister of a foreign Government an official glorification of the leader of the opposition. In preparing the dispatch Bismarck was evidently guided by the idea that a majority of the American Representatives had not known Lasker. We shall not err in assuming the initiative to the introduction of the resolution in the House of Representatives was due to the direct or indirect influence of Lasker's German partisans. The Representatives passed the resolution with the simple intention of pleasing Germany. The intention of glorifying a German of anti-Government tendencies is of course not to be sought among American Representatives, but among German partisans of the Secessionist or Progressist type. From the standpoint of German policy it would have been absolutely impossible for the Government to take part in an attempt to make political capital out of Lasker's death for party purposes, for which the partisans of the deceased have abused the event."

The *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) says: "We regret that the *Cologne Gazette* is alone among the Liberal papers in expressing the opinion that Minister Sargent will not enjoy the same general popularity as his predecessors. The other Liberal journals have joined with the foreign press hostile to Germany for the purpose of creating public opinion in America against the German Government."

A DENIAL.

The report that a naturalized German-American who returns to Germany is subjected to military duty is pronounced absolutely untrue. It is pointed out that it has been a long time since the United States Government has had cause to complain of such treatment, which would be a violation of the treaties.

MINISTER SARGENT.

Sargent, the American Minister, is the object of much sympathy on the part of members of the Chamber of Deputies and other persons of note, who express disapproval of the attacks made upon him by the Conservative press.

PARLIAMENT.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—There is another Cabinet Council at Downing street. It is said that the action of the Irish National members on the late division has considerably modified the intentions of the Government respecting concessions to Ireland in the new Reform bill, and that this topic was the chief one discussed today. I do not believe it. Egypt and Egypt alone claimed the attention of the Premier and his Cabinet—quite enough in all conscience for one day's deliberation.

THE IRISH.

Mr. M. Brooks, M. P. for Dublin City, will introduce a bill—of which notice will be given Monday—on the subject of the disabilities of the Irish Lord-Lieutenantcy. The bill will provide that Roman Catholic peers should no longer be ineligible for appointment to the office of Viceroy. Mr. Brooks is himself a Protestant, and the bill is backed by two other Protestant members—Mr. W. Shaw and Mr. Findlater. Until very recently the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland was closed to Catholics, and now the reigning monarch, the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Viceroy of Ireland are the only positions of State legally barred to members of that creed. Practically, however, there is abundant exclusiveness.

The Irish party in Parliament will make their first practical effort of the session next week, Parnell's amendment to the address having been merely an appeal to public opinion. Mr. Barry will introduce his Land-Act-Amendment bill, which will consist mainly of three provisions, the enforcement of the Healy clause, the inclusion of leaseholders in the bill, and the fixing of judicial rent back to the date of application to the court.

The vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address has by no means disheartened the Irish Parliamentary party. Speaking to a prominent member this forenoon I received a hint of the inside tactics. The amendment was not introduced with the hope of carrying it, but simply as a legitimate opportunity of challenging the Irish policy of the Government for the information of the country. Among the papers presented to the House of Commons within the last few days, were: Correspondence with the United States Government respecting the sentence passed on O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey; correspondence concerning the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington of May. 8, 1871; and further correspondence on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the projected Panama canal.

THE BISHOPS.

There was a motion placed on file in the House of Commons this morning by Mr. Willis, Q. C., in reference to the exclusion of Bishops from the House of Lords. It is an exact transcript of a motion laid before the Long Parliament March 20, 1641, and runs as follows: "That the legislative powers of Bishops in the House of Peers in Parliament is prejudicial to their spiritual functions, injurious to the Commonwealth, and fit to be taken away by bill." In this connection it may be said that there is every probability that before the session closes the old question: "What is the use of a House of Lords?" will crop up again and raise the whole issue of hereditary legislation in general as well as the one of spiritual privilege.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

THE PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—The Pope, through the Papal Nuncios to the European Courts, is making representations against the proposed conversion by the Italian Government of the real property of the propaganda into Italian rentes. All the religious orders at Rome have been convoked. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of property under the conversion. This statement will show that the property under consideration must be offered for sale, and that bonds will be given in exchange for it, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the doubtful security of the Italian exchequer. The wost feature of the case is that the property must be sold greatly below its value, while a heavy tax, equal to one-third the interest, is laid upon the proceeds. The Nuncios are directed to appeal against the conversion as robbery of the church.

STANLEY AFRICANUS.

The Brussels International African Association has decided to maintain Mr. Henry M. Stanley in command of the Congo country. Gen. Gordon will be sent on an independent mission. The King of the Belgians has sent Mr. Stanley a letter filled with expressions of satisfaction and confidence in view of the results of his labors.

THE QUEEN.

It has been arranged that the Queen will start for the Continent the first week in April. The exact date will be kept a secret, as also the route by which she goes, as the Queen is still troubled with fears of a possible outrage. She will make the voyage in the royal yacht Osborne, which will have the ships Alberta, Enchantress, and Galatea as an escort. The Queen will be away from England a month, the greater part of the time at Darmstadt, where she goes to attend the wedding of her niece, the Princess Victoria of Hesse.

MASONIC.

The reelection of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons, which will occur the 5th of March, will be the occasion of a great Masonic ceremonial.

DECLINED A PEERAGE.

Sir Henry Brand, on resigning the Speakership of the House of Commons, was offered a Peerage, but declined the honor. It has been the rule for the Speaker on retiring to go to the House of Lords. Sir Henry's reason for refusing is that he is the heir of the old Barony of Dacre, which would be merged in the new title. He accepts the pension of £2,000 yearly.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected a member of the committee of the Carlton Club. This is another step toward the realization of what recent events seem clearly to indicate as his great ambition—namely: to take the place of Sir Stafford Northcote as the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons.

THE WEEK IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—Its characteristic bad luck still pursues the Gladstone Cabinet in Egypt. The fall of Tokar is aggravated by the circumstances which attended it. The garrison had plenty of food and ammunition, knew of the early approach of the British, and had heard the firing of their gunboats. The inference is that they preferred to surrender themselves to their fellow Moslems rather than be rescued by Christian foreigners. The position of the Government with regard to the now anticipated expedition is awkward to the degree of absurdity. Immediate withdrawal would plunge all Europe in war. Jingo critics urge an attack on Osman Digma just for the sake of showing fight, but others object that this might endanger Gordon Pasha's pacific mission. On the other hand the special correspondents, who are all naturally warlike, send alarmist rumors of the spread of the insurrection to Massowah, and urge the necessity for some immediate and energetic action. In the meantime Gen. Gordon's action, though almost extraordinarily successful, seriously embarrasses the Prime Minister. An anti-slavery outory is easily raised in England, and always provokes fierce outbursts of feeling, and Gen. Gordon's proclamations have an ugly look of encouraging slavery. The rational explanation is probably that Gen. Gordon has to endure what he cannot cure, and says so with characteristic frankness. The Conservatives, however, are working the oracle, and Mr. Gladstone is nightly badgered with awkward questions in Parliament. The fight, nevertheless, is virtually over. The fact upon which Conservatives so scornfully comment—namely: that the most damaging speeches against the Government were made by Liberals like Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, and that at least half the party disapproved Mr. Gladstone's policy while they voted to sustain him, is the strongest proof that the cohesion of the Liberals will remain unbroken in the present Parliament. Determined to go to the country on the franchise ticket, and on that alone, they will stand by the Government, no matter what happens.

The Conservative opposition in the meantime is greatly disheartened. Their hopes were very high on this Egyptian business, and they are proportionately disappointed with the disastrous result. Sir Stafford Northcote is very naturally selected as the scapegoat of the occasion, and several influential Conservative wire-pullers have written to the newspapers to openly denounce the dual control of the party and to demand the frank recognition of Lord Salisbury as the supreme leader, with Lord Randolph Churchill as his first lieutenant in the House of Commons.

The contest at Brighton started by Mr. Marriott, a Liberal, who, having turned Conservative, resigned immediately after voting against Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian division, excites much interest as a fair test of public feeling, especially as the constituency is a notoriously fickle one.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is regarded as having acted very adroitly in making his first speech in the House of Lords on the workmen's dwellings question. With all his libertinage, he has a keen eye for the means of getting popularity. He watches and adopts the current sentimental crazes, and dines at journalistic clubs like the Savage to square the press. As an orator the Prince is not a success. His rhetoric is peculiar. He speaks with a heavy guttural accent, like a German who has learned English.

CLEMENCEAU.

Dr. Clemenceau has been laboriously lionized by the Liberal leaders and has seen the inside of a great many more rich than poor houses. His stay was much too short to allow of any real investigation into the condition of the working classes, and a German paper makes the malicious observation that the visit to England was in imitation of Gambetta's never-realized project. And is the fig-leaf which conceals personal ambition.

THE LASKER EPISODE.

The English press generally condemn the brutality of Bismarck's letter on the Lasker resolution. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks in the semi-official press on Minister Sargent's American career. While the *Times*, ignorant of the famous personality of the Hon. Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree, makes the unconsciously-amusing comment that as the name of the projector of the resolution is Scott he is presumably a sensible man.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

The discussion on the annexation of Merv by Russia is tame in Parliament and the press, but trouble is ahead, as the Russian and English Empires are now practically at each other's frontiers, Afghanistan being under an English protectorate.

GARMOYLE—FORTESCUE.

The papers are still full of the Garmoyle-Fortescue scandal. Garmoyle has £2,000 a year in his own right, and the general expectation is that he will lose half of it. The defense will probably be that the jilted lady herself jilted a socially inferior suitor in order to catch the future Earl, and perhaps there may be evidence of certain opera-bouffe freaks in the bosom of the Cairns household which nearly broke the hearts of the puritanic father and mother. Garmoyle's letters, on the other hand, are expected to be highly amusing. William Schenck Gilbert, the dramatist who is Miss Fortescue's patron, contemplates making money for himself and her by bringing her out in an emotional play, but few people think the young lady's talents above the level of the prettily-dressed fairy.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Brandon Matthews' new play, of which there were such exalted expectations, has totally fizzled out.

John L. Toole is giving a splendid advertisement to Wilson Barrett's "Claudian" by a clever burlesque in which he wears a false Roman nose modeled by Richard Belt, the hero of the great sculpture case.

Lawrence Barrett is written down in some English papers through the follies attributed to him by some American journalists. Mr. Labouchère in *Truth* comes to his rescue by declaring him a quiet and unassuming gentleman.

The throat of scandal is hoarse with ugly comments on the late so-called peasant festival. The universal verdict of the society journals is that there was never such a display of paint and powder, of doddering old Duchesses and rickety Marchionesses tight-laced, powdered, and painted, down to giggling youthfulness, while the young and pretty women are denounced for the too wanton revelation to which they are said to have made of their charms. Lady Wolseley, formerly Miss Murphy of California, was dressed in the most magnificent peasant costume ever dreamed of, and went about selling popcorn and giving no change. Mary Anderson, with characteristic discretion, promised to go, and then pleaded illness, though she was able to visit the Speaker's gallery in the Commons on one of the nights of the festival. The epitome of the whole business is, that charity has become the cloak for the display by fashionable ladies of the manners of an unmentionable section of their sex.

Mr. Buckle, the new editor of the *Times*, is a very young man for the post, being barely over 30. He won plenty of prizes at Oxford, wrote the prize poem, acted for some time as Chenery's assistant, and is generally regarded as an extremely bright fellow.

A heartless critic suggests that the cover of the Queen's book ought to have been brown, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* replies that Princess Beatrice designed the artistic binding. The book is already dead.

It is a notable sign of the times that Lord Ernest Hamilton, an aristocratic Conservative candidate for a popular constituency, had last week to pledge himself against any allowances to the Queen's grandchildren. The Lordling added, with a sigh, that Her Majesty's family was certainly very prolific.

The people of Brighton, which was practically made by George IV., have a statue without an inscription, and Labouchère suggests an extract from Greville's diary, in which the Monarch is called a most contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog.

London wine-merchants are badly off, owing to the decrease in the consumption of all wines except claret and champagne, but the whisky trade flourishes. A Scotch train the other day consisted of twenty-four cars laden entirely with whisky.

There is mourning over the prospect of the Duke of Marlborough's pictures going to Berlin, where a big appropriation was recently secured from Parliament for an artistic purpose carefully concealed. The Duke meantime has again appeared in the courts, his paramour, Lady Aylesford, being engaged in litigation with her husband, who is now ranching in the Staked Plains of Texas.

The Parisians intend to name a street after Darwin, and Tyndall is denounced as veering in politics from Liberal to Conservative and vice versa with unphilosophic self-contradiction and suspicious frequency.

THE PARISIANS.

A SNEER AT FOREIGN MILLIONAIRES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—The Mackey-Meissonier incident has led to the determination to give an art banquet to M. Meissonier. Arrangements are being completed for a large concourse of artists, littérateurs, and several military celebrities. The *Figaro* has a two-column leader upon the affair. It says: "Foreign millionaires have rights to be received amongst us so long as they employ their wealth in purifying the artistic genius of France and not in destroying its productions by ax blows. One might avenge oneself on his bootmaker by paying his bill and throwing the goods in the fire, but to treat in this fashion a great artist, an illustrious old man with an irreproachable artistic conscience, is to attack the genius of the country and its respect for the men who make it illustrious." This article of *Figaro* reflects the feeling of Parisian society, but the Anglo-American circle do not share in the excitement.

THE CARD-SCANDAL.

Louis Monvoisil, the servant of the Petit Cercle Club in the Rue Royale Paris, resolutely maintains his denial that he had any accomplices in the card-swindle. He defies the police to prove that he did make the 80,000 francs found in his possession by loans to members of the club. The club decided at a recent meeting to postpone dealing with the scandal at present and to continue the existing committee in authority until April 15. Many members are dissatisfied with this decision. The names of the culprits are a matter of club gossip. An influential party of the club urges immediate dissolution and reconstitution of the club as the best means of purification. The *Gaulois* advises the culprits, all men of rank, to save the honor of their relatives by blowing out their brains.

THE ABSCONDING SHYLOCK.

Arthur, the absconding money-changer of Paris, has been traced to Havre en route for America. Warrants have been issued for his arrest. Col. Villiers, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, deposited 20,000 francs with Arthur the day before for Anglo-American residents.

KRAPOTKINE.

The friends of Prince Krapotkine have renewed their appeal to President Grévy to release the Prince from prison. The Prince, writing from his prison at Clairvaux, says: "My last forces are failing under the scurvy, which I contracted in the St. Paul Prison at St. Petersburg. I am so feeble that I can hardly write."

MADAGASCAR.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—In the Deputies de Lanessau questioned the Government concerning affairs in Madagascar. Primo-Minister Ferry appealed to de Lanessau's patriotism to desist from pressing the question. At the proper time the Government will disclose all.

De Lanessare insisted upon a reply. Ferry denied that the expedition was one for conquest. The question was one merely of enforcing the rights of gendarmery belonging to great nations over an inferior country. Peyron, Minister of Marine, was also questioned. He made a statement similar to Ferry's. De Lanessare then changed the question into an interpellation. Ferry demanded that the debate be postponed. De Lanessare insisted upon the immediate discussion. Ferry replied that negotiations were proceeding with the Hovas. Discussion of the question was now untimely. The debate was ultimately adjourned a fortnight.

ARTISTIC AND LITERARY.

THE STAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cable.]—Mary Anderson has abandoned all intention of taking the Drury Lane Theatre. She will make a tour of the provinces after finishing her engagement at the Lyceum. Mr. Belt, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of Miss Anderson for the Princess of Wales. Miss Anderson is earning additional popularity by arranging performances at the Drury Lane Theatre in aid of the

NEW YORK.

rthur Jr. Said to Be Enam-
d of a Chorus Girl.

oncern of the President at His
nations—Wall Street Advice.

TER A. ARTHUR JR.
S FOR PRETTY CHORUS GIRLS.
Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Several of
s of the Bijou Opera-House have
aid, brought a number of prom-
on to the verge of matrimony.
uckiest in this respect is a
who, they say, has captured the
r A. Arthur Jr. Mr. Arthur ex-
of the principals of the company
is well acquainted a desire to
Nulty, and an introduction was
rought about. Since then Mr.
en visited the Bijou.
it has heard lately, it is said, of
of his son to Miss McNulty, and,
son of the Fortescue-Garmoyle
rt, he has caused inquiries to be
find out whether there was any
at young Arthur was sincerely
d to make her an offer of mar-
resident has communicated with
it, and has had assurances that
sent danger in that quarter.
age of the Bijou Theatre there
of gossip over the frequent visits
lished young man to the back-
atre.

SCOE CONKLING.
ALLEGED INTERVIEW.
Feb. 23.—[Special.]—In two of
newspapers there appeared to-
interview with Roscoe Conkling.
St. Louis, and was published
he *Globe-Democrat* of that city.
n by the Rev. John Snyder,
f the Unitarian Church of
o has recently been making
ons in the East. Dr. Snyder is
th an inquiring mind and liberal
fond of the theatre and much
ng for the press. When Mr.
asked today about the authen-
erview, that gentleman exhibited
gram he had just sent to a gen-
ouis in response to a similar in-
s to cover the case:
eb. 23, 1884.—Answering your tele-
e you to say that a person, whose
atch, was brought by a member to
e New York Club, where I was
nner one Sunday, and intro-
a clergyman, who wished
quaintance. Some casual talk took
ecial, without a thought that the
as a reporter or anybody but a
a favorable opinion of himself.
interview must relate to this inc-
rpous and stupidly untrue in many
ROSCOE CONKLING.

WALL STREET.

THE STOCK MARKET.
Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The *Herald's*
says: "Fitted in between two
iness on 'Change today was as
intom slices of meat usually in-
en the two layers of bread that
nch-room sandwich. Taking the
ood day's transactions as a cri-
was today absolutely next to
For a good part of the morn-
e had recourse to old war-songs
e amount of horse-play to kill
ch lay heavy upon their hands
ence of orders. This being the
hardly be expected that much
of today's market except that it
teady, dragged drearily for the
the session, and finished fairly
onally lower. Nevertheless there
of news worth recording. Read-
reat strength, selling up to 60¾
hases of a prominent speculis-
ob, for the moment, was supposed
a commission agent for some
Dealers who keep the run of
y he bought some 50,000
for Vanderbilt or Gould, though
prepared to say for which.
he market generally that had it
e strength of the coal shares the
have been put up at the board-
without injury to anybody.
simple swapping of jackets.
uincy declares its usual quar-
of 2 per cent, payable March 15.
ipped today, but we hear that
0 in double-eagles have been
xport by the Steamer City
Monday. Keep, of the
Rose, is in town, and
of the company will be
, when the usual quarterly divi-
r cent will be declared and the
statement rendered. It is said
will show a handsome increase
er that for the same time last
iness of the New York Central
ear ending Sept. 30, 1883, is re-
something over $30,000,000. Bo-
ems mentioned the market was
news likely to affect prices.

ERIOUS CONFERENCE.
RTS THE NEW YORK LEADERS.
Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Senator
, of Illinois, and ex-Senator J.
Colorado, arrived at the Fifth
this morning together. They
ached the hotel when ex-Senator
t and another well-known poli-
Western part of the State climbed
e apartments of the Illinois-
little later ex-Gov. Cornell sent
he room, and soon his towering
ed behind its door. Through-
political heads were close to-
rely time was taken by any of
visit the dining-room. The
ral prominent city politicians
e door, but their senders re-
orridor. There was an air of
the room which many of the
who are in the city "investi-
nxious to penetrate, but with-

OTHAM ITEMS.
of Gen. Ord left Havana yes-
York.
published yesterday to the ef-
Grant was out driving Friday
W. W. Evans, Miss Evans, and
that an accident was caused by
ing in contact with a street-car-
house in East Sixty-sixth street
st night that the General was
time Friday afternoon with his
d that no accident occurred
He is unacquainted with any
me of W. W. Evans.
ng of the Grand Army of the
eld last night in Brooklyn to
aid the veteran soldiers of the
in their efforts to raise funds
me for the disabled soldiers
. A committee was ap-
ide upon the best means
ney for the purpose and a
ed recommending that a grand
e given. Henry Ward Beecher,
reside and J. W. Foster, Chap-
the Grand Army, will deliver

ING ROBBERIES.
a North Side contractor, was
on a Larrabee street car.
he car at Fifth avenue,
r and conductor were chang-
wo men who were in the
and committed the robbery.
money a package of valuable
. The conductor, hearing the
gned to reenter the car, but
before his arrival. Henry
rrested on suspicion of being
ors.
Delzie, Ia., was robbed of $4
resident town at State and
ets by Con. Healey, a well-
he latter ran into the arms of
who arrested him.

SHBURN WILL CASE.
Minn., Feb. 23.—The District
ersed Judge Ulland's decision
n will case which granted the
the property. This coincides
of the Supreme Court of Wis-
e case relative to Gov. Wash-
n that State.

T FOREST FIRES.
Feb. 23.—A tremendous fire
he cedars at the falls on the
ess it rains, the best part of
county will be burned.

LAWLESS SALOON-MEN.

They Resolve to Defy the Law and to Raise Another Legislative Corruption Fund.

An Irish Saloonkeeper's Lawyer Makes an Assault on Mr. Hesing, Which May Result in the Repeal of the Council Ordinance.

The nullifying faction of the saloonkeepers have decided to go ahead in their movement against the Harper law without waiting until the Wirths Verein declares itself in favor of or against the fighting resolution. The North, South, and West Side Saloonkeepers' Associations and the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association recently appointed committees and empowered them to take action in the name of the societies they represent against the enforcement of the $500 clause in the Harper law. A delegation was sent to the old Wirths Verein, and the matter was laid before that body. The result was that the proposition did not meet with favor among the law-abiding element, and they asked for a week's time to consider the question. Friday, the day appointed for the meeting at which the answer should have been given, found the committees present, but the answer did not come, and judging from the various opinions expressed they thought that it would be useless to wait any longer.

THE NULLIFIERS AT WORK.

A joint meeting of the committees was held yesterday at No. 106 Randolph street, at which Pete Hansbrough presided. John McKeough was also present, and as ever ready with his advice. It was agreed to issue a call for a convention to be held next week. Each society will be entitled to one delegate for every ten members. The call will be made public Monday. The committees will ask the convention to adopt their report. They ask that the proposed assessment of $20 be immediately levied. The funds are to be put in the hands of "competent men," and to be used to secure the repeal of the $500 clause in the Harper law, if possible. In the meantime none but $150 licenses should be taken out and spirituous liquors sold under them. The members of the committee state that they believe that the result of their consultation expresses the desires of the majority of the saloonkeepers.

TESTING THE HARPER LAW AGAIN.

Harry Rubens was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter what points there were in the Harper law which had not been passed upon "in previous cases by the courts" as stated in the resolution adopted by the Liquor-Dealers' Association. He replied that he was looking up the matter, and that he was not prepared to make any statement. When asked how an appeal could be taken to the United States Supreme Court, he answered that if the provisions in the Harper law were in conflict with the Federal law it was proper to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Alfred Moore, of the law firm of Purnell & Moore, said that he had read carefully the opinion of the Supreme Court. He was sure that there were a good many portions of the law not determined as yet. The opinion of Chief-Justice Sheldon expressly stated that "the record presents the sole question of the constitutionality of the act." The lawyer further said:

"Only to objections to the act are discussed and decided by the opinion. One is, that the subject-matter of the act is properly embraced in the title of it, and the other is that the law, in its operation, is uniform as to the classes upon which it operates. The court volunteers to decide that the Legislature properly makes a distinction between malt and 'other intoxicating drinks' for purposes of taxation. The phrase here quoted is from the opinion and not from the act. In fact, if any liquor is intoxicating, can any other be more so? If so, we may next learn of a superlative degree. But, seriously, no matter what new objections may be raised, the court will now hesitate to overrule this decision. The public generally and lawyers especially, who have watched like contests in other States, must know that the subject of the liquor traffic will occupy the Legislatures and courts of our State for a long time to come, because considerations of public order and personal liberty must be harmonized if possible. I am neither consulted nor retained by either interest, but believe me, the liquor question is going to populate some very large political graveyards in all localities, and no one can tell when or where the issue will close."

COARSE ABUSE OF HESING—THE DANGER OF BLACKGUARDING HIM AT THIS TIME.

McKeough, the Irish attorney of the Irish saloonkeepers who are trying to get up a general movement to violate the new city license ordinance by taking out $150 licenses and then selling whisky under them, succeeded in getting himself interviewed yesterday apparently for the purpose of making an uncalled-for assault upon A. C. Hesing. In reply to the question what interest Hesing had in the license question McKeough replies:

The only interest he has is trying to remain the alleged "boss" of the Germans of Chicago. The only connection he ever had with the liquor business was when he was connected with the Government officers and distillers who were defrauding the Government out of its tax on distilled spirits, and when his "little scheme" was discovered he legged off. Hesing played the baby act by saying that Jake Rehm seduced him."

Then further on he says:

The Germans practically are more deeply interested in the fight than any other nationality, and, with the exception of the rich German saloonkeepers, are anxious to take out the $150 license. Mr. Hesing's advice to them not to do so has no weight whatever, for, since the time he became a political acrobat and finally landed in the County Jail, the Germans have respect neither for his advice nor himself.

Now, it is hard to think of anything more ungrateful than all this. Had it not been for the efforts of Hesing in the Council, that body never would have passed an ordinance with two license rates. It was his influence over Hull, Dixon, and one or two others that got through this double-rate license without which these nullifying saloonmen would have been up a stump, as, but for that, they would all have had to take out the $500 licenses or be shut up. Now, however, these Irish saloonmen and their lawyer turn on Hesing because he will not go along with them in their lawless schemes, and begin to blackguard him after this fashion. But this is a risky game to try, for the hand that helped to pass the ordinance may help to repeal it, and it would not be surprising if, at the meeting of the Council Monday, some one of the Aldermen who voted in the affirmative were to move to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed. If that were done, and then one put through providing for a uniform license of $500, then the Irish saloonkeepers and their legal and illegal friends might come to the conclusion that they had made a mistake in stirring up Mr. Hesing, who is not in the habit of standing such abuse with patience, especially when it comes from people whom he has been befriending.

The measure of Mr. Hesing's sin is that he has been cautioning the German law-abiding saloonkeepers to beware how they arrayed themselves in open opposition to the law and went into any scheme the main object of which was to raise a fund for the benefit of one or two lawyers. This has naturally enraged the lawyers in question, but they may find that they made a mistake when they pitched into a man who still has it in his power to make it exceedingly hot for them.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Acting-Corporation-Counsel Winston stated yesterday that in his opinion to be presented to the City Council Monday night he holds that the Council cannot issue yearly licenses and allow the payments to be made for fractional parts of the year. License may, however, be issued for three months, four months, or six months, and payments made accordingly. A statement was made in a city paper that an opposite opinion would be delivered, and Mr. Winston was condemned for giving such a decision.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The saloonkeepers of Chicago should voluntarily request the privilege of paying the city $600 straight license for the next fiscal year, for it is a fixed fact that the Democratic Convention will be held at Chicago, which guarantees to their business a big margin on the investment. A. B.

TEXAS FENCE-CUTTING ON THE DECREASE.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Several of the heaviest stock-raisers, who had resolved to fight the new law imposing heavy fines for trespass on State and other lands, abandoned their resolution, believing that opposition to them would increase the agrarianism from which they have now suffered so much. Cases of fence-cutting are daily reported, but with the extraordinary efforts Gov. Ireland is making for the arrest of the offenders, the opening of roads to water and market, and above all the respect for the Anti-Free Grass law, it is believed that agrarianism will soon be reduced to the excesses of a few non-taxpaying desperadoes, with whom the local Government machinery aided by the rangers will be ample to cope.

SEA'S.

Hardware. — Tinware. — Crockery.

Sea's

ANNUAL EARLY SPRING SALE OF House Furnishings.

Wall Paper — Fancy Cabinet Furniture. — Household Utensils. — Carpets. — Curtains.

Wall Paper Five Cents a Roll at Sea's.

The Failure of a Wall Paper House, and consequent opportunity of purchasing the stock at our own price, induced us to give our patrons a chance of doing their Spring decorating at a nominal cost. This stock was bought for this season's trade, and is new, fresh, and desirable. A large variety of designs at 5 cts. a roll, usually sold at 12 1-2 and 15 cts. Wall Paper at 8 cts., 10 cts., 12 cts., and 14 cts., worth 20 cts., 25 cts., and 30 cts., suitable for Halls, Dining-Rooms, Parlors, Stores, etc., etc., Side Walls and Ceilings, with Friezes, Borders, and Ceiling Decorations to match. Sale commences tomorrow morning at Nine.

Good Ingrain Carpets at 25 cts. per yd.

The Spring Patterns are now in, purchased direct from the largest manufacturers in large quantities for spot cash, enabling us to quote prices that would be ruinous to any house not doing a quick cash trade. The cost of the carpet is the only expense.

POSITIVELY NO CHARGE FOR MAKING AND LAYING!

Which fact, combined with our low prices, enables us to guarantee a saving of ALMOST ONE-HALF.

All of These Startling Prices Include Making and Laying:

Ingrains worth 40 cts. for 25 cts.; 50-ct. Ingrains, 34 cts.; 75-ct. Ingrains at 48 cts.; Extra Supers (newest spring products) at 69 and 74 cts.; Tapestry Brussels at 63 cts. and 74 cts.; Body Brussels at $1.25 and $1.44; Moquettes, $1.35; Axminsters at $2.25 (others ask $2.75 and $3.00, and add 10 to 15 cts. per yard for making.)

Nottingham Lace Curtains Five Cents Yard!

Usually sold at 15 cts.; 10c, worth 22 cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., 24 cts., 39 cts., and 48 cts.; and Nottingham Lace Curtains by the pair at 48 cts., and from that price up to $8.25. Llama Lace Curtains at $2.98 per pair; Duchesse at $3.24; Persian at $4.48; Antique, $3.48; Brussels at $6.25. In this, as in all other departments, we are showing a much finer class of goods than in past seasons, and have added a full stock of Poles, Cornices, Shades, Fringes, and Ramies.

Curtain Poles, with Rings, Complete, at 33 Cents.

Fancy Chairs, Easels, Mirrors, Brackets, Cabinets, Frames, etc., at one-half the price asked by Furniture Houses; also, 500 Genuine Oil Paintings, size 22x36, in heavy gilt frames, at $2.24 each, which, while not the work of great artists, frequently sell at auction for $10.00 to $25.00 each; price at Sea's, $2.24.

These Are Sea's Prices for Household Necessities.

Crockery, Lamps, Glassware, Hardware, Tinware, Wooden and Willow Ware, and House Furnishings generally can nowhere be found in such variety as at Sea's.

1 CENT. — FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

Box of Best Matches, Nutmeg Graters, Rattles and Whistles, Tea-Spoons, Table-Spoons, Hat and Coat Hooks, Fancy Picture Nails, Patty Pans, Dozen Clothes Pins, Drawer-Pulls, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lots of little odds and ends necessary to a household, usually sold at Five Cents,

FOR ONE.

TWO TWO TWO TWO TWO 2 TWO TWO TWO TWO TWO CENTS. — FOR YOUR CHOICE OF THIS LIST:

Bronzed Tea-Pot Stands, Bronzed Coffee-Pot Stands, Bronzed Sad-Iron Stands, Cake Beat Stove Polish, Stove-Lid Lifters, Fancy Cake-Cutters, Biscuit-Cutters, Tin Pint-Cups, Clothes-Line Hooks, Bird-Cage Hooks, Coffee and Tea Strainers, Muffin Rings, Paper Carpet-Tacks, Gimlets, Dozen of Screw Eyes, Picture Hooks, Graters, Etc., Etc.,

ALL TWO.

5 CENTS. — FOR ANY OF THESE ARTICLES

Half-Sheet Veg. Graters, Iron Door Bolts, Long-Handle Cooking Spoons, 25 Yards Picture Wire, Flour Dredge Boxes, Fancy Match Safes, Bronze Bill Files, Tin Pie Plates, Tin Milk Pans, Wire Meat Forks, Tack Drawing Claws, Tack Hammers, Cupboard Knobs, Sad Irons 3 cts. pound, and

ALL TWO.

FOR ANY ARTICLE NAMED BELOW

Two-Quart Tin Pails, Wire Toasters and Broilers, Bronzed Shelf Brackets, Steel Kitchen Knives, Shoe Scrapers, Stove Pokers, Wire Pot Cleaners, Rubber-Edge Sink Scrubs, Wire Tea Strainers, Wire Picture Easels, Zinc Sewing Machine Oilers, Japanned Fire Shovels, Wood Handle Cake Turners, Box Wood Tooth-Picks, Large Box Stove Polish, Gravy Strainers, Wood Spoons, Bird Cage Hooks, Wooden Bowls, Screw Drivers, Sash Fasteners, Tin Dippers, 3-Prong Towel Racks, Wire Coat Hangers,

ALL FIVE.

10 CENTS.

For Two-foot Rules, Scrubbing Brushes, Lamp Brackets, Cup and Saucer, Easels, Flower Pot Brackets, Three-Quart Tin Pails, Table Knife and Fork, Iron Match Safes, Wire Picture Easels, Soap Shakers, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Tea Steepers, Wire Tea Pot Stands, Rolling Pins, Six Quart Milk Pans, Deep Pudding Pans, Square Pie Pans, Brush Brooms, Toilet Paper, Brass Tea Bells, Bird Cage Springs, Coffee Pots, Dripping Pans, and

One Hundred Other Things.

10 CENTS.

5,000 Majolica Plates at 5 cts. 5,000 Majolica Cups and Saucers at 5 cts.

Glass Cream Pitchers, 5 cts.; Majolica Bud Vases, 5 cts.; Japanese Pepper and Salts, 5 cts.; Moss Rose Sauce Dishes, 5 cts.; Banded Claret Glasses, 5 cts.; Fine Engraved Goblets, 5 cts.

Sea's House-Furnishing Departments have been restocked, refitted, and greatly enlarged during the past fortnight, and now the

ENTIRE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS ARE FILLED WITH HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

And in them is displayed the largest assortment shown in the United States.

SEA MAKES HIS OWN CANDIES---FRESH EVERY HOUR.

The Finest Candies in Chicago at 28 cts. per Pound Box.

Vienna Bon-Bons 28 cts., Vienna Chocolates 28 cts., Caramels (all flavors) at 28 cts., Little Buttercups 28 cts., French Almond Drops 28 cts., French "Kiss-me-Quicks" 28 cts., and all Fancy Confections and Sweets, sold by all others at 38c, 40c, and 60 cts., are all 28 cts. at Sea's.

500 Rolled Plate Veil Pins at 39 cts., worth $4.00.

39 39 We offer in our Jewelry Department the entire stock of a Bankrupt Manufacturer of Ladies' Rolled Gold Plate Lace and Veil Pins. There are over 350 different patterns, for which the manufacturer asked from $12.00 to $24.00 per dozen, and which no jeweler would retail at less than from $2.00 to $4.00 each. We offer the entire lot, regardless of style or value, at Thirty-nine Cents, and no such assortment has ever before been shown in this city. It simply proves that 39 39

MONEY GOES FARTHEST AT SEA'S.

BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.,

206 State Street.

"Prices Bound to Make an Impression."

"We never humbug our patrons in our comparison of values."

8-Button Length Mousquetaire Gloves, Fan color only, 35c per pair; worth $1.25.

Ladies' Kid Gauntlets, $1.00 per pair; worth $2.25.

Ladies' Chemise, In a variety of designs and superior make, At 49c each.

Ladies' Drawers, Good assortment patterns, At 40c; worth fully 25 pr. ct. more.

NOTICE!

Ladies will consult their own convenience by coming early; besides, the quantities are limited.

Barber, Hartman & Co.,

206 STATE-ST.

THE GREAT CHICAGO SILK HOUSE OF J. W. TUOHY & CO.,

Clark and Erie-sts.,

SILKS Offers the grandest bargains in Silks ever beheld in the United States.

SILKS 500 pieces heavy weight, highest quality, wear-guaranteed, 21-inch Colored Gros Grain Silks at the VERY popular low price of Ninety-seven and a Half Cents (97½) per yard, latest fresh spring colors, positively worth and selling for $1.25 at every house in the trade. In order to make this Gigantic Bargain still more attractive we add 75 pieces best known brand, heavy, grease-proof, non-cracking Black Gros Grain Silk, which is actually worth today $1.35 and $1.60; our price for a limited period 99 cts. and $1.19. SUCH BARGAINS should attract not only the attention of city ladies but also every lady who may see this announcement througout the country.

SILKS Fine Summer Silks at 39 cts.

SILKS Samples of either mailed on request to every State in the Union.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.,

166, 168, and 170 North Clark-st., cor. Erie, Chicago.

Speaker Carlisle's Cold.

Not long since Speaker Carlisle was suffering from a severe cold and hoarseness. Being unable to preside, he invited Mr. Cox to the chair. Touching his cold, the Speaker's course was simple as a motion to adjourn. He should have applied a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER to his chest and another to his back, just between the shoulders. The soothing, quieting, healing, and stimulating effect would have relieved him—and, consequently, enabled him to relieve Mr. Cox—in twenty-four hours.

Unlike the horde of cheap plasters which are issued "for revenue only" (to the manufacturers) without affording even "incidental protection" to anybody—Benson's are protective and curative through and through. Highly medicinal, they waste no material; active and positive, they exhaust no patience. Compared with all others they are what strength is to weakness, what gold is to copper.

Whatever the Speaker did for his cold it is impossible to believe that he resorted to any of the greasy and disagreeable ointments, liniments, salves, oils, or embrocations so vociferously commended to the attention of his fellow-citizens. He knows—what we all know—how unpleasant they are to touch and smell, and how feeble to cure. If necessary, Mr. Randall would have assured him that it is an "unwritten rule" both of the House and country to let these things altogether alone.

The question may thus be reduced to its lowest terms: A plaster is the only desirable external remedy, and Benson's is the only desirable plaster. The unanimous vote of more than 5,000 of the leading physicians, chemists, pharmaceutists, and druggists, together with a clear majority of the people, has decided the point.

At all the leading exhibitions for years Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, proprietors of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS have received the highest awards over all competitors for originality, reliability, and general excellence of manufactures.

Imitations abound. Word Capcine cut in the genuine. Price 25 cents.

Hair Goods.

OUR STYLES ARE THE LATEST,
OUR WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR,
OUR GOODS THE BEST,
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

WE CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

A large stock of CURLS (the latest style), of any size or color. Bangs of any style. Waves of any kind. Switches and Hair Goods of any description at

B. C. STREHL & CO.'S,

157 Wabash-av.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Story & Camp has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. Story & Camp will remain in or be represented at the stores in Chicago and St. Louis, and amounts due said firm can be paid at either of said places.

HAMPTON L. STORY,
ISAAC N. CAMP.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

STILL GREATER CASH BARGAINS THIS WEEK!

100 DOZEN
Assorted Kid Gloves at 25c. These Gloves, although slightly damaged, are positively cheap at $1.00.

100 DOZEN
Best quality. Kid Gloves, 3, 4, and 6 button, at 48c; worth $1.25.

100 DOZEN
Gentlemen's heavy Stitched-back Dogskin Gloves at 75c; worth $1.50.

150 DOZEN
Ladies' Fine Black Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose at 48c; worth 90c.

200 DOZEN
Ladies' Fine Hair-line Striped Hose, full regular, extra lengths, all sizes, at 23c; worth 37 1-2c.

200 PIECES
Extra Cash Job of Pacific Fancies, Serges, Brocades, Debeiges, and Check Dress Goods at 12 1-2c; worth 25c.

150 PIECES
Shepherd's Plaids, Checks, Melange, English Mohairs, and Shaded Satteens at 15c; worth 30c.

200 PIECES
46-inch All-Wool Camelet Oxford Debeiges Camel's-hair and New Grey Flannels, choice for 48c, worth 75c to 90c.

200 PIECES
Imported Mixtures Brocades, Matellasse, Satteens, Satin-Finish Mohairs, Checks, etc., at 25c, worth 40c to 50c.

2,000 YARDS
Satin Checked White Goods at 12½c, worth 20c.

5,000 YARDS
Standard Prints, remnants, at 2½c, worth 5c.

2,000 GROSS
Fancy Metal, Fine French Crochet, Jet, and Fancy Pearl Dress Buttons at 3c, 5c, 10c, and 15c, worth 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c.

SIX HUNDRED
Men's, Boys', and Children's Suits from the large woolen-house failure, Messrs. Pernie & Co., New York, sold at auction by order of George L. Putnam, Esq., Assignee, which we are now selling at less than half price.

5,000 YARDS
New Linen Torchon Lace at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. Astonishing Cash Bargains.

25,000 YARDS
Ribbons, comprising All-Silk Ottoman, Two-Toned Velvet and Satin-Faced Brocade Ottoman, Fancy All-Silk Ombre, plaid and striped, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, and 25c, about one-quarter their real value.

CASH LOT OF FINE ROCHESTER SHOES.

300 Pairs Ladies' Pebble Goat and Kid Button Shoes at $1.25, worth $2.00.

500 Pairs Ladies' Glove Kid Top Button Shoes, with worked button-holes, at $1.50, worth $2.75.

400 Pairs Children's Kid and Pebble Goat, button, heel and spring heel, at 65c, worth $1.00.

1,000 Pairs Children's Hand-Sewed Button Shoes, sizes 1 to 5, at 40c, worth 75c.

GENUINE CASH BARGAINS IN Silver-Plated Ware

250 Triple-Plated Casters at $1.39, worth $3.50.
90 doz. Rogers' Silver-Plated Knives at $1.24 set, worth $3.25.
100 doz. Sheffield Silver-Plated Tea Spoons at 48c set, worth $1.00.
75 doz. Sheffield Silver-Plated Table Spoons at 95c set, worth $2.00.
50 doz. Sheffield Silver-Plated Forks at 95c set, worth $2.00.
100 doz. Sheffield Silver-Plated Knives at 90c set, worth $1.75.
50 doz. Silver-Plated Butter Dishes at 88c, worth $1.50.

Clearing Sale Monday OF

3,000 Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Linens, CRASHES, FLANNELS, Cloths, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces, and 75 pair soiled White Bed Blankets at half-price to close before taking stock.
1,500 yds. BROWN SHEETING at 3c, worth 5c.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many bargains unapproachable. All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by Mail and requests for Samples promptly executed.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 28, O. E. S.—Will hold their sixth annual masquerade Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at Central Dancing Academy, southeast corner Halsted and Adams-sts. Tickets 50 cents, to be had of members or at door. Invitations required. By order of committee.
ALFRED LATCHAM, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A Regular Communication will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at 7:30 o'clock, at Oriental Block, 127 La Salle-st. Business and work. The fraternity are cordially invited. J. E. HARDY, W. M.
M. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M., 144 and 146 East Twenty-second-st.—A Special Communication will be held Thursday evening next, the 28th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Master Masons are cordially invited. By order,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, W. M.
WM. M. THEXTON, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, K. T.—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.
W. M. BURBANK, Recorder.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—No conclave Tuesday evening, Feb. 26. There will be a special "commandery drill" in the armory Saturday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

SOUTH PARK LODGE, NO. 662, A. F. & A. M., Lake-av. and Fifty-third-st.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Feb. 25. Visitors cordially invited.
J. L. BENNETT, W. M.
C. L. NORTON, Secretary.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a Regular Communication of the lodge at the hall, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock p. m. Master Masons cordially invited.
WARREN M. BROWN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

ÆTNA LODGE, NO. 159, A. O. U. W.—Corner North Clark and Centre-sts.—Regular meeting next Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Work on J. W. Degree. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed. S. CRANE, M. W.
D. W. SCATLIFF, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on Mark degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of JNO. H. HUTCH, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30 o'clock; work on the Mark Degree. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order of
GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Special Conclave Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

MEDINAH TEMPLE, ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held in Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., Friday evening, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance of all the members is earnestly requested. DR. MARVIN E. SMITH, Illustrious Grand Potentate.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER NO. 161, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Work on the Royal Arch degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of the M. E. H. P.
MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday, Feb. 29, at 7:30 p. m., for work on R. A. degree. Visiting companions welcome always. By order
E. F. WRIGHT, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Feb. 25, on work. Visiting Sir Knights welcome always. By order of E. C.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1884.

THE Senate was not in session yesterday.

THE murderers of the late Chief Justice of Hungary were hanged yesterday at Buda-Pesth.

"PLON-PLON" gave an audience to his adherents yesterday in Paris. He may hold his next in Mazas.

THE courts were again crowded yesterday with married people bent upon breaking up their homes with the aid and consent of the law.

ENGLAND exhibits her usual alarm over the Asiatic conquests of Russia. Lord Granville has asked of the St. Petersburg Cabinet an explicit statement regarding the annexation of Merv.

MANITOBA is nearly ready for war. She should learn a lesson in humility from the United States. Experience will bring wisdom, however. Wait until Manitoba has been hard kicked twice in three months!

FRIENDS of the Hennepin Canal measure held a meeting in Washington yesterday. They say the bill can only fail through the carelessness of Congressmen whose constituents have a right to demand careful attention.

THE coming orator of the Democracy must be J. S. Wise, of Virginia. The House debated the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill yesterday, and Wise made the State-rights fur fly in a way that refreshed the Representatives exceedingly.

CONKLING is terribly depressed. He believes the Democratic party will elect the next President. "Mind you," he doesn't say it will be a Democrat. "Who knows," dreams Conkling, "but it may be a great but unappreciated Republican!"

ABOUT 2:30 yesterday morning a passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad crashed through a bridge over the Charlton River, killing a boy and wounding a score of passengers, three being so seriously injured they are not expected to live.

A JOINT lawbreakers' whisky meeting was held at No. 106 Randolph street yesterday. It was agreed to defy the Harper law. Monday next a call will issue for a delegate convention of the saloonists' associations, at which the shysters and hired kickers will ask that their billigerent program be adopted by the men who would do the suffering should it be so adopted. Once having the jail-timber ready, the McKeoughs, Rubens, and Schüsters believe that the pandemonium of statute-breaking will rise like an exhalation.

AT Avondale, Q., three people were murdered, the only object being the sale of their bodies to the Ohio Medical College. This sale was made the night of the slaughter. This is the first case of this kind. Therefore the only wise thing to be done is to make murder fully as dangerous to wretches as grave-robbery seems to have become.

THREE coaches of a train on the Colorado Central Railroad were blown from the track yesterday morning by a terrific gale of wind. Two ladies were slightly burned and several passengers injured. The accident occurred near Georgetown, Colo., in exactly the same place where an entire train was wrecked three years ago by the wind.

MICHAEL DAVITT declares in this week's letter that the Irish landlords are about to engage in a scheme for the alleged betterment of the tenants' condition. He, however, denies the practicability of the plan, and attributes its institution to a single desire on the part of its originators to raise money, for which they are hard pressed. Mr. Davitt laments the broken condition of the Irish party, and indicates the great danger of, changing the leading political question from Ireland versus England to Nationalism against Orangeism.

NEIL MCKAIGUE, the young butcher, was indicted yesterday for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Willson at Winnetka. The fatal butcher knife found in the room where the murder was committed were fitted to the butcher's vest in the presence of the grand jurors, and this, with other circumstantial evidence, induced them to present an indictment promptly. The detectives are said to have discovered traces of blood on McKaigue's clothing. His young assistant, who is supposed to have been intimidated into making a statement to shield his employer, has also been arrested.

IT seems that the National Democratic Committee imagines itself a more important legislative body than the Committee on Ways and Means. Morrison has been somewhat amazed the present week to be told by the National Committee that he must smother his Tariff bill, as the National Committee did not believe the tariff issue should be sought during a Presidential campaign. Barnum seems to have as much to say in the party councils as ever. Triumph for the Republican Presidential candidate will be an assured thing with the hero of the Morey letter leading the opposing host. Democrats must have short memories.

THE snake-charmers and conciliationists within the Republican party should read the testimony before the Copiah committee. An article entitled "Murder No Crime," printed elsewhere, ought to have a good moral effect. The difference between the people of the North and the people of the South seems to be that, although murders in the North are frequent, they excite universal horror, while an assassination of the vilest kind in the South is often perpetrated by a leading member of society and calmly contemplated by respectable citizens as a "political homicide." In a well-ordered region the conduct of a brave man would win more respect than the fawning of a hypocrit. Not so in Mississippi, or Louisiana, or South Carolina, or Virginia. In Copiah County Matthews was all a good citizen could be except that he had the curse of Northernism in his veins. It was as though he had been a leper. They pitied him, but the good of the South demanded his death. So he was killed. And Matthews is but a type of the long line of martyrs. It is the thousandth presentation of the "Fool's Errand" to crowded audiences. Why not build a coliseum at some place in the South where brave Northerners might be slaughtered? The advantage to the North would be that once in a while a brave man like Matthews would appeal to the eighty thousand and might behold the signals which would spare his life.

THE TWO CHICAGO CONVENTIONS.

There is a general impression that the Democrats selected Chicago as the place for holding their National Convention on account of the superior facilities of access and means of accommodation which this city afford. While this theory is correct in the main it ignores several important influences.

The most steadfast tendency of the Democratic party of late years has been to follow in the footsteps of the Republican party. Heretofore the former has been about four years behind the latter; now it aspires to fall into line a few weeks later. This is the most hopeful sign of progress which has been noted among the Democrats for the last generation. If the Democrats had been the first to locate their convention in Chicago that would have been a reason in the Republican mind for avoiding this city, notwithstanding its preëminent advantages; for anything on the Republican side which looks like an imitation of Democratic methods is exceedingly injurious. But the Democrats can only gain by any confusion which may arise from holding the two conventions in the same city. They will endeavor to make their convention a counterpart of their opponents' convention. They will occupy the same hall and the same hotels; they will call their convention by the same name; they will adopt as nearly as possible the same platform; they will spare no effort to steal the Republican party's thunder. Such has been the policy of the Democratic party for so many years that there is little left on the surface of its traditions except its unwavering devotion to the spoils, and this year the superficial imitation will be more striking than ever before. But, after all, it is only the old story of the ass in the lion's skin, and every Democratic attempt at roaring will be only braying.

Another circumstance which ought not to be suppressed in estimating the influences brought to bear upon the Democratic National Committee was the eloquence of Carter Harrison. His eagle did not soar so high nor scream so loud as usual, but that was because he had some practical inducements to offer and wanted to state them so plainly that all Democrats could understand them. He gave public notice that if any of the delegates or visitors to the convention had any desire to go around with the boys and paint the town red they should be unrestrained in their pastime, and that if the police should happen to be indiscreet enough to arrest any of their number he would release them from durance vile as soon as they could communicate with him. There is no doubt that the official pledge of immunity and protection to all Democrats who may indulge in what is familiarly known as a "high old time" made Chicago more attractive than ever to the Democratic mind.

Another suggestion of Harrison's was of great practical influence. Strange as it may appear, this was his reference to "a spring 300 miles long, sixty miles wide, and 900 feet deep, coming from the snows of the Rocky Mountains." Ordinarily the suggestion of water would turn the Democratic stomach and repel the Democratic impulse toward any place where it abounds in great quantity. Harrison knew that, and hence he shrewdly suggested the Rocky Mountain water as an attractive beverage. The Democrats, or many of them, have heard that the Rocky Mountain air is stimulating, and they jumped at the conclusion that Rocky Mountain water may be the same. It may be that they thought he meant "Rock and Rye." It was very 'cute of Carter. There were probably a few people present—Melville Fuller, Vilas, and one or two other intelligent men from the West—who know that there is not a drop of Rocky Mountain water in Lake Michigan; but, as they were in favor of Chicago, they were not going to expose Carter's ignorance nor mar the impression his point had made. The average Democratic politician cannot reasonably be expected to weigh the geographical difficulties which water would encounter in skipping over several natural sheds, high ridges, and wide rivers in order to travel a thousand miles from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan.

These and some other considerations not necessary to mention, though apparently trifling in themselves, turned the scale in favor of Chicago. But even after making the best possible selection, the Democrats showed their usual bad judgment in fixing the date, which is sure to be hot and oppressive in Chicago if such temperature afflicts the city at any time. The 8th of July is just about the culmination of the dog-days in this region. The Democrats are bound to get the worst of it on every occasion. In the matter of convention they lag along behind their opponents, and will content themselves with what is left of public interest. Chicago will take better care of their physical comforts than any other city could under similar circumstances, but their mental and moral conditions are beyond the aid of any human agency.

THE FUTURE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The selection of Chicago as the locality for the meeting of the Republican National Convention, followed by its selection as the locality of the Democratic National Convention, without any serious dispute of the claims in either case, not only shows that the country has come to regard this city as the only available place for holding conventions, but unmistakably indicates the drift of its progress in a direction which must end in making it the Capital of the Republic.

As this country grows and develops the demands of that growth will make themselves felt in a call for the removal of the Capital from its present site to the great centre of the country. It will not be content with a Capital which has no life of its own, no centre of influences, no characteristics of activity, except such as are brought into it from the outside, no contiguity to the people and popular sentiment. The Capital will naturally go to the place where the great currents of National life meet, the focus whence National influences radiate, the centre where social, political, and economical interests converge, and where great movements spontaneously originate and great results are achieved. The Capital will inevitably go to the fountain-head—the central motive power which infuses the National system with its vitality, which originates and creates the policies necessary to the successful development of the country.

That centre is Chicago. Year after year it has concentrated within itself the real forces of the country. It is like the storage battery whence are supplied the vital currents that arouse dormant energies into action. It has become more and more the railroad centre, the great distributing point, the political centre, the intellectual centre, the entertainment centre of the country. Parties wishing to infuse campaigns with life start their candidates here. Foreigners wishing to observe the characteristics of the country come here. Estimates of the character of the American people are formed here. The city is cosmopolitan, unprovincial, and not narrowed by local influences or contracted by absurd traditions like Eastern cities. Everything is done on broad areas and from generous standpoints, with an outlook that stretches to the National horizons. All these influences and outreachings are sure confirmations that in the near future Chicago must be the National Capital.

Within fifteen or twenty years, perhaps sooner, Chicago will have a million of people within her corporate limits, and the area of her possibilities will have proportionately widened. It is within bounds to say that before the next quarter-century is finished, the Dominion of Canada will be a part of the United States, thus centralizing the position of Chicago still more accurately and making it absolutely necessary to the interests of the country that its legislative and governing power should be focused here. The city's broad expanse will furnish ample room for all the Government buildings. Some one of the present parks, which by that time will be near the centre of the city, will be donated to the Government for its buildings, and every summer, refreshed by its cool winds and sunny skies and invigorating lake, the country's representatives will come here to do the country's work from equidistant points of its area. This is the picture of Chicago in the future. There are those reading this who will live to see it. The drift is unmistakable. Every year's progress adds to the certainty.

PARNELL'S TROUBLES AND HOPES.

At the banquet given to Parnell in Dublin last December he claimed for his Parliamentary following that they were masters of the British political situation, and could, to use his own words, "make or mar Ministers." A London journal which is friendly to the Irish, commenting on this language, said: "Parnell's claim to be master of the situation cannot be fully recognized until he gives proof that he can hold together a party which has never been held together for any length of time." The same journal pointed out that even then there were signs of disunion in the Parnellite camp. "The zeal of some," it remarked, "has waxed cold, the loyalty of others is shaken, and there are a few who can no longer be depended upon." The events of the last week have fully justified these criticisms. The Nationalist-Irish members, contrary to the advice of Parnell, as it appears from the cable dispatches, cast their whole vote—thirty-four—with the Tories, and yet no Ministers have been marred. The Gladstoneites, despite the Irish vote, triumphed by an unexpected majority of forty-nine, and Parnell's following have lost much of the prestige which attached to them on account of their tactical successes at the close of the last session. Not only this, but the evidences of disintegration and of lack of zeal and loyalty in the party have been made more manifest. During the week two additional members, O'Connor Power and McFarlane, openly disobeyed the caucus resolutions of the Parnellites, denounced their former associates, and went over to the enemy. The vote of thirty-four Wednesday fell to a vote of thirty-two, including tellers, Friday on a purely Irish question.

This is a bad beginning for Parnell's party, but it is one which was not altogether unexpected. During the recess it was plain that there were dissensions in the ranks. Two members threw up their seats and withdrew from the organization; others less honorable and less manly retained their seats, only to turn on their old associates and abuse them to please the English and win Ministerial favor. A "fire-in-the-rear" party has been organized by factions of secret-society Irishmen in America, and instead of contributions from this country of thousands of dollars weekly, as in the old days of the vigorous Land-League organization, sent to Ireland for the sustainment of the movement there, only a paltry £2,000 have reached Mr. Parnell's Treasurer during the last year. As Col. Byrne, the Vice-President of the American League, says, Mr. Parnell and his friends are constantly placed in false positions by the party of violence in America—they are forced into false positions from which they are driven back to defensive and apologetic positions. Both the Invincibles and the Parliamentary deserters seem determined to make good England's charge of Irish incapacity for self-government, self-restraint, and political patience.

But, notwithstanding all the shortcomings, disappointments, mistakes, and blunders, there is no reason for moderate Irishmen to lose hope and confidence in the struggle. Mr. Parnell is still at the helm, and remains calm and self-poised. The defections of the last year have rid his Parliamentary organization of the faithless and feeble members. In a party formed so hastily, just after the Irish leader's return from America in 1880, it was impossible to guard against the admission of timeservers, placehunters, and cranks. Not a few of the members were mere boys, and several were out-at-elbows "patriots" glad that they had a country to sell. Nearly all these have now withdrawn, and there remain some thirty-six faithful members, who can be made the nucleus of a new and compact party. It only needs time and patience and the exercise of Mr. Parnell's almost unerring judgment of men to pick out new recruits who are of genuine metal. The continued lease of power which the victory of Wednesday gave the Gladstone Ministry will afford the Parnellites ample opportunity for selection and organization. Already county conventions are being held for the nomination of suitable candidates. The main difficulty to be encountered is one of money. Members of the British Parliament are not paid, and it is not easy to find sufficient men who will sacrifice their time and their opportunities for the honor of working in Parliament for their country. Unless the expenses of at least twenty-five members during the Parliamentary session in London are guaranteed Parnell will have hard work in filling up the ranks. This is being recognized in Ireland, and many of the wealthier constituencies have resolved to raise subscriptions for the payment of their members. The Irish Australians have guaranteed the payment of salaries to four members for five years, by which time they hope the Irish difficulty will be satisfactorily solved. At the meeting of the Iowa League convention at Davenport Thursday it was resolved that the Irishmen of that State would contribute $2,000 yearly, to be placed at the disposal of Parnell, for the payment of one of his party. Nearly $1,200 was raised on the spot. Irishmen in other States will take like action, and in this way Parnell may be able to collect a party which he can hold together. Then his claim to be master of the situation will be fully recognized.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

An opposition has been organized against the passage of the bill proposed in Congress for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. The headquarters of this opposition is at the Chicago Stock-Yards, and Sam Allerton is its instigator and leader. It is founded on purely selfish considerations, which ignore the vast cattle-raising interests of the country, and it ought to be exposed and put down.

The bill proposed in Congress is made up from suggestions contributed by farmers and cattle-raisers, who are said to represent $50,000,000 of values. It contemplates the establisment of a "Bureau of Animal Industry" under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and its principal features are as follows: A thorough investigation into the causes of contagious diseases among cattle by veterinary experts; the adoption of the best methods for treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and for suppressing and exterminating pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases; notification to the States of such rules and regulations as may be adopted; authority to declare quarantine restrictions in such States as may be found to be infected with communicable cattle diseases and refuse to abide by the National regulations; prohibition of the exportation of diseased cattle; the prevention of the transportation thereof on the railroads running from one State to another; reasonable penalties for the violation of the law, and the requirement that the District-Attorney shall prosecute the same. This is what the bill proposes, and it is the universal sentiment among the cattle-growers that protection against the spread of the disease can be secured only by National regulation.

Pleuro-pneumonia thus far has been confined to the cattle of the Eastern States; but Eastern cattle are constantly being sent West for breeding purposes and calves are sent to fatten on the rich Western grasses. If the absence of proper and effective supervision shall result in a communication of the disease to the Western herds the industry of cattle-raising in this country, which promises to be one of the richest and most profitable of all American pursuits, will soon be ruined. Already American cattle from the United States are sold in Liverpool at $15 less per head than the cattle from Canada, and all because of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in certain districts; and the restrictions in foreign markets will increase until the disease shall be absolutely exterminated, or at least until the foreign authorities shall be satisfied that the exportation of diseased cattle from the United States is effectually prohibited by strict Government surveillance.

The ground of the opposition which comes from the Stock-Yards men and transportation interests is, that the passage of such a bill as is proposed will be an admission of the disease and will hurt the trade. In the same way the newspapers are warned in times of small-pox or scarlet-fever epidemics to suppress the facts in order that the people may not be alarmed. In both cases it seems to be assumed that it is better to permit contagion to spread havoc than to take proper preventive measures. Why shouldn't it be admitted that the disease prevails when such is the case? That is the first step toward controlling and suppressing it. What is to be gained by denying it? Nothing is so delusive as ignorance; a false sense of security is the most dangerous of all conditions. The cattle-raisers of the country, whose entire substance is involved, understand this and want to fight increasing danger openly and persistently. Why do the Stock-Yards and transportation rings antagonize the course they recommend? Simply because any loss which results from the reduced price of American cattle falls upon the producers, and no part thereof upon the brokers, commission men, shippers, and railroads. The men of the Sam Allerton stripe would rather see the cattle-raisers lose millions than to submit to any inconvenience of inspection and regulation. A temporary reduction of the commission and the transportation profits is of more concern to them than the welfare of the country or the vast interests of the cattle-trade in the West.

Congress should pass without delay the bill which the American cattle-growers ask for with one voice, and the petty, selfish, and short-sighted opposition of the cattle-brokers and freight-agents and "eveners' ring" should not be permitted to interfere with it.

SKY PARLORS.

It is a tall city house that rises more than sixty feet from the ground. In New York plans have recently been submitted to the Building Department for a fifteen-story flat house which will be 182 feet high. It will be surmounted by a cupola forty feet higher. The rage for the conveniences of flat life has stimulated the erection of these lofty buildings in New York until the safety and health of the city are threatened. Capitalists, in pursuance of their inalienable right to do as they will with their own so long as they keep within the laws, are going ahead to multiply these sun-excluding, fire-inviting traps until public policy, in the person of some of its leading citizens, has been driven to remonstrate and form an organization to change the law, since it is only the law that will restrain the spirit of moneymaking.

These citizens have prepared an act for the consideration of the Legislature entitled: "An act to regulate the hight of dwelling-houses." They have fortified it by a careful report in which the evils that are the certain result of the extravagant hight of modern flat-houses are set forth in the most convincing style. The Chief of the New York Fire Department states that seventy-five feet is the maximum point at which men can get practical control of a fire. Within two years there have been erected in that city more than 103 buildings the lowest of which is five feet higher than this maximum, and of these sixty-six are intended for the residences of human beings, who are thereby exposed to the dangers of a most horrible death. It is not in the buildings alone that life is in danger. If one of these enormous structures ever takes fire "no living man," says the Board of Underwriters, "can stay in the street dividing these buildings; if he should attempt it he would promptly cease to be a living man."

These are the objections of accident, but there are others which, tho less catastrophic, are not less productive of misery, and perhaps through disease cause as much loss of life. A building 155 feet high on a sixty-foot street throws a shadow at noon 110 feet high on the opposit building; 142 feet in hight throws a shadow ninety-eight feet, and so on. Residences in the vicinity of one of the monster modern flats get but very little sunshine even in the longest summer day. They become gloomy and unhealthy. The street in front remains damp, and, deprived of the disinfecting help of sunshine, gets to be a nidus of disease. So thoroughly is this understood, says the report, in Italian cities, where the streets are mostly narrow, that the better classes seek the higher rooms for residences. Travelers know full well, from sad experience, that what we regard as the most desirable rooms have been the foyers of pernicious fevers; that, too, in a climate where there is far more sunshine than we here enjoy.

Paris, which has the best apartment-houses in the world, regulates the hight of these buildings in the strictest manner. The free admission of light, sunshine, and air to all parts of the Capital is one of the objects of its building laws. On the widest avenues of Paris the maximum hight permitted is but sixty-five feet seven inches, while on our sixty-foot streets buildings have been erected twice and almost three times as high. The time has come for regulation of a similar kind in New York, and accordingly it is proposed that no apartment-house shall be more than eighty feet in hight, and that the maximum on streets not more than sixty feet wide shall be seventy feet.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

In a few days the great social world will be eclipsed by the sombre shadow of Lent, and will rest from its wearying cares and exacting round of monotonous duties within that grateful penumbra. The great social "swim" will subside, and for forty days no hint of opera, chicken-salad, swallow-tails, or a "too-lovely" time will intrude itself upon the pensive reflections of the fair roysterers and revelers, subsiding from the giddy whirl and attempting to realize the actual total of social and other sins which have accumulated upon their tender consciences during a season which has been unusually exacting in its demands upon etiquet, money, health, and time.

In the progress of time the Lenten season has changed materially in character. Its austerities have relaxed; its admonitions are less poignant. It is no longer necessary that the fair flyer at fashion should be a recluse, disfigure her fine shape with sackcloth, disarrange her waves and bangs by making them an ash receptacle, retire to a cell to meditate over a skull upon the pomps and vanities of this world, or reduce her diet to monotonous thinness. It is well it is not so, for with the alarming increase of opportunities for delightful sins and charming peccadilloes afforded by the refinements of civilization and the enlarged area for pomps and vanities opened up by fashion and esthetics the burden of repentance would be alarming and the chances for absolution dubious. Besides, as the pomps and vanities are the essentials of society life, why should the votary be doomed to spend a month or more in compunctions and assumed regrets when it is her intention to fly at them again the very first opportunity with redoubled vigor? Why should she be required to assume a penitential garb, or to perform the offices of lamentation, or to acknowledge herself a miserable sinner when she believes nothing of the kind?

Lent means little more than rest, a few days' sobering off from the wild revelry, a season of physical and mental relaxation after the maddening monotony that is implied in going into society. The votary may be a shade soberer in color, a trifle toned down from the high pitch, a little slower in gait, a little relaxed from the inflexible demands of etiquet—that is all. The doors of Vanity Fair will not be closed, though the curtains will be drawn, the fiddles will be muted, and the sound of revelry less boisterous. It will be a time of rest, society will be in fatigue uniform, and there will be a mild form of devotion and tender rebukes from easy shepherds to the flocks which have been gamboling too lustily. But the rest is absolutely needed, and were it not for the intermezzo which intrudes itself between the movements *con rabbia*, who shall say what would become of the gay capering throng?—what might not happen to butterflies compelled to flutter a whole year through without rest? This season there has been more need of rest than ever before. Fashion has led its followers through the wildest and most tiresome of sarabandes. Not content with balls and routs, soirées and receptions, hops and germans, dinners and afternoon teas, lunches and club parties, and the dining and wining of all sorts of artistic and unartistic people, it has plied the drama and the opera upon them helter-skelter, and demanded of them to attend or consider themselves out of the swim altogether. They have responded nobly. They have taken two seasons together and not complained, though the impresarios have given them as motley a lot of singing-birds as were ever collected together before—nightingales heading flocks of green parrots. After such a conglomerated carnival, closing in upon a season of wild dissipation, it is no wonder that society needs rest and time to digest the potpourri.

Especially is this rest needful when one considers the wild career of excitement to which this city is destined after it has emerged from Lent and the Easter sun is shining. The great May Festival will claim its crowds, to be followed by music of another sort from the shouting political masses in June and July, leading up to the excitements of election, and even before that time Fashion will be upon us again with her glittering array. These few days of rest, therefore, should be thoroughly improved, for politics, amusements, and fashion are about to make great demands upon us. Chicago will have to open her doors to the world and to make her best appearance as the great place of summer-resort to the multitudes which will flock hither from all points of the compass. With forty days of rest, however, she will be equal to all demands that will be made upon her. No one will suffer from ennui in Chicago during this year of grace. With such a prospect before it, society can abandon itself without regrets to morning lectures, afternoon readings, and decorous kettledrums. If now and then in the Lenten meditations it thinks it has capered too nimbly it can console itself with the thought it has put money in some pockets which needed it.

THE Chicago Council is the only one in this State, as far as we have seen, that has adopted the graded system of license. All the Councils of other cities are adopting the uniform license, on the ground that issuing $150 beer licenses would promote fraud, deprive the municipalities of much needed revenue, and cause constant litigation, excitement, and bad feeling in searching after violators of the law and punishing them. A few weeks ago the City Council of Springfield, the State Capital, which is strongly Democratic, adopted the uniform $500 license tax, payable a year in advance, and the Democratic Mayor signed the ordinance without hesitation, and the law, which went into effect Jan. 1, is working very smoothly, and everybody is pleased with its operations except the keepers of the low dives, which were wiped out, and the more disreputable saloons which still do business. The popular sentiment in Springfield would sustain a $1,000 license tax since the people see how well the $500 tax works.

Quincy is another strong Democratic town which has adopted the uniform license fixing the rate at $500, payable in advance. The Council, which is largely Democratic, passed the uniform license tax by a three-fourths majority. Quincy is a flourishing little city of 35,000 inhabitants. The *Whig*, speaking of the action of the Council, says:

> This action was no doubt largely influenced by public opinion which had found expression previous to the meeting of the Aldermen. There can be no doubt as to the good effects of a uniform over a discriminating license fee. It will avoid many of the evils growing out of rivalry in the business and competition between saloons which would otherwise give rise to suspicions and result in lax enforcement and punishment of violators of the law. It will have a restraining influence upon the traffic in all liquors, and will inspire public confidence that there will be few infringements of the provisions of the act. In all respects, therefore, the uniform license will be a benefit, and the Aldermen are entitled to the thanks of the community for the promptness and decision with which they agreed to it. Seventy-five saloonkeepers, representing all of the wards, signed the petition in favor of the uniform $500 tax, and it is estimated that at least 100 saloons will continue business at $500 per annum. By the uniform license fee a much larger revenue will be obtained by the city than would be derived if the sale of malt liquors were permitted at $150.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—The investigation of the Copiah outrages was continued today. Baller, a member of the independent committee, testified that a mob came to his house and threatened to burn the house if he didn't join them.

Jefferson Shields (colored) testified that 100 armed men came to his house; one of them presented a pistol to his head and said if he did not vote the Democratic ticket he would blow his brains out. He started to the polls election-day, but, seeing armed men, returned home. He said he heard shooting throughout the county Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Edwards (colored) testified that five men came to his house the Sunday before election and put a rope around his neck. One put a pistol to his head and made him promise to vote the Democratic ticket.

The foregoing is a press dispatch. It comes from a city where a majority of the people sympathize with the Copiah methods, and was condensed from the reports of the Confederate newspapers there by a Bourbon correspondent. But these short excerpts from the testimony of Baller, Shields, and Edwards are convincing proofs of the horrible state of lawlessness, terrorism, and villainy which the Democratic leaders in Mississippi find it necessary to maintain in order to control the State and to obtain colorable majorities at election times. The torch, the shotgun, and the rope are the arguments which they use with voters. It is only by such means that Democrats obtain election and hold office in a State where three-fifths of the voters are uncompromising Republicans. Not content with driving them from the polls, the outrage bands compel Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. Every person who acts otherwise does so at the peril of his life. It requires a higher degree of courage than the Southern "chivalry" ever possessed to exercise the privileges of citizenship in that bulldozed State. One cannot but wonder on reading the testimony before the Copiah committee that so many ballots are cast each year against the bulldozers.

MR. D. R. LOCKE ("Nasby"), of Toledo, O., was in the city yesterday on his way to the "Mardi Gras" festival in New Orleans. He has become a pronounced Prohibitionist. His *Weekly Toledo Blade*, which has an immense circulation, has been changed into a coercion tectotal paper. "Nasby" himself has not tasted a drop of liquor for a long time, so that he is only preaching what he practices. He declares that the liquor interest, by its offensive activity in politics, is rapidly forcing upon the country the prohibition issue, and he predicts that when the question comes to a final test at the polls, as it will sooner or later, the liquor traffic will be swept out of existence by a tremendous and overwhelming popular vote.

MR. SIBLEY, of Quincy, in an interview, thinks that Carter Harrison will be nominated for Governor by the Democrats of this State "because of his great strength with the Germans"; and he added that "there are thousands of Germans outside of Cook County who will support him with enthusiasm." It is to be regretted that Mr. Sibley did not state why the Germans in Cook County and throughout the State are supposed to be so enthusiastic for Harrison. It would be a valuable contribution to current political history for somebody to tell just what useful thing Harrison has ever done for the Germans to command their confidence and control their votes. He has used them in Chicago to enable him to give the Irish possession and enjoyment of pretty much all the official patronage, directly and indirectly; he has utilized their votes, so far as he has been able, to maintain the supremacy of the gamblers under an Irish "boss"; he has strained their allegiance to him to the utmost in order to pander to the bummers. If that sort of thing is satisfactory to the Chicago Germans, well and good; but we don't believe it can be extended to other parts of the State. Nobody has ever shown the first useful thing Harrison has done for the Germans or proposes to do for them—nothing beyond giving them taffy.

THE Council Finance Committee have cut down the Health Commissioner's estimate $52,000, though the members of the committee admit that the full amount asked for was necessary for the sanitary needs of the city. The action of the Council Monday night in deliberately cutting off $500,000 or $600,000 from the city's revenue made the reduction necessary. And as with the Health Department, so it must be with the other departments, if the Council does not reconsider its action.

WITH unblushing effrontery and hardened impudence some of the supporters and backers of half a dozen Democratic blackmailing Aldermen announce that these fellows are sure of election because they will have the selection of the judges of election in their respective wards. They do not pretend that they deserve re-election on their records, or that they will receive an honest majority of the votes.

A REPORT was recently telegraphed from St. Louis that last year that city manufactured 23,000,000 pounds of tobacco, "placing St. Louis first in the line of tobacco-manufacturing cities." But now here comes the great Jersey City tobacco firm of Lorillard & Co. with the statement that their establishment alone turned out 24,832,399 pounds of tobacco last year.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

A Democratic statesman stood in the bright saloon,
There was lack of laundried linen—to all Democrats a boon—
But a comrade stood beside him as the whisky ebbed away,
And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
The bed-rock statesman faltered, as he put the tumbler down,
And he said: "I nevermore shall see my own, my native town;
Take a message and a token ('tis my board bill in a week),
For I am from St. Louis—St. Louis by the creek.

"Tell my Democratic comrades as they gather free afar
To hear my mournful story, standing up against the bar,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the shock was o'er
Full many a jug that once held rye lay empty on the floor;
And mid the knocked-out phalanx were some grown old as bars—
The death wound on their noses red, the last of many scars;
And some were young, and suddenly began to feel quite weak—
And one was from St. Louis—St. Louis by the creek.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me and make an awful scene
When the delegates are carried home (with aching heads, I ween),
But to put her foot down proudly, minding not what it may smash,
For her brother was a delegate, and stormed the sour-mash.
And if a comrade seek her love, don't let him get away,
But secure a marriage-license and appoint the happy day;
And hang the corkscrew in its place (nor yet to use it seek),
For the honor of St. Louis—St. Louis by the Creek.

"When we came here to Washington we thought to name the town
Where the next convention would be held, but Chicago bore us down;
The copper-bottomed st

WIND AND WATER.

The Storm's Devastations Along the Ohio Greater than at First Reported.

Wrecked Dwellings and Business Structures Woven into Immense Rafts.

Perilous Scenes from Evansville to Metropolis—The River at Cairo Slowly Falling.

TUESDAY'S STORM.

THE DAMAGE GREATER THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A careful estimate of the damages by the storm of Tuesday last proves that the reports of losses were nowhere exaggerated and that much of the property supposed to be in good condition at the time the wind subsided has since been washed away. Much additional damage was caused throughout this territory by a strong and steady gale which blew all day yesterday. While it bore no comparison with the storm of Tuesday, it caused many houses to float away, and compelled all steamers to suspend business and tie up wherever they could find a place. Owing to the swells which swept the streets at Paducah, the boats were not permitted to land at the wharf, but six or seven boats tied up at a point about three miles north of the city, where a few hundred acres of low land along the river-bank is still out of water.

THE FLOODED SECTION.

Below Shawneetown for twenty or thirty miles the river stretches out into the woods on either side, and in its general aspects the flooded country resembles that lying between Evansville and Shawneetown, already described in THE TRIBUNE. Caseyville, on the Illinois side, looks neglected with its few remaining roofs struggling to keep up above the waves. The wrecks of thirty houses are strewn among the trees just below, and the principal street is choked with an immense raft created by the action of the waves upon the ruins of the houses, which have been interwoven into a vast structure spreading over acres of territory. Many of the people are in need, though their wants have been partly met by the Government relief boat.

Rose Claire, on the Illinois side, was almost entirely destroyed, and its population, composed almost entirely of day laborers and the poorer classes who have been working in the near mines and rock quarries are wholly dependent upon charity, and will be for many weeks to come.

Golconda and Bay City stand high and dry. The houses at the foot of the high range of hills which Golconda has fortunately chosen as the site of some of its buildings have been submerged. Protected by the hill during the storm, they suffered little or no damage from either wind or waves. At Golconda several gentlemen took passage for points below, among the number Judge D. M. Browning and Mr. J. F. McCartney, late Prohibition candidate for Congress from Metropolis. Judge Browning, who lives at Benton, had been holding a term of the Circuit Court at Golconda. The wind blew with terrific force against the court-house, which is perched like a tower upon a high rock. Mr. McCartney was making a thundering speech to the court which was in session when the storm began, and it is said that he held on until the court finally broke up in a panic without any formal adjournment.

MASONIC RELIEF.

As Grand-Master-Mason Judge Browning has taken charge of the relief work of the Masons of Illinois, he took passage for Cairo. To THE TRIBUNE correspondent he stated that between $5,000 and $6,000 had been already contributed by the Masons, and that more is coming daily. At Golconda he had chartered the steamer Mike Davis, and after loading her with supplies put her in charge of the Hon. James A. Rose and Sheriff Baugh, to be taken into the submerged districts. The Judge states that the supplies purchased with the Masonic funds will be distributed among the farmers and other deserving people way from the cities and towns, the inhabitants of which latter will be cared for by the Government. He says that the distress among the farmers is greater than it has been in any previous flood. Last year agents distributed $4,000 in Shawneetown alone. Most of this was expended in aiding sufferers to rebuild their homes or in helping mechanics to refit their shops.

The steamer Mike Davis on the way down stopped at Bay City. She had been as far as New Liberty, and was making her way back to visit some of the territory lying up stream. Her officers reported that they had left some breadstuffs at New Liberty, it having been represented to them that the Government boat had omitted to put off any there and that the people were without bread. The people in charge of the Government boat, since seen by THE TRIBUNE representative, state that they did leave both meal and flour there.

Bayou Mills and Birdsville, two little towns situated on the Kentucky shore, were only marked by the appearance of a few housetops above the water, and some of the houses were broken and turned out of shape.

SUFFERING SMITHLAND.

At Smithland the steamer Hopkins was hailed by a large assemblage at the slope of the hill, who seemed very much afraid that the boat would not land. The town, which extends along the river, presented the gloomiest sight witnessed anywhere between Evansville and Metropolis. This impression was not due to the destruction of the property alone, although the wrecks of houses were strewn about the foot of the hill and amid the trees of the swamp in the most reckless and chaotic manner. Every house seemed to be vacant, and an air of abandonment pervaded the very atmosphere. The two large poles which were once the centre of a bustling scene arose in the centre of a mass of débris created out of the ruins of adjacent buildings. The water was just up to the lower edge of the large lettered signs painted below the windows of the third story. The window-shutters were gone and the plaster was crumbling from the inside walls. Three or four small dwellings, apparently still intact, had moved away from their foundations and lodged in the tree-tops half a mile away. Several others played about the eddies in the river, and some had been thrown upon dry land by the action of the waves during the hurricane.

A PECULIAR PICTURE.

A rather peculiar picture was presented by the ruin of a two-story brick building standing among the trees at the south end of the town. A small two-story frame house driven down by the current had logged against its gable-end, where it had beaten a hole in the wall and half embedded itself. The front and rear walls had fallen out, and the tall cone-shaped roof stood firmly upon the two end walls as if determined to do its duty in spite of its foundation.

The people had taken to the hill in a mass, and Smithland was truly deserted. In all the open windows, that looked like eyes' empty sockets, not a soul was visible. Not even a boat was in sight. The people appeared to have abandoned the place by unanimous action and decided never to return. Smithland has been on the decline since the Government tried to make deep water on a neighboring bar and changed the channel so as to leave it back in the woods. Soon after this the two hotels, which had been doing thrifty business, closed their doors, and the town of New Liberty, about two miles below, began to enjoy untold prosperity. The new channel ran close to the doors of the houses at New Liberty, and many of the old inhabitants moved to New Liberty. The interests of the two towns are closely interwoven.

NEW LIBERTY.

Of the two, New Liberty probably suffered the most. It stands on the outside and lower end of a curve in the river which begins at Smithland. Originally it consisted of about sixty houses, of which about a dozen are now standing. The others are scattered throughout the woods below the site of the town, some without their roofs, some with the front or rear walls gone, but the majority have been torn to atoms and kneaded by the waves into a great raft nearly half a mile in length. The people had taken to the hills and only a few boats came in sight. A man in a skiff brought out a mail-bag, and said that the people had all escaped with their lives, but that many were saved by the most miraculous circumstances.

Henry Lewis, a merchant of the town, was rebuilding a steamboat near the wharf, and the vessel was nearly completed when the storm arose. Now he has not the slightest idea where he can find any of the planks of which it was constructed. When it first broke loose it took a little run up to Smithland, making good time there. It danced around in an eddy and shook off most of the timbers lying about its cabin and decks, and made a new start for home. On the way down it collided with a house, and bearing straight out into the middle of the stream the two objects arose alternately one above the other, as if engaged in a conflict which called for a test of endurance. After awhile the two united, and in their place a raft of more orderly description settled down and drifted away toward the sea.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

The Hopkins reached Paducah early yesterday morning, but was not permitted to land, there being nothing along the water-front of the city strong enough to tie to. While the wind blew the waves were rolling very high, and the owners of houses signaled to the boat to keep away, travel being very hazardous. Capt. Howard found a landing against the bank three miles above the city, where he waited for the wind to rest, with all hands on watch. The boat did not move away from her moorings until 6 o'clock this morning.

On arriving at Metropolis, which is twelve miles below on the opposit shore, a landing was effected on dry land about a mile from town, from which point passengers made their way to town on foot. This city stands upon high ground, but the front dips down into the waves, and more than fifty of its houses are in ruins. The situation at Paducah is growing worse and worse. The water has begun to fall, but its decline is very slow, and great damage is caused by every trifling wind that gets the water in motion.

OVERRUN BY DESPERADOES.

For several nights past the city has been overrun by an organized band of desperadoes, who had added to the terrors of the people by marching from house to house, driving the people from their places of retreat, and taking forcible possession of whatever attracted their cupidity. The police having tried in vain to preserve order, the Bullock Guards, a company of the State militia, are turned out to preserve oder. Numerous arrests have been made, and the city is now quiet. The guards are quartered in the court-house, and are watching sharply for another outbreak. The appearance of bayonets seems to have had a satisfactory effect upon the gang, who have retreated to the suburbs.

DISTRIBUTING RATIONS.

The Government relief-boat Carrie Caldwell, which started out from Evansville last Sunday morning, was encountered at Paducah, where the Hopkins is. She is commanded by Capt. McGowan, of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Louisville. Dr. R. P. M. Ames, Surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Evansville, states that supplies have been distributed as follows: West Franklin, 400 rations; Mt. Vernon, 550; Uniontown, 1,000; Raleigh, 1,000; Shawneetown, 15,000; Castle Rock, 1,000; Rose Clare, 2,000; Carsville, 1,000; Smithland, 4,000; New Liberty, 6,000; Paducah, 10,000; Brooklyn and Stringtown, 5,000; Metropolis, 5,000; Joppa, 500; Bird's Point, Mo., and Wickliffe, Ky., 500 for the two. Paducah is to receive 30,000 more rations from Louisville in a day or so. Of the $100,000 appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature, $3,000 has been placed in the hands of the Relief Committee at Paducah and $500 left at Smithland, and corresponding sums will be sent to Hickman and Columbus, after which no more money will be given out of this fund until the water recedes.

While Paducah stands higher than many other points in the vicinity, the proportion of its population who are crying for free bread and bacon is proportionately larger. It is already estimated that the pauper list will exceed 4,000. In places of this size many professional mendicants are numbered among the applicants, and the relief committees are put to their wits to distinguish the needy and unfortunate from the conniving. In some cases rations have been issued to three or four members of one family, all claiming to represent a distinctive household, and yet they were found in one habitation and the several applicants seemed to constitute about all there was of the family. In the same way a single family secured three tents, and undertook to live in a style altogether unwarranted by their benefactors. While being fed out of the great open hand of the country, not a few have dropped into easy ways, especially in Paducah, where a week's salary will hardly pay for a half-day's rowing.

EXAGGERATIONS.

The reports of losses sent out from Metropolis have been greatly exaggerated by some correspondents. In the territory the portion destroyed constituted about one-tenth of the town, but with singular precision the waves chose as their mark all or nearly all of the business quarter, the latter being confined to the bank of the river. A sawmill, stave-factory, two hotels, and many stores and small houses, as already stated in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches, enter into the indistinguishable mass that clogs the streets and alleys along the water front. After the wind of Tuesday last the citizens stretched a large rope along outside of the raft of ruins to hold it in place until it could be overhauled. The water underneath this mass has a depth varying from four to ten feet, but the timbers have been so closely crowded together by the waves that they form a buoyant crust over which the people wander at will, exercising only the least bit of care to keep out of the holes and off the weakened portions of it.

BRIC-A-BRAC COLLECTORS.

The principal enterprise of the city now consists in raking out and identifying the component parts of this great mass of drift. Trunks, chairs, tables, pieces of bed, with a mattress now and then, a great mountain of staves, some bags of wet corn, and pieces of calico may be mentioned among the list of things recovered. The damage is figured at $100,000. The city is in good financial condition, and its Council held a special meeting the night after the flood, at which a resolution was passed which completely unbridled the Treasurer in answering the demands of the Relief Committee. This committee, a creation of the Council, consists of three members of that body and three private citizens, J. C. Willis, who had his thigh broken in the storm, being Chairman by courtesy. The churches and school houses were thrown open to the homeless Tuesday night, but when they were crowded to the utmost twenty families were still homeless, and to accommodate them the city has rented several private houses which happened to be empty, and they are now quartered with a family to a room.

LEGENDS OF THE STORM.

Every town standing in the path of the wind has its own legend, which assumes more detail as the eventful day retreats from the present. "When we first saw the clouds they were about fifteen miles away," said a member of the Council to THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent, "and soon after we first caught sight of them they parted as if by an explosion, and one-half seemed to be galloping around over the State of Kentucky while the other made for Metropolis and the Illinois shore. Generally the people saw it coming and made a run for the high land, but the wind caught twelve families before they reached the shore, swamping several of their boats. Some were unable to get out of their windows and into the boats before the waves rolled over the house-tops. Now, you may not believe it, but this is the truth," said the Councilman. "After Mrs. Loud, the mill-owner's wife, got in one of the skiffs it was caught on the crest of a wave, and when the bow went down in the trough of the swell the stern went up so high that she actually tumbled over the shoulders of Gilbert Martin, the oarsman. Still the boat did not ship a gallon of water."

"How was the lady saved?"

"Why, she rode in on the back of the next wave and stepped down, you might say, on dry land. Well, she came out all right and sound as a dollar."

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

As a pathetic story of the flood the following copy of a telegram sent by a lady in Paducah to her father in this city is an average instance:

DEAR FATHER: Please come at once and bring a coffin. Baby is dead. I am all alone, and the water is running through the halls.

CAIRO, ILL.

RECEDING WATERS.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The flags which floated proudly from the staff of the Halliday, the elevator, and other public buildings today announced the agreeable intelligence that the great flood had finally done its worst, reached a startling figure on the gage, and was on a slow but sure decline. Such is actually the case, although there are various opinions expressed as to the amount of the decline in the last twenty-four hours. A half-inch, however, is a figure not thus far disputed. The highest water this year may be placed on record as occurring at noon Friday, Feb. 22—fifty-one feet ten inches—four inches less than last year. There is no luck about Cairo's escape from inundation, but it was work—timely, well-directed, and expensive work, and a good deal of it performed long before as well as just before the water again reached the top of our levees—that saved Cairo from the same dire calamities in which her many sister cities above, below, and around her are involved. During the last two years not less than $50,000 was spent on the levees around this city by the City Government, the Cairo Trust Company, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It may safely be said that the preservation of the Cairo levees against the several floods which have sought to destroy us the last few years is probably due more to the prompt action of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, represented by Superintendent Jeffreys, than from any other one cause, and the citizens of Cairo feel that he ought to receive some very substantial recognition from the company for the energetic and intelligent manner in which the property of the company has been protected here. The track has been raised three feet above high-water mark, and trains are running dry-shod beyond the confines of our levees through to the hills which surround Villa Ridge, fifteen miles north. The track is in splendid condition, rock-ballasted, and is a model of what hard work may accomplish in times like these. In order to accommodate the vast traffic which seeks an outlet South, the company have constantly at work three large transfer boats. Not a train has been abandoned, either north or south, this season, and this in face of the fact that every other railroad centering at Cairo, except the Mobile & Ohio, has either suspended operations entirely or is going ahead with slow transfer by river to points above. This condition of affairs indicates that the company's business here has been managed by a man who is in every particular equal to the demands of the corporation which has been glad to employ him. Mr. Jeffreys has remained with us throughout the flood this year, as he did last, and will not leave until everything is in proper shape.

A TRIP UP THE RIVER.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were today the guests of Capt. John G. D. Knight, U. S. A., Engineer in charge of the Government works at Plum Point, aboard the steamer Pete Kerns, a trip to Mound City and a tour of the Cairo levees being the object in view. Leaving here at 10 a. m., the boat rapidly made her way up the Illinois shore against a swift current and soon hove in view of the aquatic Town of Mound City, about which so much solicitude has been felt for the last twenty-four hours. It lies buried deep between her levees, and at a distance has the appearance of being entirely submerged. Senator Dan Hogan has charge of all matters appertaining to the floods, Mayor Mertz being ill, and said to your correspondent that, while great fear existed among the citizens for the last twenty-four hours the condition of the levees did not entirely warrant it. The abrasions in the levees were easily repaired, and as the river was nearly on a stand those who intelligently understood matters were not especially alarmed. "I think," said Senator Hogan, "that the fear which prevailed was a source of benefit, in so far that it had a tendency to drive every one to the front—idlers and all—in the interest of self preservation. All differences were lost sight of in the excitement which ensued, and every one pulled in unity and with a will."

The river fell there half an inch today, and all fear has absolutely disappeared. People again moving downstairs and getting matters in shape to resume business at the old stand. The levees, of course, are closely watched and will receive careful attention for the present.

POOR PADUCAH.

Capt. Walt McKee returned from Paducah this afternoon and gives a dismal account of things there, which has been well represented in THE TRIBUNE. While the average Paducahian does not especially care for the loss he has sustained by the inundation, he pines to think "What in — will Cairo say?" an actual remark made by a prominent Paducah official yesterday to a friend. He had in his mind the sneering remarks of the Paducah *News* previous to the highest water, that Cairo would go under. "D—n the Egyptians, anyway; you can't drown them—they are all webb-footed," said another Paducah chap in the hearing of the writer.

One of the worst features reported from Metropolis and Paducah is the plundering of private houses and loss of many valuables by thieves, and it has become necessary to place patrol-boats in the inundated districts with muffled oars and orders given to shoot the first scoundrel caught stealing.

JOPPA.

All of the little Town of Joppa is in the water, which is up to the windows in L. W. Copeland's store. The waves had full play upon the little settlement, and thirteen houses were more or less wrecked. Nine of these were dwellings. Among the losers are A. D. Stuart's. Goods were washed away or damaged to the extent of $500. The doors and window's of Copeland's store were broken in and goods damaged about $700 worth. L. Berry lost two dwellings and contents, valued at $700. Mrs. Brittain lost a house and goods to the amount of $500. The total loss in the place is estimated at $4,000.

At the Cairo Opera-House, Monday night, Feb. 25, a musical concert will be given for the flood-sufferers, in which all the local talent appears.

Mayor Pollock telegraphs today again asking that boats hug the Missouri shore, and that their levees are in great danger from the waves.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23—11 p. m.—The river is now 51 feet 9½ inches, a decline of half an inch. The weather is clear and pleasant. All fear is over.

CUT BY SWAMPERS.

THE LEVEE BELOW DELTA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—It is now definitly ascertained that the levee below Delta, which gave way Friday morning, was cut by swampers to enable them to get water on which to float their timber out to the Mississippi from the cypress swamps of Klikekrankie. The engineers predict a cut-off through Torplay's Neck at Carter's Point, five miles above Greenville. This will have the effect to form a bar in front of that city and leave it about the same as Vicksburg, some miles away from a landing at low water. The narrow strip of land is only about 11,000 feet wide. At the recent meeting of the River Commission at St. Louis $3,000 was allotted for the purpose of preventing the cut-off, but the land-owners prevented the work being done until the high water had made it impossible to perform it.

RELIEF.

OVER $17,000 THUS FAR RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

The Red Cross subscriptions to the relief fund, already reported, including $730 handed in by the boot and shoe dealers Thursday night, amounted to $17,208.81. The subscription list of the boot and shoe trade was published in Friday's TRIBUNE. The following additional subscriptions have been received:

C. M. Drake, $5; H. T., $1; employés of local freight Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, $45; Thomas Garbutt, $10; cash, $5; Mrs. J. D. Webster, $20; N. B. Holden, $25; citizens of Galesburg, $1,534.15; Charles Leyenberger, $10; W. A. Brabrook, $5.25; Alex. Soper, $25. Total, $18,589.21.

The Galesburg subscribers have also sent, or are about to send, a car-load of provisions direct to the sufferers.

Mr. Galvin, the special agent from the Chicago Red Cross Society, who has been visiting the several scenes of destruction and suffering, says in a dispatch from Ironton, O.:

Have learned the points of greatest need and shall stop on my return. I go probably to Marietta. Portsmouth is entirely swept by floods, also Ironton; people plucky and working hard to restore.

In a late dispatch dated from Pomeroy, O., he says the destruction there is very great, the mines flooded, and many buildings wrecked.

Mr. B. P. Moulton, President of the Chicago Red Cross Society, issued the following circular yesterday to the ministers of the city churches:

DEAR SIR: Will you please call attention in your church Sunday morning to the relief work being done by the Chicago Red Cross Society for Ohio flood sufferers, and request that contributions of money be sent to John De Koven, Treasurer, and of clothing, beddings, and groceries to the Ladies' Committee, Athenæum Building, No. 50 Dearborn street?

Brisco Court of Foresters has contributed $25.

The First Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., will give a promenade concert and dress-parade at the First Cavalry Armory Thursday evening for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods. The full regimental band, Prof. Austin leader, will be in attendance, and the entire regiment in full-dress uniform will take part.

It is hoped the public will assist the regiment in its laudable efforts to help these unfortunate people. The admission tickets have been placed at 50 cents each, and may be purchased at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, and at Dunnell & Ford's, No. 155 Wabash avenue. The proceeds of the concert will be placed in the hands of the Red Cross Society for distribution.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—A public meeting will be held here Monday to devise means for raising funds for the sufferers of the Ohio floods. Mayor Bartlett has issued a call.

THE BUTCHER.

Neil McKeague Indicted for the Murder of James L. Willson at Winnetka.

A Singular Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Connecting Him with the Foul Deed.

Three Tell-Tale Vest-Buttons and a Speaking Fragment of Cloth—The Prisoner in Jail—His Father Coming.

The people of Winnetka were in a happier frame of mind yesterday than they have been in for the last two weeks, all due to the arrest, followed by the prompt indictment, of McKeague, the butcher, on the charge of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Willson. A few days ago the people of the country village and of the neighboring suburbs were becoming restless from what they considered the unnecessary delay and slowness of the Pinkerton agency. They had, apparently, formed exaggerated ideas of the shrewdness of the detectives, and imagined that all that was necessary was for two or three of them to go to the spot, pick out the man, arrest him off-hand, and take him to Chicago. Since several days elapsed, however, before the murderer was detected, they began to find fault with the detectives and the authorities, and to clamor for the arrest of some one. All this, however, was unnecessary on their part. It is a fact that they were not aware of, doubtless, that everyperson who was in the remotest degree suspected of a possible share in or knowledge of the murder had been shadowed day and night by trusty operatives. If any one of these persons toward whom suspicion pointed, justly or unjustly, had tried to leave the country he would have been arrested on the spot. Thus it was with the man Allen, for instance, whom some people thought might have had something to do with the murder. All his steps have been steadily followed, and, had he been needed at any moment, it would have been but the affair of a quarter of an hour to have put him in custody. It is the wise habit of the Pinkertons to wait until they get sufficient evidence to arrest on, in order that there may be no flash in the pan.

EARLY SUSPICIONS.

Suspicion pointed to the butcher at an early period—as soon as it was found impossible to corroborate his story of Mr. Willson's having ordered an extra supply of meat for an expected guest. There worked in his shop a boy by the name of Jimmy Mahoney. At first this young fellow corroborated McKeague's story, saying that he saw Mr. Willson at the shop and heard him ask for some nice meat because he expected a visitor. In a day or two the boy weakened in this story, and told another one to the effect that he was at home nursing a sore foot. Since then, it is believed, he has changed back again to his original story. His people are naturally inclined to support the butcher for fear that anything which reflects on him may incidentally reflect on their son. Now, however, that the young man has been removed from Winnetka, and brought to the Pinkerton office, where more truthful influences surround him, it is probable that the actual facts in the case will be gotten out of him and that it can be truly ascertained whether he was around the butcher-shop at all the afternoon or evening of the murder; whether he saw Mr. Willson and whether he has any knowledge at all of McKeague's whereabouts during that evening or the following day.

AN "INVITATION."

McKeague's manner seemingly disarmed suspicion, but nevertheless circumstance after circumstance came to light, all pointing toward him. And at last it was deemed advisable by Pinkerton to arrest him, or, to state it in more delicate language, to invite him to come to Chicago. The little circumstance which made this necessary was the final discovery that three buttons found in Mr. Willson's house corresponded with those on a vest worn by McKeague. As soon as that fact was established to the satisfaction of the detectives they begged him Friday morning to come to town, and he politely complied. All of Friday night was spent by him at the Pinkerton office on Fifth avenue. William Pinkerton said he was very anxious to tell all he knew, and consented to remain there. He was kept under close surveillance, however, and there was not an infinitesimal chance of escape, even if the suspect had made an attempt to get away.

THE PUMPING PROCESS.

McKeague was closeted with William Pinkerton and State's-Attorney Mills until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The pumping process was applied to him. He was questioned and cross-examined by the shrewd State's Attorney, who plied his queries sharp and fast. McKeague talked in an excited tone of voice, and hesitated frequently before answering. His replies were carefully noted, and when Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Mills compared his statement with his previous stories they were found to be entirely different. Exactly in what manner McKeague contradicted himself is not known, as the parties who interrogated him withheld information in that regard. They were satisfied however, that the evidence pointed strongly to the guilt of McKeague, and that the circumstances warranted them in accusing him of the horrible murder of the Willsons. Among the persons who tried to see him during the evening was Mr. C. N. Hardy, whom he had asked to act as his lawyer, but he was denied the privilege, either because he was satisfied had sufficient evidence, or because he was afraid that the lawyer would ask for a writ of habeas corpus, and thus force him to show their hands prematurely in court.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Pinkerton decided yesterday morning on having the man indicted, so that any vexatious inquiry calculated to thwart the ends of public justice might be averted. Mr. Mills, it may be stated parenthetically, was an old school friend of Willson's son, had a great affection for him, and much liking for his parents, and has, therefore, apart from the feeling he might entertain as public prosecutor, taken an intense interest in the case, devoting to it all his time and ability, and contributing not a little to unearthing and arranging the chains of evidence which are gradually binding the indicted butcher. So yesterday morning the scene of action was transferred from Pinkerton's headquarters to the grand-jury room. Mr. Mills left Pinkerton's office at daylight. At 9 o'clock he was in his office at the Criminal Court Building, where he was soon joined by Detectives Pinkerton and McGinn. A few minutes later John Carney, Chief of Police of Evanston, and Bailiff William Carney, his brother, who have been active in the case, arrived. Together they went before the grand jury as soon as it was in session and presented the evidence against McKeague, which charged him with the murder of John L. Willson.

THE EVIDENCE.

The jurors first listened to the testimony of Pinkerton and McGinn. It was purely of a circumstantial nature. They gave a recountal of the story about the scene of the murder, and dwelt especially on the fact that the butcher was the only person thus far discovered who was aware that Mr. Willson received a visitor the fatal night. They thought that his conduct at the house the day of the murder needed explanation. It occurred to them that he appeared very nervous, and his anxiety to explore the ground was especially noticeable. This was significant and could be construed into a desire on his part to find out if there were any traces that might betray him, which was perfectly natural if he wanted to conceal his acts. When the news of the crime was announced he was the first to visit Mr. Willson's room, and after that he was suspiciously reticent about the affair and disinclined to explain his position, which might have cleared away the cloud of suspicion gathering about him. The three vest-buttons which were found on the floor of Mr. Willson's room were produced, and also Mr. Keague's vest, from which exactly three buttons were missing, and those in possession of the officers correspond with those missing on the vest. In the struggle the buttons were torn from their fastening with great force, and a piece of cloth was torn away, which still hung loosely to the piece of thread in the holes of the button. The cloth and button were placed over the spot where they apparently originally belonged, and fitted exactly. A piece of another button, which was broken from the core which held the centre part, was found to fit the place from which it had been lost.

John Carney gave some very damaging evidence against Mr. Keague, and his brother also told what he knew.

Deputy-Coroner Clancey and his clerk, Mr. Roelle, also testified. It is supposed that Mr. Roelle's evidence was very important. He had in his possession the bullets found in Mr. Willson's body, which fitted the cylinder of McKeague's revolver.

INDICTED.

This completed the case, and within twenty minutes an indictment was returned to Judge Hawes. It reads as follows:

The grand jurors upon their oaths present that Neil McKeague, late of the County of Cook, the 12th day of February, 1884, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, in and upon the body of one James L. Willson, in the peace of the said people of the State of Illinois, then and there being feloniously, willfully, unlawfully, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said Neil McKeague, a certain pistol, commonly called a revolver, then and there charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets, which said pistol he the said Neil McKeague in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there feloniously, willfully, unlawfully, and of his malice aforethought did discharge and shoot off to, against, towards, and upon the said James L. Willson, and that he, the said Neil McKeague, with two of the leaden bullets aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Neil McKeague discharged and shot off as aforesaid; then and there feloniously, willfully, unlawfully, and of his malice aforethought did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said James L. Willson in and upon the breast and in and upon the head of him, the said James L. Willson; giving to him, the said James L. Willson, then and there, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Neil McKeague in and upon the breast and in and upon the head of him, the said James L. Willson, two mortal wounds, each of the depth of four inches and of the breadth of two inches, of which said mortal wounds he, the said James L. Willson, then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Neil McKeague killed the said James L. Willson then and there in the manner and by the means aforesaid feloniously, willfully, unlawfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder contrary to the statutes and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

MRS. WILLSON.

As will be seen, McKeague was indicted for the murder of Mr. Willson only. Nothing is mentioned about Mrs. Willson in the legal document. The detectives did not have time to present their evidence as to the killing of the old lady, and they deferred the matter until tomorrow, when they will receive a hearing in the case.

THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE.

It is understood that the grand jury did not by any means hear all the evidence that the detectives have in their possession. It is not considered wise to show one's hand prematurely even to a grand jury, and for that reason only enough was laid before the jurors to justify them in finding an indictment. It is known that McKeague owed Mr. Willson $900—$200 on one note and $700 on another—which notes were not found in the search of Mr. Willson's house. From the condition of the room in which Mrs. Willson was found it is evident that whoever committed the murder must have been profusely spattered with blood. Stains have been found on McKeague's clothing. It is not settled whether they were caused by the blood of an animal or of a human being. That point will probably be definitly ascertained as the result of a microscopic examination which is understood to be making by Dr. Piper, or some other microscopist of equally high standing.

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT.

It is also considered that McKeague's conduct after the discovery of the murder was suspicious. When he went to the house with Mrs. Murphy and the girl Dwyer after the fact of the killing had become known it is said that he paid no attention to the two women, but went straight up-stairs to Mrs. Willson's room, as if to see whether she was still alive or not. It seems impossible for him to account for his whereabouts for two or three hours the night of the murder, and also to prove what he was doing the next day. His statement is that he came to Chicago, but he has not yet shown where he went while in the city, or what he did. There is a supposition that he came to Chicago for the purpose of putting his plunder in a safe hiding-place, and efforts are now making to discover its location. It is not thought impossible that he had some female friend here whom he could use for such a purpose. But, on the other hand, it is believed that the reward of $1,200 offered by the citizens of Winnetka and the Governor would be apt to induce this unknown woman to tell what she knew.

THE REVOLVER.

Mention has already been made of the fact that a small revolver, the bullets for which were of the same size as those fired into Mr. Willson's body by the murderer, had been handed by McKeague to a servant-girl. It was subsequently ascertained that the delivery to her was long prior to the killing. Whether he had two weapons of this kind, or whether this pistol passed from the girl's hands back to his, and then back to hers again, are yet unsettled circumstances. Many of these circumstances, it will be seen, are weak in themselves, but, taken as a whole, they form a body of evidence which will be apt to convince the majority that the detectives are right in making the arrest and the grand jury right in returning an indictment. What else the detectives have in reserve is unknown. Of course, they will go on with their investigations, each day possibly adding to the facts in their possession until when the case comes to trial they may have a mass of evidence which will leave no doubt in any mind of the guilt of McKeague. Up to the present time he has kept his self-possession pretty well. He, however, lost his temper once, which was perhaps only natural, as few men could have avoided giving way to an exhibition of irritation under the circumstances.

TAKEN TO JAIL.

As soon as the indictment was returned into court a capias was issued for McKeague's arrest. It was placed in the hands of Chief Bailiff Severin, who took the accused into custody at Pinkerton's office at 1:30 o'clock. He was taken in a carriage to jail accompanied by State's-Attorney Mills and John Carney. Arrived at the prison he was booked and allowed to roam in the corridor. He was locked up in a cell at 4 o'clock. While walking about he was very nervous, his face was flushed, and his deep-sunken eyes wore an expression of anxiety. His strides were heavy and fast.

WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

A TRIBUNE reporter interrupted him in his exercise a few minutes after he crossed the jail portals.

"Have you any statement to make?" he was asked.

"No, sir; you can go to hell!" was the gruff answer.

Winnetka's butcher was excited. He cast his eyes upon the ground, and, murmuring something unintelligible, walked away and disappeared among the crowd of prisoners. Subsequently he sent for his attorney, Mr. C. M. Hardy. He positively declined to talk when visited a second time in his cell, and became very abusive when politely asked if he had anything to say.

State's-Attorney Mills was most adverse to talking about the arrest, or anything connected with the subject, but said he would be ready in a few days to say something.

M'KEAGUE'S ATTORNEY.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. C. M. Hardy, the attorney for McKeague, last night, and asked him what impression he had formed of the prisoner.

"I have not yet seen McKeague," said Mr. Hardy, "although I was retained Friday by one Frank Scott, a friend of the prisoner. As soon as the case was placed in my hands I went to the headquarters of Pinkerton's Detective Agency to see my client. I found there William A. Pinkerton and State's-Attorney Mills. The former assured me that he was not detaining McKeague in confinement, but I told him in no very choice language that he was guilty of prevarication. After making inquiries at police headquarters I returned to Pinkerton's building on Fifth avenue, and, hearing voices in one of the rooms, I stopped in the hall and listened. I distinctly heard State's-Attorney Mills in the act of examining McKeague, putting one particular question at least half a dozen times. I have reason to believe that Mr. Mills remained with the prisoner until 1 o'clock in the morning. On my return to Pinkerton's headquarters the second time I asked Mr. Mills to allow me to see the prisoner, and my request was flatly refused. McKeague's confinement at the headquarters of a private detective agency I can only characterize as an outrage. Yesterday I was too busy to call at the jail where the prisoner is now locked up, but Sunday afternoon I will see my client and will be happy to tell you then the result of the interview. It is hardly necessary to say that an indictment found at the request of the State's-Attorney is no proof of guilt."

WINNETKA EXCITED.

Much excitement was occasioned at Winnetka upon the receipt of a telegram from the city announcing that McKeague had been indicted. The news was a complete surprise, as many were under the impression that the butcher had not been placed under arrest, but had simply been taken to Chicago for the purpose of holding a more thorough examination. Nothing else was talked of during the day. Those who had previously expressed confidence in the butcher's innocence were willing to concede that a strong chain of circumstantial evidence had been wound around him, and it is doubtful if McKeague has more than one friend in the village. There was one who remained steadfast, and that was Jimmy Mahoney, the butcher's boy. He was found in the shop ready to wait on customers. But none came. Not a pound of the butcher's meat was sold. The shop was shunned by the villagers as though it were a pest-house. There were but three callers during the day. One was a TRIBUNE reporter, who spent an hour in close conversation with the boy, but nothing was elicited beyond a few unimportant contradictory statements. He was reading an account of his employer's arrest when the reporter entered. He was deeply affected when told that his employer had been indicted, but said that he would never believe McKeague committed the crime until he had heard his personal confession.

"Why, I have worked side by side with him ever since the murder," he said, "and don't you suppose that I would have detected something singular in his conduct if he had committed that crime? Not once has he appeared at all guilty, but has acted like a man from the first. You can't make me believe that he is the murderer even if the evidence against him does look bad. By the way, I see THE TRIBUNE accuses me of having contradicted myself about being in the shop on the night of the murder. I never said I was, and if any one says I did he tells what is not so."

On this point the boy is a little mixed, as he has positively stated to the reporter that he was in the shop and reading a novel when Mr. Willson came in, and that it was about 7 o'clock in the evening.

DETECTIVES CALL.

The other visitors were more successful in their efforts to gain information from the boy. They were Detectives McGinn and Carney. The former cross-examined him for over three hours and finally wrung from him a confession that Mr. Willson bought his meat at noon instead of in the evening. The old gentleman came in and Neil waited upon him. Jimmy was sitting in the back room reading. He heard Mr. Willson and McKeague conversing for some time, but claims that he did not hear what was said. Beyond this fact he did not make any statement that could throw any light upon the tragedy.

THE BOY TAKEN IN CHARGE.

At the conclusion of the interview Detective McGinn told young Mahoney he must accompany him to Chicago. Although much alarmed the boy readily assented, but asked permission to inform his father. The latter was terribly agitated, but his fears were somewhat allayed when the detective told him that Jimmy was only wanted as a witness, and would be allowed to return home after he had been examined. On reaching Chicago Mahoney was taken to the office of the Pinkerton agency and was being put through a rigid examination last night by State's-Attorney Mills and Superintendent William A. Pinkerton.

M'KEAGUE'S FATHER COMING.

When McKeague was arrested a citizen of Winnetka telegraphed the fact to his father, who lives at Thoroid, Ont. Yesterday an answer was received which stated that the elder McKeague had left for Chicago on the afternoon train. He is said to be in comfortable circumstances and able to employ the best legal talent for his son.

SUSPICIOUS BLOOD-STAINS.

The detectives claim to have made a very important discovery yesterday, and one that will materially assist in proving McKeague's guilt. The clothing which the prisoner had on when placed under arrest he is said to have worn the day of the murder, and the detectives claim to have discovered blood-stains on the vest and on the overcoat. These stains may, however, have been made in handling meat in the line of his business.

QUIPS.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the side-walk pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.

A Carson City photographer tre

SOCIETY.

A Resume of the Leading Events for the Last Week in Chicago.

The Second State Reception at the White House—Some of the Toilets.

Gothamites Crowding In as Much Pleasure as Possible Before the Lenten Season.

Chicago.

The week was marked by a number of pleasant social events. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Preston, of No. 8 Washington place, gave a large and elegant reception from 8 until 11 o'clock. They were assisted in receiving their many friends by Miss Hill, of Hartford, Conn. The "E. M. C." Club held its regular meeting Monday evening at the residence of Miss Annie Cook, No. 1 Langley terrace. The same evening the members of the Congregational Club participated in a banquet at the Palmer House.

The Rev. Frederick Courtney, of Boston, formerly rector of St. James' Church in this city, was tendered a reception Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Corning Judd, No. 25 Delaware place. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Walker, of No. 345 Dearborn avenue, gave a reception Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. Walker's brother, Bishop William David Walker, formerly rector of Calvary Church, New York City, and now Bishop of Northern Dakota. Almost all of the Episcopal clergymen in Chicago were present during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hoyt, of No. 873 Monroe street, gave a reception last Tuesday evening, the occasion being their crystal wedding anniversary. Mrs. L. D. Webster, of Dearborn avenue, gave a "german" Tuesday evening. The Loreley Club met Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holmes, No. 231 Ashland avenue.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Gen. Fitz-Simons, of No. 70 Warren avenue, entertained the Ladies' Historical Club, over which Mrs. Prof. Haven presides. The ladies of Trinity Church gave the last of a series of parties Wednesday evening at Martine's North Side Hall. The attendance was quite large. Mrs. John De Koven gave a small reception Wednesday evening.

Miss Dora Louetta Studebaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., and Mr. William Reynolds Innis, of New York City, were united in marriage Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. W. F. Studebaker, No. 1612 Prairie avenue. After a six weeks' sojourn in New Orleans Mr. and Mrs. Innis will make New York City their future home.

Thursday evening the Illinois Club gave a brilliant reception at the club-house on Ashland avenue. A fine musical program was the feature of the evening. The fifth and last party of the Imperial Club's series was given at the Clifton House Thursday evening. The attendance was very large. Miss Rattie Emery, of No. 600 West Jackson street, gave a charming commerce party Thursday evening in honor of Miss Fleming, of Philadelphia. The South Side Dancing Class closed its season brilliantly with a pink domino party at Bournique's hall. Mrs. George B. Marsh, of No. 1824 Prairie avenue, entertained the Every Monday Club Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, of Grayland, Ill., celebrated their golden wedding Thursday evening by receiving a number of old friends at their home.

Wednesday afternoon a complimentary dinner tendered a complimentary dinner to Col. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, the occasion being his 55th birthday. He was presented with a solid silver punch-bowl. The Ashland Club gave a "german" Friday evening at Bournique's West Side Hall. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of No. 57 Centre avenue, gave a masquerade party Friday evening.

Mrs. A. W. Green gave a ladies' lunch yesterday.

Mrs. Louis C. Huck will give a ladies' lunch party tomorrow. Covers will be laid for twenty-five persons. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter will give a large reception tomorrow evening. The Art League has issued invitations to a reception Monday evening in their rooms in the Athenæum Building. The Fortnightly Club will be entertained Monday evening by Mr. J. F. Jackson at the Oakland House.

Miss Lizzie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Allen, and Mr. Charles A. Mallory, of Chicago, will be united in marriage Tuesday evening, March 4, at 7 o'clock at the Presbyterian Church, Hillsdale, Mich., the home of the bride's parents.

Thursday evening, March 13, the First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G., will give a ball at the armory, and the proceeds will be used in defraying the expense incurred by the purchase of new uniforms.

Saturday Evening Herald: At a recent meeting of Apollo Commandery it was decided to give a grand and brilliant reception and ball under the auspices of the organization early next fall. The affair will be given at Haverly's Theatre, probably Thanksgiving Eve, and no expense or labor will be spared to render it the most elaborate entertainment of the season. The ball will be given for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the Masonic Orphan Asylum at Louisville. The several committees will commence work at once, and the details will be perfected without delay. Already large bids for the private boxes have been received. An exhibition drill will be one of the features of the program.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Secretary and Mrs. Chandler gave their first card reception this evening, and it was a most brilliant affair. They were assisted in receiving their friends and making them welcome by Mrs. Kinsley, Mrs. Hale (Mrs. Chandler's mother), and Miss May Stevens, the daughter of Admiral Stevens, U. S. N. Mrs. Chandler wore a rich blue satin trimmed with netted steel and steel fringes. Mrs. Kinsley wore a crimson satin brocadedcin gold roses. Mrs. Hale wore a rich gown of black and silver, and Miss Stevens wore white muile and lace. Among the many magnificent toilets were Mrs. Mahone's, crimson brocaded velvet and her famous diamonds; Mrs. Brewster's, pale blue brocade and satin and fine pearls; Mrs. Gould's, black velvet, with front of pearl satin embroidered in seed guearls and crystal; Mrs. Gresham's, sapphire blue velvet, with duchesse pointe; Mrs. Blaine's, pearl satin brocaded in tulips. Among the guests were Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, the Baron D'Arinos, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Henry Bergh, the Chinese Embassy, Mrs. Schenck, Commodore and Mrs. Badger, Miss Nash, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, and nearly all the army and navy people in town.

The Misses Maury held another of their charming musical evenings. Commissioner and Mrs. Loring also gave an at-home. Mr. and Mrs. Halliday had a charming dancing party. The Choral Society gave its fifth concert. It was the musical event of the month, and the audience was as brilliant a one as a Patti night brings forth. The program was charming, the successes of the evening being the "Finnish Love Song" and "The Brier Rose." Mr. King, of New York, was the solo singer, and his rendition of "Di Quella Pira" evoked storms of applause.

Sunday being the next day in order, society provided for the emergency by doubling and trebling the number of the entertainments this afternoon and evening. The reception at the White House this afternoon was more than usually crowded, for many supposed it would be the last of the season. There will be three more, however, as the little lady will not leave the 5th after all. Her assistants today were army ladies, and the toilets worn were as handsome as usual.

Mrs. Theodore Mason gave a delightful evening reception from 4 to 7.

The Literary Society met at Justice Field's, and the number of guests invited to meet them numbered some 200. The house is historic, being a part of the old Capitol, which became famous during the War as a prison for Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Field wore a rich gown of black and gold brocade, and was assisted by Mrs. David Dudley Field, who wore a pale blue satin with superb embroidery and diamonds. The evening was a very rich one, including as it did music from Miss Whitney, recitations by Mrs. Lander and Mr. Locke Richardson, and a song from Miss Lincoln. Among the celebrities present were Miss Anne Catherine Green, Maanor Powell, Mr. Brooks, and others equally well known in the literary, scientific, and art world. The guests came from and went to the reception at Secretary Chandler's, and many of them were present at the other gatherings named. Among the most striking toilets were those of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Johnson, the one a pale lavender brocade, the other a combination of pale amethyst satin and royal purple velvet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—The second State reception took place Friday evening at the White House, and was a brilliant reproduction of last Tuesday's entertainment. On that occasion Congress was invited to meet the Diplomatic Corps, and this week the Diplomatic Corps were invited to meet Congress, the army and navy, as before, being asked to meet both. At 8 o'clock promptly the President entered the Blue Parlor and took his place in line; at a little after 8 the diplomatic corps entered, and the guests were presented by Lieut. Mason, U. S. N., and Marshal McMichael. The President was assisted by Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Brewster, and Mrs. Teller. The ladies were elegantly costumed, Mrs. McElroy wearing a dove satin, with corsage of black and white striped satin, and handsome flounces of black thread lace; an aigrette of ostrich tips crowned her coiffure, and pointe lace finished the very becoming toilet. Mrs. Lincoln wore black jetted lace, with tabier of black and white brocade, and handsome diamonds. Mrs. Chandler wore a superb pale blue satin with panels embroidered in jacqueminot roses and carnations. Mrs. Gresham wore white brocade handsomely trimmed with crystal passementerie; Mrs. Brewster, sherry satin, with brocade a shade darker, trimmed with superb passementeries of bronze; Mrs. Teller, black velvet, with front of white brocade and panels of pale-blue satin. The diplomatic corps wore their court uniforms, and the army and navy officers were in full dress. Among the most noticeable toilets were Mrs. Leiter's—black gauze with pendant trimmings of gold and bronze and garlands of crimson roses; Mme. de Fava's, a salmon satin, combined with cream surah, pointe lace, and full parure of superb diamonds; Miss Frelinghuysen, black jetted lace with a half garland of lillies about the low corsage; Mrs. Dolf, white brocade with white jetted lace and fine diamonds; Mrs. Jones, pale-pink brocade with abundant trimmings of jetted lace, pointe, and her famous diamonds; Miss Van Buren, pale-blue satin with trimmings of gold; Mrs. Laughton, black satin with corsage and overdress of netted steel; Miss McMullen, black brocaded velvet with front, sleeves, and pendants of steel; Mrs. Hale, a white satin, with steel fringes and embroideries; Mme. de Struve, pale cream silk hand-painted, and combined with blue satin; Mme. Godoy, white satin, pointe duchesse, and diamonds. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, Senator and Mrs. Mahone, Senator and Mrs. Hale, the Cabinet officers, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Mason, the charming translator of Plato, and the patroness of the Hampton School, so famous; Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Miss Wallach, Miss Gresham, Col. and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Smalley, Mrs. Preston Powers, Senator Morrell, Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Gen. Graham, U. S. N.; Mr. Leiter, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Justice Harlan, the Senators Jones—in short, as I said before, the army, navy, judicial, diplomatic corps, and a number of the gay unofficial world.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—There has been much in the festive life of the last six days which will linger pleasantly in the memory during Lent. Monday brought two dancing assemblies, the cotillion at Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow's, and the Liederkranz ball. The former attracted almost all of this and last season's débutantes. The navy and society in general were interested Tuesday in the wedding of Miss Isabel Morrell, daughter of Thomas Morrell, of Fifth avenue, and Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelly, U. S. N. Perhaps the most enjoyable musical party of the week took place in the evening at No. 28 East Seventeenth street, Stacey Clark being the host. About eighty people were present. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sang in her best manner some selections from "Faust" and the ballad "Good-By, Summer." Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Howard, Tony Navaro, Mr. Stromburgh, and Mr. Fritsch made up the remainder of the talent.

What many people voted the most interesting incident of Wednesday was the wedding of the handsome young Controller of State, Mr. Chapin, and Miss Grace Stebbins at the house of her father, Russell Stebbins Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt until recently have entertained but little in their new house at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. In the last few weeks they have given a series of handsomely-appointed dinners, and to these was added Thursday evening a reception to the Thursday Evening Club, the fortnightly gathering for musical, literary, and scientific enjoyment. About 250 people, mostly members of the club, were present, and spent the evening in listening to the musical entertainment and roaming through the rooms, which were nearly all thrown open.

Washington's Birthday puzzled people, it being a disputed point whether the flag should be run up to the top of the pole in honor of the anniversary, or half-way out of respect for the dead Arctic heroes. There was considerable festivity for a holiday, at all events. Among those who entertained at dinner today were Cornelius Vanderbilt and Bradley Martin.

The list of entertainments to come is not long, though Lent will be well sprinkled with gatherings of the quiet kind. Monday the Patriarchs and their guests will dance for the last time this winter. Shrove Tuesday will be fitly commemorated by a fête dinner at the house of Mrs. William M. Bliss. Mrs. James M. Waterbury gives a reception for dancing, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt a dinner. Miss Laura Doremieux will be married to Dr. J. West Roosevelt.

The sick have occupied unusual attention this week. Mrs. Astor's condition still causes anxiety to her many friends.

FILTHY DUNGEONS.

The Vile Dens in Which Criminals and Paupers Are Kept at Keokuk, Ia.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The grand jury visited the county institutions located here today, and at the jail and poor-house discovered such a fearful condition of affairs as brought out a highly denunciatory report and strong recommendations for a speedy remedying of the evils that exist. They characterize the jail as a disgrace to the county, say it is nothing but a hole in the ground without drainage or ventilation, dirty and filthy, and that the health and lives of inmates are endangered by reason thereof. At the poor-house wretchedness, dirt, filth, and utter lack of accommodation prevailed. A lack of facilities to properly treat the paupers and insane is reported, and they say the treatment under the facilities offered, even if used to the best advantage, is a disgrace to humanity and an insult to civilization. The unfortunate poor and decrepit were found huddled together with lunatics in the basement, the air of which is made foul and unbearable by the filthy habits of the imbeciles. "Add to this its want of sunlight and ventilation and we have a scene to look upon which ought to bring a blush of shame to the faces of those in authority."

They recommend that proper buildings be erected in which to keep lunatics and imbeciles and that they be so arranged that they receive all the comforts they are entitled to as unfortunates, and that the care of the inmates be taken out of the hands of the present overseer and placed in the hands of a physician who can properly administer to the ailments of both departments.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—It is announced that the telegraph lines along the route of Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad, which will connect Memphis with New Orleans via Vicksburg, have been about completed and that the same will soon be opened to the public as a competitor for patronage between the two cities. In connection with the above it is also reported that Manager Flippen, of the Western Union office at Vicksburg, has been tendered the Superintendency of the new line. It is generally believed that this new line will form the connection from here south to the Merchants' & Bankers' Telegraph Company that is now working its way to this city from St. Louis.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. William C. Reid, a copying clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, met his death this afternoon by falling a distance of forty feet down a precipitous bluff at the north side of the Capitol. He was standing near the brow of the bluff when his foot slipped and although he clutched at the branches of a tree to save himself, he failed to do so, and went over the ledge of rocks to the railroad. He was found in an unconscious state by the engineer of a freight-train a few moments later, but breathed his last almost immediately. His neck and back were broken by the fall.

RAILROADS.

Unsatisfactory Condition of East-Bound Business—Slight Increase in Shipments.

Missouri River Lumber Rates Temporarily Settled—New Percentages of the Chicago-St. Louis Pool.

East-Bound Freight Business Still in an Unsatisfactory Condition.

There was a slight increase in the east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from this city during the last week. As the bulk of the business was secured at low contract rates it is surprising that the increase was so small. Shipments were not as large as they were for the corresponding week last year, when full tariff rates were maintained and business was considered extraordinarily dull. At the beginning of last week it looked very much as if the east-bound pool would go to pieces. The cutting was said to be serious, it being charged that rates were made as low as 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. At St. Louis and Peoria the situation was reported to be still worse, it being acknowledged that a cut of 15 cents per 100 pounds was made by the roads leading from those points. From here no direct cut was made, but it is claimed that the bulk of the business forwarded was secured by contracts dated back prior to the last restoration of rates. Some of the new business, it is claimed, is being shipped to interior local points and thence reshipped to destination. By this means it is kept out of the Chicago pool, and the roads practicing the deception can keep the whole of it and are that much ahead on their pool percentages from this point. It is quite probable that this matter will make serious trouble, as there will be an effort to force those roads to account for that business to the pool at full tariff rates. During the latter part of the week the situation seemed to improve.

The bulk of the business from this city is still being taken by the Vanderbilt lines—the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel-Plate—which took nearly 55 per cent. The Grand Trunk was the only other line that exceeded its allotted percentage, carrying a little over 15 per cent.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the various roads running East from this city for the week ending Feb. 23 amounted to 47,648 tons, against 40,212 tons for the week previous. The total shipments for the corresponding week last year amounted to 52,860 tons.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped East from this city by the various roads during the last week:

	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions, tons.	Total, tons.
Balt. & Ohio	456	2,407	594	3,457
Chi. & Atlantic	1,282	1,836	518	3,636
Grand Trunk	3,774	8,598	372	7,744
Pan-Handle	715	1,246	699	2,160
Lake Shore	3,183	3,800	870	7,853
Michigan Cent	817	9,145	258	10,220
Nickel-Plate	701	7,042	182	7,925
Fort Wayne	697	3,145	1,311	5,153
Total, 1884	10,125	32,219	5,304	47,648
Total, 1883	10,810	33,227	8,823	52,860

The percentages this year were: Baltimore & Ohio, 7.2; Chicago & Atlantic, 7.6; Grand Trunk, 15.2; Pan Handle, 4.5; Lake Shore, 16.5; Michigan Central, 21.5; Nickel-Plate, 16.7; Fort Wayne, 10.8. The percentages last year were: Baltimore & Ohio, 9,3; Grand Trunk, 7.3; Pan-Handle, 12; Lake Shore, 28.3; Michigan Central, 21.6; and Fort Wayne, 21.6.

Temporary Agreement Regarding Lumber Rates to Missouri River Points.

The Committee of General Freight Agents to arrange differential rates on lumber to Missouri River points met yesterday. Arbitrator George M. Bogue, who was appointed a committee of one to see President Cable of the Rock Island and get his approval of the differentials adopted the day previous, reported that he had seen Mr. Cable and that he objected to making the differential from Rock Island, Muscatine, and Davenport 2½ cents less than Chicago rates, and insisted that it should be 3 cents less. After some discussion it was decided to accept the Rock Island's proposition. It was found, however, that the Alton objected to a permanent arrangement, and consequently other objections were raised. It was finally decided to refer the matter of permanent differentials to Arbitrator Bogue, arguments to be submitted by March 10 and a decision to be rendered March 31. In the meanwhile it was agreed the roads should charge a rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds (the present rate is 10 cents) from Chicago to Missouri River points and differentials from the various points of supply as follows:

From St. Louis, six cents below Chicago; Hannibal, Louisiana, and Quincy, five cents: Keokuk and Burlington, four cents; Rock Island, Moline, Muscatine, and Davenport, three cents; Fulton, Comanche, Clinton, Lyons, and Sabula, two cents. From all these points the new differential is one cent less than the old one. Dubuque is two cents below, the same as heretofore; McGregor and Prairie du Chien, one cent above, the same as heretofore; all points on the Mississippi River above Prairie du Chien to Minneapolis, same as Chicago. Eau Claire and other points in the St. Croix country, Wisconsin, are five cents above Chicago, the old differential being two cents above. The new rates go into effect March 3.

That no permanent arrangement was made seems to be due to the unsettled condition of affairs in the West and Northwest and the fears that the tripartite and other troubles might lead to such complications as may make the maintenance of lumber rates impossible.

Award of New Percentages for the Chicago-St. Louis Pool.

A month or so ago Mr. H. C. Wicker, Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern, was appointed by the Chicago-St. Louis freight pool to fix new percentages for the various roads, the old ones being no longer satisfactory. Mr. Wicker has had the subject under consideration ever since, and yesterday announced his award as follows: Chicago & Alton, 39½ per cent; Wabash, 32 per cent; Illinois Central, 14½ per cent; and Burlington, 14 per cent.

The old percentages were: Chicago & Alton, 36 per cent; Wabash, 29 per cent; Illinois Central, 20 per cent; Burlington, 15 per cent. The Alton and Wabash are well satisfied with the new award, and declare it eminently just. The Burlington, which loses only 1 per cent, makes no complaint. The Illinois Central, however, which loses 5½ per cent, is much dissatisfied, and thinks it has been unjustly treated. But as the various roads have agreed to abide by Mr. Wicker's award, it will probably be accepted by all the lines.

The Northern Pacific's Eastern Extension.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23.—The contract signed yesterday in New York between President Robert Harris on behalf of the Northern Pacific and President W. B. Washburn on behalf of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway Company, whereby the latter corporation secures the joint use in perpetuity of the extensive terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific Company in Minneapolis, including the double-track iron bridge across the Mississippi, side tracks, depot grounds, and an entrance to the Union Depot, is understood to be a step in the direction of making the Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Road practically an Eastern extension and outlet of the Northern Pacific.

Rate-Cutting at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—This evening it was discovered that W. H. Cooper, a local ticket-broker, sold a ticket to a spotter in Minneapolis to New York at a cut of $1 under the agreed rates over the Milwaukee & St. Paul. An affidavit was made out stating the facts and placed in the hands of the Brokers' Association. A fine of $500 was demanded by the agreement for the violation, which had been forced, and W. H. Dixon, Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee Road, has requested the withdrawal of tickets over his road in the hands of Cooper.

Miscellaneous Items.

G. C. Breed, Auditor of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, resigned yesterday.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has declared its quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 15.

A meeting of the Traffic Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Sioux City pool held a meeting yesterday in Commissioner Midgley's office and made arrangements for the maintenance of freight rates.

The Oregon Navigation Company has decided not to issue $2,700,000 of bonds for the purpose of buying the Columbia Palouser Railway.

Mr. Fred. A. Bill has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Diamond Joe Line of Mississippi River steamers, with headquarters at Dubuque, Ia.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad from Feb. 16, to Feb. 21, brought here seven carloads of European emigrants destined to points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island, went to Minneapolis yesterday with Mr. W. H. Truesdale, Vice-President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, on business connected with the latter road, of which Mr. Cable is also the President.

Mr. W. E. Bucham, who has held the position of Car-Service Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the last twelve years, and who has been at Los Angeles, Cal., for several months past, writes that his health is greatly improved, and he hopes to be back at his post by June 1.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, returned from Topeka yesterday afternoon. The object of Mr. Midgley's trip was to consult with the managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé regarding rates to and from Southern Kansas points. The Santa Fé people took Mr. Midgley's proposition under advisement and promised to give a definit answer within a week.

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Suffering and Destitution Caused by the Recent Storm—News from Remote Points.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—From many sections of the State remote from telegraphic offices reports of the terrible work wrought by the cyclone are just coming by mail. In the upper part of Pickens County, near the Blue Ridge Mountains, the tornado swept away scores of small houses and stables, killed hundreds of horses, mules, and cattle, and household effects were scattered beyond recovery. The country roads are completely blockaded by fallen trees. Later advices from Anderson County show that thirteen large plantations adjoining each other were completely destroyed, and while many persons were injured there was only one killed. In one portion of Fairfield County ten houses were blown down and all the inmates, numbering about forty, more or less injured. The ruins of one of these houses caught fire and an old lady was extricated from beneath the débris badly burned. A similar occurrence is reported from the Town of Strothers.

The first accounts of the storm in Union County were received this evening. Every tenant house on the plantation of J. B. Steedman, one of the largest in Upper South Carolina, was demolished, several negroes injured, and many head of stock killed. P. F. Hamilton's dwelling, kitchen, stables, and tenant houses were also destroyed. A like calamity was visited upon the places of John Wix, W. T. Jeter, and Elma Jeter. Every family upon these plantations is homeless and destitute.

The most distressing accounts so far received come from Edgefield County, where the devastation is almost indescribable. For a distance of twelve miles plantations, orchards, and forests are in ruins. Forty plantations have been laid waste, several persons killed and many wounded. Over sixty families have lost their houses and all their household goods. The large store of Alton & Stalmaker was completely demolished and the dry goods blown several thousand yards in every direction. Two young clerks, Hollingsworth and Luguire, who were sleeping in the store, were so stunned as to be unconscious, and were covered in the débris. When a neighbor came an hour afterward he found that fire from a stove had caught the floor and burned it through, and would have soon reached where the kerosene oil had been overturned. He extinguished the fire, obtained help, extricated the two men, and carried them to a place of safety, where they were restored to consciousness. Luguire is fatally hurt, but Hollingsworth will recover. In this section the hardest and most elastic swamp-oak and hickories are snapped and twisted as if they had been only old field pine. Everything is colored by the soil; even the freshly broken trunks of the trees look as if the turbid waters of some great freshet had surrounded them, and in many places, although but little rain fell, the earth is swept bare and leaves, underbrush, and driftwood are reflected or lodged against obstructions as if a veritable freshet had swept over the highest hills. A timber-cart and wagon loaded with cotton were hurled, broken badly, hundreds of feet into the woods, and some of the bales of cotton more than a hundred yards from each other. Houses are so utterly demolished that the timbers that remain on the places where the foundations once were can be of little use for reconstruction, as many important parts have been blown so far that if found they could not be identified. The furniture is in the same condition.

All through the path of the cyclone the negroes have been the greatest sufferers, and many sad cases of destitution are reported among them. Physicians and ministers are taxing their energies to the utmost in attending to the wounded and dying. It will be several days yet before all sections of this State visited by the storm will be heard from, and weeks before the damage can be computed.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Investigation of the Coroner Into the West Leisenring Horror.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 23.—Coroner Battin commenced his investigation this morning into the cause of the explosion Wednesday morning at the West Leisenring Coal Mine, in which nineteen men were killed. After recess a large number of witnesses were examined. Hans Clendenning and several others testified that the top air-shaft was closed at night, that the air in the mine was bad, and that proper precautions had not been taken. They were flatly contradicted by George Hansel and other employés. Mine Inspector Steiner and Thomas Parker and Wilson Rasser, mining experts, testified that gas had undoubtedly accumulated in the vacant rooms, and that if it had been inspected Wednesday morning before the men went to work there would have been no explosion. All agreed, however, that there was a possibility that there had been a fall of the roof and that the gas had accumulated suddenly. General-Superintendent Taggart testified that to the best of his knowledge every precaution to insure the safety of the miners had been adopted. He thought the fact that during Tuesday night the men had gone into the vacant rooms with bare lamps was sufficient proof that there had been no fall of the roof and sudden generation of the gas; that could only be guarded against by inspecting the mine every morning before work commenced. As the presence of gas was not suspected in the mine, this had not been done, and was not done in any other mine similarly circumstanced.

William Connerby testified that he noticed the presence of gas several times, and had lighted it. He notified the mine boss about it.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. The jury retired at 8 o'clock and are still out.

Later.—The jury brought in a verdict censuring the company for not having the mine examined daily for fire-damp, and the Mine Inspector for not having inspected the mine. Suits will be instituted immediately by the relatives of the men killed.

CAMPANINI WANTS NO STARS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Campanini was asked today if there was any truth in the report that he is to become the manager of the New York Metropolitan Opera-House. "I can't answer that question definitly yet," was his reply. "One thing, though, I am certain of, and that is—no stars. I shall have no stars; a good company, that is all; have everything on a grand style and charge popular prices. The stars get too much money entirely. I wish the stars would go to the deuce, myself as well. Why, it is a perfect shame the large salaries they command. Just think of Patti getting $5,000 a night. It is enormous. The whole company has to work just for the stars and the manager."

QUINCY STREET OPENING.

Only four property-owners were present at the meeting last evening to consider the opening of Quincy street, between the line of Union street and Halsted, and consequently nothing was done beyond deciding to have each property-owner seen by the committee. The general feeling is said to be for a thirty-three-foot street instead of a sixty-six, as called for by the ordinance passed three years ago. By this plan it is proposed to take twenty-five feet off the lots fronting on Jackson street and eight feet from those fronting on Adams.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN the city churches today as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. THOMAS PARRY, PASTOR, WILL preach at Jefferson Park Church. Morning subject: "Is the Bible the Word of God? Can There Be an Unchangeable Standard to Meet a Changeable World?" Evening subject: "The Oratorio of St. Paul."

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Christ the Minister."

THE REV. S. J. McPHERSON, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Second Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. Evening subject: "Popular Amusements."

THE REV. J. H. WORCESTER JR. WILL PREACH at the Sixth Church, corner Oak and Vincennes-avs., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Eighth Church, corner Washington and Robey-sts. Morning subject: "Sunday Law and Lawlessness." Evening subject: "Israel at Sinai."

THE REV. E. H. SAWERS, PASTOR, WILL preach at the First Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams-sts., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 12:15 p. m.

THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH TO the Gaelic congregation in the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., at 3 p. m. Subject (Gaelic language): "Cheud Pheacadh"; also, an address in English on "The Blasted Fig-Tree."

THE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL PREACH AT Campbell Park Church, Leavitt-st., south of Harrison, morning and evening.

THE REV. WILLIAM G. CLARK WILL PREACH this morning in the Westminster Church, corner Jackson and Peoria-sts.

THE REV. DAVID HARRIES, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Welsh Church, corner Sangamon and Monroe-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

THE REV. H. M. COLLISON WILL PREACH IN Fullerton-av. Church, near North Clark-st., at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Questions Raised by Modern Science."

THE REV. A. C. ZAROS WILL PREACH IN THE Fifth Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE REV. JAMES POWELL, OF NEW YORK, will preach at Union Park Church, corner Ashland-av. and Washington-blvd., at 10:30 a. m., on "The Jericho Road in the United States." The pastor will preach at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 12:15 p. m.

THE REV. A. LITTLE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at New England Church. Morning subject: "Must Sunday Go?" Evening subject: "Constructive Reform." "Wendell Phillips an Unsafe Model for Young Men."

THE REV. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, PASTOR, will preach at Lewis Street Church, corner Leavitt and Adams-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Public Worship." Evening subject: "For and Against."

THE REV. C. B. TAYLOR, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd, on Ashland-av., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 3:30 p. m.

THE REV. DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER, PASTOR, will preach at Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Pronoun I." Evening subject: "Lecture on Pilgrim's Progress"—"Talkative." Sabbath-school at 9:45 a. m.

THE REV. E. F. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH at the South Church, corner Drexel-av. and Fortieth-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. G. GRIFFITH WILL PREACH AT the Welsh Church, No. 221 West Madison-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

THE REV. LEE M. HEILMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach at Grace English Church, corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Belshazzar's Doom, or, Our Theatres and Our Young People." Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m.

THE REV. F. C. KAHLER, PASTOR, WILL preach at Ebker Park Church, corner of Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. CHARLES KOERNER, PASTOR, WILL preach at Trinity Church, corner La Salle-av. and Division-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m.

CHRISTIAN.

ELDER CLARKE WILL PREACH AT THE ADvent Church, No. 91 South Green-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. HENRY SCHELL LOBINGIER, PAStor, will preach at the Central Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. J. W. ALLEN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at the West Side Church, Western-av., near Van Buren-st., morning and evening.

NEW JERUSALEM.

THE REV. W. T. PENDLETON WILL PREACH at Union Park Temple, corner Washington-boulevard and Ogden-av., at 10:30 a. m., and at Lincoln Park Chapel, corner North Clark and Menomonee-sts., at 4 p. m.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER, PASTOR, WILL preach at the New Church Temple, Van Buren-st., near Wood, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Attention is drawn to this resumption of central evening services in the Swedenborgian Church, which begin this evening with the first of a series of lectures on "The Life of Christ and the Life of Christians." Seats free. All are invited.

EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. L. S. OSBORNE WILL PREACH IN Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. ARTHUR C. A. HALL, OF BOSTON, will preach in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. ARTHUR C. A. HALL, OF THE SOCIETY OF St. John the Evangelist, Boston, will preach at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at 3 o'clock. The Bishop of the Diocese will be present and a large number of clergy.

THE REV. H. C. KINNEY WILL CONDUCT SERvices at St. Bartholomew's Mission, Sixty-fifth-st., between Wentworth and Harvard-sts., Englewood, at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. J. H. KNOWLES WILL CONDUCT full services in the Church of the Redeemer, Peoria and Paul, corner of Washington-boulevard and Peoria-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the evening service the Rev. Father Hall, S. S. J. E., of Boston, will preach.

UNITARIAN.

THE REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON WILL preach in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.

THE REV. DAVID N. UTTER WILL PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., at 11 a. m. No evening service. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

THE REV. J. V. BLAKE WILL CONDUCT SERvices in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., at 10:45 a. m. Sunday-school at 9:15.

THE REV. J. L. JONES WILL PREACH IN All Souls' Church, No. 3014 Vincennes-av., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., on "The Religious Faith of the Revolutionary Fathers."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP FALLOWS WILL PREACH AT ST. Paul's Church, corner Washington-boulevard and Carpenter-st., morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Ideal and Real in Christianity."

BISHOP CHENEY

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Pennsylvania Republicans Rising as One Man in Favor of James G. Blaine.

Carter Harrison Anxious to Secure the Democratic Nomination for Vice-President.

Oglesby and Hamilton—Ben Butler's Aspirations—The Copiah Investigation.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR BLAINE.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN THE COUNTIES.

While Vermont is booming for Edmunds and Illinois for Logan, the "Old Keystone" is on a rampage for her favorit son, James G. Blaine, who is a native of Pennsylvania. The following extracts from the local press of that State show the drift of public sentiment:

BLAINE AWAY AHEAD.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special to Philadelphia *Press*.]—The Republicans of Jefferson County held their primary election today for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention Tuesday, which elects delegates to the State Convention. The returns so far received indicate the election of George T. Rogers as Representative delegate and the Hon. James E. Long Senatorial delegate. A vote was taken on the choice for President, and twenty-three out of thirty-two districts show a total vote of 1,017, of which Blaine received 776, Lincoln 271, Logan 81, W. T. Sherman 74, Edmunds 36, Arthur 24, and Harrison and John Sherman each 4. The Republicans made large gains in municipal offices throughout the county.

"THE STATE FOR BLAINE."

Indiana *Times:* Whether Mr. Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency or not, one thing is evident, and that is that he is the first choice of a large majority of the Republicans of this State. He was their choice in 1876, he was their choice in 1880, and he is their choice no less today. The recent meetings of the County Committees of the several counties of the State demonstrate this fact if the sentiment of the members reflects the views of the people on this subject. With nearly all of the committees Blaine was their first choice by a large majority. If Blaine's name be presented to the National Convention he will receive the vote of this State unless the delegates undertake to ignore the wishes of their constituents, which thing they had better not do.

GROWING STRONGER AND STRONGER.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* From various quarters the indications are that Mr. Blaine is growing stronger and stronger in the affections of the Republican masses. The fact that he is doing absolutely nothing to help himself makes his friends and admirers all the more active and anxious. Mr. Blaine's name will most assuredly go before the convention, unless he positively forbids it. Should he be nominated he would undoubtedly accept, and under his leadership the contest would awaken an enthusiasm unequaled since 1840. With Blaine as their standard-bearer the Republicans would go into the fight with aunanimity and pluck that would carry them through to certain victory.

OLD YORK.

YORK, Pa., Feb. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Committee of York County was held here today to take necessary action to secure the election of delegates to the State and National Conventions.

After considerable discussion and the expression of a bitter and determined disapproval of the methods by which the Republican voters of the district had been misrepresented in the National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, the resolution was unanimously adopted. A resolution was then passed that a poll of the committee giving individual preference for President be taken. The vote resulted as follows: Blaine, 27; Logan, 3; Edmunds, 2; Arthur, 1; and whoever may be the nominee of the Chicago Convention, 1.

Greensburg *Tribune:* We not only hoist Mr. Blaine's name to our masthead, but we believe he will be the strongest candidate with the people that can be nominated at Chicago. In this county, in this State, and especially in the western part of the State, there can be no doubt but that James G. Blaine is by all odds the strongest candidate that can be nominated. And with him we also hoist the name of Robert Lincoln as our preference for the Vice-Presidency.

Blaine and Lincoln would sweep the country from Oregon to Maine, and there would not be a greasy spot of Democracy to be found in any Northern State, unless it might be in New York. But if all the other loyal States, and possibly, with Lincoln on the ticket, Virginia and North Carolina could also be carried, we would not need New York to elect our ticket.

A POINT FOR COL. QUAY.

Montrose *Republican:* Col. Quay has now publicly announced that he is for Arthur for President, and that he has no doubt the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention will ratify the choice. He also announces that his second choice for President is Gen. John A. Logan. Inasmuch as the Republican county conventions and standing committees in every part of the State are declaring almost unanimously in favor of Blaine, it is easy to understand on what grounds Col. Quay bases his belief that the delegation will be for anybody else.

ADVICE TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Easton *Free Press:* From the fight between Logan and Arthur the Pennsylvania Republicans can take a profitable lesson. We had better leave both alone and elect Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is doubtful if either Logan or Arthur could be elected President, while Blaine would carry the heaviest vote ever polled by a Presidential candidate. In order to have Blaine delegates chosen we must elect them by delegate conventions in the Congressional districts, and not leave their election to subdivisions of the State Conventions.

PLACED IN THE FIELD.

West Chester *Republican:* We think the fact that two-thirds of the Republicans of Pennsylvania desire to see Mr. Blaine selected places him in the field as a candidate. There is no doubt, either, that other States are as favorable to Blaine as Pennsylvania, and will so declare themselves in the Chicago Convention, unless there is a decided and unequivocal refusal on Mr. Blaine's part to allow his name to be used. It is quite certain that Mr. Blaine is a candidate, and that he will have as large a following as ever.

CLEARFIELD'S POSITION.

Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal:* It is altogether probable that if you were to ask the average prognosticator of local political sentiment what man among the many mentioned was the favorit of Clearfield County Republicans for the Presidential nomination he would say Blaine. For many months we have made it our business to talk with Republicans from all sections of this county, and we have found the majority expressing themselves in favor of Blaine.

ADMONITION TO THE MANAGERS.

Lancaster *New Era:* The Blaine sentiment, which is manifesting itself over this State, is full of admonition to the old bosses, big and little, who have been trying to "boom" other candidates. Gen. Lily goes rather below than above the mark when he says 80 per cent of the rank and file of the Republicans of the State are for Blaine, who "has the hearts of the people."

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Huntingdon *Journal:* Some Republicans, while professing to be for Blaine, express doubts as to his election, if nominated. If the people cannot elect the man they want is it probable that they will elect the one they don't want? The overwhelming public sentiment that compels such men to pretend to support Blaine will elect him if he be made the candidate.

READY IF CALLED FOR.

Media *American:* If Blaine proves to be a candidate the delegates from Chester and Delaware, whoever they may be, are sure to vote for him; but in the absence of positive knowledge this district, like nearly all others, will elect representative men, and expect them to confer and select the best and most available candidate.

WHAT MONTGOMERY WILL DO.

North Wales *Record:* A great majority of the Republicans of Montgomery County have undoubtedly only the kindest feelings for President Arthur, but he will not get her delegates' vote to the National Convention. The pulse of her people beats strongly for Blaine, and a Blaine delegation it will be.

MAKE IT A UNIT.

West Chester *Republican:* Every day adds to the evidence that Pennsylvania's first choice for the Presidency is Blaine. The newspapers reflect the sentiment of the people, and the press is almost unanimous for the "Plumed Knight." Why not make Pennsylvania's delegation to Chicago a unit for Blaine?

SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED.

Wilkesbarre *Record:* We believe that the sentiment of this district is for Blaine, and therefore delegates to Chicago should be instructed to vote for him.

THE FEELING IN ADAMS.

Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel:* We believe a large majority of the Republicans of Adams County would prefer Mr. Blaine's candidacy.

CARTER HARRISON.

HE WOULD LIKE THE NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Carter Harrison has a new ambition. The discovery of this fact by the Illinois Democrats has not tended to increase the harmony among them. Carter Harrison did very much more when here than to extend the hospitalities of the city to the convention, and to offer to chalk the hats of the National Committeemen. He consulted with some persons whom he thought were confidential friends as to the expediency of endeavoring to secure the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, and those confidential Democratic friends have asked Morrison what he thinks about it. He does not think well of it. The fact that Carter Harrison, who the old Tilden crowd say never had been known as a very stalwart Tilden man, in his address to the National Committee yesterday stated that Tilden was Illinois' only candidate, and if he would not run that Illinois had no candidate, but was for the field, was received with hot indignation by Morrison's friends when they heard it, for they say they have in their possession a letter written recently by Carter Harrison to some one in the State, in which he declares that he favors the nomination of Morrison for President. Accordingly they fail to see how it could be that Illinois would have no candidate. The mystery was not revealed to them until Harrison's confidence were whispered about this morning.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.

Carter's plan, as revealed here, is this: He desires that the Democratic party in Illinois shall hold two State Conventions—one to elect delegates to the National Convention, the second to nominate the State ticket—and that the second shall be held after July 8, the day of the meeting of the National Convention. Carter Harrison has told John Oberly, of the State Central Committee, that he would not accept the nomination for Governor unless they could have two conventions. His purpose is to try his chances for the Vice Presidency at the National Convention, and, failing in that, to stand as a candidate for Governor at a subsequent convention. The Mayor's ambition has that extent.

It is not a program which commends itself to the Morrison men. One of them very earnestly declared: "Carter Harrison cannot play with the Democracy in that way, and he will not be a candidate for Governor, either, and if any man receives any recognition at the National Convention it will be Bill Morrison as the Presidential nominee."

Morrison himself says there will not be two State Conventions. There will be one convention, and the whole State ticket and the delegates to the National Convention will be nominated at it. If Carter Harrison expects to be nominated for Governor he will have to be nominated at that convention.

John Oberly himself, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, says there will be but one convention.

Dowdall, of the Peoria *Democrat*, goes further than that. He said: "Of course there will be one convention, and Carter Harrison will not be nominated for Governor or either. The man who will be nominated for Governor is John H. Oberly, the representative of the young Democracy, and he will be elected. He represents the dash and spirit, the vigor, and intelligence of the young Democrats, and he is in line with the Democratic party on the tariff question, which Mr. Carter Harrison is not. John Oberly will be the Democratic nominee for Governor."

SPRINGER AND JOE MACKIN.

The opinions of Democratic Congressmen were sought, but were not obtained. Mr. Springer, in view of the antagonisms of the Speakership canvass, is not put down for Morrison. The rest of the Congressmen generally are. Springer and Harrison had a consultation as to the political points which should be presented in the speech of the latter to the National Committee, and Morrison's friends think that Springer knew something of the suggestion that Illinois had no candidate for Presidency after Tilden. Some of the adherents of the Mayor seemed to have received some intimations as to his Vice-Presidential ambition, and talked with vigor against Morrison. For instance, the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin said: "Morrison is a traitor"—the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield did not use so mild a term—"he worked against Cleveland at St. Louis, and if he should ever be nominated for President he would be defeated in Illinois by 75,000 majority."

Mr. Mackin is doubtless correct in the latter part of his statement; but it is quite unfair to Mr. Morrison to charge that he was not friendly to the location of Chicago. He stood by his State, and some of his most earnest friends worked for Chicago.

THE MULE MAN.

It is believed that Chairman William H. Barnum is one of the men whom Morrison took into his confidence as to the Vice-Presidency, and that Barnum's vote in favor of Chicago had some reference to that program. Barnum and the tariff interest which he represents is very hostile to Morrison, and he would be pleased, undoubtedly, to shelve him for Harrison.

THE MICHIGAN DELEGATE.

Representative Maybury, of Detroit, who held the proxy of the Michigan member of the National Democratic Committee, explains his action in casting the Michigan vote for Chicago by saying that Messrs. Morrison and Springer talked to him in favor of Chicago, but that a number of his friends in Congress endeavored to convince him that St. Louis was the place. As a personal matter he should have voted for St. Louis, but the expense of attending a convention at Chicago would be less for his people than it would be at St. Louis, and as it frequently happened that the funds of delegates were exhausted at the end of the convention, he thought that the Michigan representatives would be more likely to get home in time to vote if they went to Chicago.

"OLD ROSY."

Gen. Rosecrans being asked what his idea was as to the availability of Tilden as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with much emphasis said that the idea was absurd, and the nomination would be suicidal to the Democratic party. "We will certainly elect our next President," he concluded, "but it will never be Tilden."

OGLESBY AND HAMILTON.

VIEWS OF THE ILLINOIS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton says that his visit here is solely for pleasure. His wife had never been in Washington before, and he came here from attending the meeting of the Illinois Central Directors in New York on his way home simply for a little recreation. He has no mission. The Governor, however, will doubtless not neglect any opportunity to strengthen himself among the Congressmen.

An effort to secure the views of the Republican Congressmen as to the Gubernatorial contest today was but partially successful. There is a very marked determination on the part of many of the Congressmen to express no opinions on this subject.

Representative Adams said in answer to a question as to his choice between Hamilton and Oglesby: "I have known Gov. Hamilton for a number of years, and I number him among my warm personal friends. He is a young man with a future before him, and he will undoubtedly be elected Governor of Illinois again in the future. But I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the people want Oglesby this time, and that he will be chosen."

Mr. Dunham said: "I have not given the subject much thought. It is for the Republicans of the State to decide upon the candidate. I have no doubt the best man will be selected and that his name will be either Oglesby or Hamilton."

Congressman Davis declined to express an opinion. He did not know the sentiments of the people of his district well enough to say what their choice would be.

Mr. R. R. Hitt said: "I like Oglesby, as does nearly everybody. He is better known personally to the people in our part of the State than almost any other Illinoisan, and there is a cordiality of sincere affection for the old soldier among thousands. He was a good Governor before and almost all are willing to trust him again. Many are devoted to his success. Gov. Hamilton has been an efficient and acceptable Governor, and is a growing man as he is better known, though, of course, he has not the popular strength of a man like Oglesby, whose life as a soldier and stump-speaker has made his name and even his features and voice universally known."

Cannon is, of course, for Oglesby, as is Rowett, his old law partner.

GEN. BUTLER.

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' INTERVAL HE WILL BE A DELEGATE TO A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—"Gen. Butler will be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago," said Col. Plympton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, tonight to THE TRIBUNE correspondent. "Gen. Butler, Judge Abbott, and Gen. P. H. Collins will be three of the delegates from our State. I don't think there is a dissenting voice among us as to these three names. The fourth delegate at large will be either Albert Palmer, the orator of Massachusetts, Col. Jonas H. French, or some other able man. The Bay State will go into that convention with certainty as able a delegation as any State in the Union."

"Who will be their candidate?"

"Gen. Butler; and he will have some scattering votes from other New England States, and perhaps a few from the Northwest."

"Then he is really a candidate for the Presidency?"

"His friends will certainly canvass his chances, and no doubt present his name. If he had been elected Governor last fall he would have been a positive and formidable candidate."

"Will he be in the National Convention and take part in the proceedings?"

"If he lives he will go as a delegate to that body, and I think his reputation a sufficient guarantee that he will not be a silent or an idle member."

"Is all opposition to him among his immediate constituency silenced?"

"Yes, sir. His splendid canvass last fall, and the remarkable vote polled has brought in all the shy elements, and the party and Butler are stronger today than ever. He polled more votes than ever elected a Governor of Massachusetts before, and was only beaten by a few thousand in a fight in which the National Administration and the Republican party of the whole country was arrayed against him. He has brought the Democratic party of our State from practically a handful to 150,000 good substantial voters held together by a common purpose and well organized."

"Will he be a candidate for Governor next year?"

"Without a doubt, unless the Democracy should name a weak candidate and run off upon this free-trade heresy. Gen. Butler is a protectionist within reasonable bounds. In fact, a great majority of our Democrats are. We really have much more free-trade feeling among the Republicans of Massachusetts if you can judge of the strength of the sentiment of the newspapers. There is the Boston *Herald*, *Transcript*, the Springfield *Republican*, and other journals I do not now recall, all for free trade. So, the Democracy does not seem to be any more divided upon the tariff than their opponents."

"Can Gen. Butler be elected next year?"

"I believe he will be the next Governor of the Bay State, for in a Presidential year we will have no stay-at-homes and the fire of the whole country will be drawn from our local fight to the National. Gen. Butler's appearance in the National Democratic Convention will also be our element of strength at home and his opponents will have to poll more votes than they did this fall to beat him. I assume now that he will succeed Mr. Robinson. Twenty-four years ago Gen. Benjamin F. Butler broke the Democratic party into fragments at the Charleston Convention. The armed revolution that followed his voting fifty-six times for Jeff Davis for the Presidential candidate of that party carried him into the Republican organization, and to the War. The country will now wait with interest," concluded Col. Plympton, "to see this bold, able man march into the Democratic National Convention a leader again as in 1860."

COPIAH.

SWELLING THE LIST OF OUTRAGES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Today the investigation of the Copiah County election outrages by the Senate Committee was resumed. More Republican witnesses were present and examined. Frank Hayes testified that the third day before the election armed men came to his house and broke in, and shot twice. His wife was shot in the shoulder. They went out then, and he ran down and jumped off the gallery, and was then shot in the leg. He fell, and one of the party said: "That is what you good men get." Witness did not vote at that election. The shot he received laid him up two months, and he cannot work yet.

Mrs. Frank Hayes, colored, was shot in the throat the day before the last election. She showed a bullet-hole in her left shoulder. Was shot in four places. Witness was in bed when the men came and broke into the house.

P. King testified to Congressman Barksdale's intemperate language in his speech.

T. J. Hurd stated that when he denounced the killing of Print Matthews at Hazelhurst three men presented pistols at him and ordered him to leave town.

Orange Heldshings, colored, swore to the way he was raided and deprived of the Independent ticket.

J. S. Warehite lives at Jackson. Is Secretary of the Jackson Light-Guard. The night of the last election he was ordered to carry forty guns and 1,000 rounds of cartridges to Hazelhurst. Met J. S. Meade at the Hazelhurst depot, who said he was ordered by the Sheriff to receive them. Turned the guns over to him and took a receipt. Meade had a body of armed men with him.

Lee Daniel lives at Jackson. Is Second-Lieutenant of the Jackson Light-Guards. Took a detachment of his company to Hazelhurst the night of the election. Saw many armed men there and heard threatening talk against the Matthews family.

Ben Standiford was visited at 1 o'clock by armed men the Saturday night before election. Got up and opened the door for the visitors, when he was seized and carried out of the house and forced to swear not to go to the election. At 3 o'clock the same night another squad came, when witness slipped out into the darkness. The gentlemen cursed and abused his wife before they went away. Witness had always voted split tickets, supporting Democrats when they were good men. Did not vote after that.

Solomon Smith, colored, was called on at his house the night before election just before day. They demanded the election tickets which witness had, and beat him over the head with a pistol, knocking him down. They got the tickets. They were Independent tickets. They then went away.

Daniel Cramhat, colored, lives in Beat 3. The night before the election, just after 10 o'clock, some parties came to his house and fired several shots into the door. Witness recognized two men, whites, Little and Norman. They set fire to the house, and when witness and his son attempted to put it out parties fired at them and prevented all efforts to extinguish the flames, and his house was burned up. Subsequently he made an affidavit, when he was visited by about twenty-five men, including Mr. Little, Newman, and others, who ordered him not to make any fuss about the burning of his house, for if he did they would kill him. Witness promised to go to Hazelhurst to withdraw the present affidavit.

THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTIONS.

Frank M. Sessions was at a meeting at Hazelhurst the day after election, when the resolutions warning the Matthews family to keep out of politics were adopted. The meeting was in the court-house and some 400 people, mostly Democrats, were present. The resolutions were adopted. Maj. Barry objected to the resolutions so far as they applied to the Matthews family and wished that part stricken out. He rose twice to urge this action, but was met by cries of "No, no." The resolutions were adopted, Maj. Barry alone voting no, as far as witness could hear, amid much noise and confusion. After the resolutions were adopted Mr. Baily made a speech, saying that he had gone into Beat 3 to stump the county, but found he could do more electioneering in the saddle than on the stump, and he had found the most convincing argument to be a pistol which he drew from his pocket. The speaker said his friend Wheeler was the best electioneerer he had ever seen. Wheeler's arguments always convince. Witness had not taken much interest in politics on either side. Had been in the Confederate army. Mr. Baily in his speech said that if the Democrats who had gone off to the Independent party would come back they ought to be received kindly, but if they would not what shall be done? A voice in the crowd cried: "Kill 'em off." "No," said Baily, "I cannot advise that, but I believe you will kill them without advice." The speech was greeted with applause.

The committee adjourned till Monday morning.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

EVIDENTLY NOT A WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison avenue, was filled with so-called Independent Republicans this forenoon. The occasion was the conference which was called several days ago. The assemblage included the Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-Gov. E. A. Potts of New Jersey, Philip H. Garrett of Philadelphia, the Hon. Roger Wolcott, Richard H. Dana, Henry Parkman, George G. Crocker, Henry H. Sprague and J. G. Freeman of Boston, Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., Prof. Julius H. Seeleye of Amherst College, Ethan Allan Doty, John Foord, Horace R. Deming and William Potts of Brooklyn, Francis C. Barlow, Charles R. Miller, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Sigismund Kaufman, Edward Cary, and various other gentlemen from Philadelphia and interior New York cities. Col. Ethan Allen Doty called the meeting to order, saying it was not proposed to organize a movement in behalf of any candidate, but it was hoped as a result of a comparison of views some steps might be taken to give expression to the sentiments of a large number of Republicans who believe that the success of the party in the coming Presidential contest can be assured only by the nomination of men who are in hearty accord with the principles of administrative reform, and such as will command the unreserved approval and support of the independent, and thoughtful voters of the United States. George C. Crocker, of Boston, was called to preside, and on taking the chair voiced the sentiments of the meeting generally when he said: "The first question which suggests itself is, Who are we?" This he answered by observing that they were Republicans met for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Republican party. They were not there for spoils. Administrative reform was the main object. Ex-Gov. Frederick A. Potts then offered a series of resolutions, which he supported by remarking that the object of this conference was to promote the organization not only in New York, but in other States, in order to exercise an influence at the approaching National Republican Convention. He thought that the gentlemen present were all agreed that unless candidates of the highest character were the outcome of the convention in Chicago the success of the Republican party was by no means certain. As a representative of a State that did not always give a Republican majority he could say that the Republicans of that State would join heartily with the Republicans of other States in advocacy of candidates who were in entire accord with the most advanced principles of administrative reform.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—At the second meeting of Independent Republicans here today there were present the Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-Gov. Potts, of New Jersey; Richard H. Dana, Henry H. Sprague, and E. B. Hall, of Massachusetts; E. K. Martin, of Pennsylvania; Gen. F. C. Barlow, F. B. Chandler, T. M. Peroe, of Pennsylvania; E. T. Wood, of Michigan, and others. George J. Crocker, of Boston, presided, and E. Dunbar Lockwood, of Philadelphia, acted as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Gov. Potts, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of administrative reform is absolutely essential to the vitality and success of the Republican party; and,

WHEREAS, Events have shown that a disregard of those principles has led to party defeat in several most important States; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of a similarly mistaken policy would lead to defeat in the next Presidential election;

Resolved, That it is indispensable to the success of the Republican party that the character, record, and political associations of its candidates for President and Vice-President should be such as to warrant entire confidence in their readiness to defend the advances already made towards divorcing public service from party politicians, and to continue these advances till separation has been made final and complete.

The following were also passed:

Resolved, That no interference with the free choice of delegates to the National Convention by Congressional districts should anywhere be tolerated.

Resolved, That the interests of the Republican party imperatively demand that the management of the State and National campaign be confined to men whose character and record are such as to command the unhesitating support and confidence of the members of the party.

GEORGIA.

AN EXTREMELY DEMOCRATIC STATE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee held a session here today with good attendance, every district being represented. The State Convention to elect four delegates to the National Convention from the State at large was called to meet April 9. A resolution instructing district conventions to meet and elect two delegates from each district to the National Convention was passed. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Arthur were passed. The fact that Georgia has a Republican State Committee does not justify the assertion that Georgia has a Republican party, as there is none here, and there has not been one since 1868. The then existing Republican party was disbanded at that time by the Democrats through intimidation and ballot-box stuffing. Since then the better class of Republicans, or what might be called native Republicans, have taken no interest in politics, as they knew that they were not sufficiently numerous to make a fight with their Democratic opponents, and the negroes have adopted commercial methods, selling their votes to any one who will buy them or to the highest bidder. While several of the districts could be carried by the Republicans if the negroes would vote the Republican ticket, Georgia has ten Democratic Congressmen, and will continue to have them. The Democrats have the money and can always collect their men. Independents who can rake together a campaign fund could pull through in some districts by adopting the methods of the Democrats. No Republican can be elected so long as this condition of things lasts.

AT WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP ABOUT BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Some of the old-time friends of Mr. Blaine really think that he may be an original candidate at the Chicago convention, and that he has some more positive aspirations than to expect to secure the nomination as the result of a conflict over other candidates. A Republican Senator said today that he expected to see at least six candidates voted for on the first ballot at Chicago—Logan, Arthur, Edmunds, Sherman, Blaine, and Joe Hawley, and that no candidate could at first expect a majority. Some of the special friends of Arthur, of a different class from the Biglins and Cregans, have been here for a day or two. They are not lodged at the hotels, but are with friends at private houses, evidently desiring, so far as possible, to keep their presence a secret. They spend much of their time at the White House. One of their number said to a New York friend tonight that he was not very confident that Arthur could be nominated. Ex-Senator George Spencer, who spends much time in New York, says that Republicans there tell him that 50 per cent of the Republican vote would not be cast for Arthur if nominated.

TENNESSEE.

THE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Tennessee Republican Executive Committee met this afternoon and decided to hold a convention in this city April 17 to nominate a candidate for Governor and elect twenty-four delegates to the Republican National Convention. The session was harmonious. It is asserted by members of the committee that the delegates to Chicago will be almost unanimous for Arthur and Lincoln, with possibly one or two for Logan. It is not known who will be nominated for Governor. Congressman Houk stated to your correspondent that in his opinion Arthur and Lincoln would constitute the National ticket. The party desired a man who could carry the State of New York, and he thought the party in that State would stand solid for Arthur. It was generally conceded that no matter who might receive the nomination Mr. Lincoln would have a place on the ticket.

HIRING QUARTERS.

INTEREST TAKEN IN CHICAGO HOTELS BY THE DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday applications for accommodations in the various hotels during the National Democratic Convention began to pour in. Mr. Willis Howe received a telegram from Potter Palmer stating that New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, Connecticut, Maine, Kentucky, Illinois, and Delaware had engaged rooms.

Mr. Sam Parker, of the Pacific, said last evening that the New York Democratic delegation had telegraphed Mr. Drake for ten parlors and fifty well-located rooms. Mr. Drake had also received orders for rooms for the Democratic delegations from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, and Iowa.

Edward A. Apgar wired the Leland for twenty-five rooms for New York, and Wisconsin has engaged rooms for seventy persons.

ELECTION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—In the biennial elections the Government candidates were generally defeated.

MANITOBA'S WRONGS.

The Dominion Turns a Deaf Ear to the Petitions for Justice.

A Proposition to Form an Independent Provisional Government—The Situation.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Manitoba situation grows daily more interesting. The people as a whole have become thoroughly aroused to the necessity of taking a firm and united stand against the tyranny of the Ottawa Government. All civil and constitutional measures have failed to secure a particle of justice from them. They are now determined to enforce recognition of their rights by decisive action. Premier Norquay telegraphs that he has utterly failed to influence the Government towards redressing even the most flagrant wrongs under which we suffer. Though hitherto a strong supporter of the Government he will stick to his native province and fearlessly fight to free her from the hand of the oppressor. He will arrive home in a few days, when important steps will at once be taken. It is probable that he will call the local Legislature together and he and his Ministers hand their resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor. Manitoba's representatives in the Federal Parliament will be recalled and Dominion authority ignored. The next step will be to form an independent provisional Government, which shall take possession of the affairs of the country and defy the Federal authorities to interfere.

Active preparations are going on for the convention March 5. To the appeal of the Farmers' Union: "Let us be patriots, not partisans, and unite as one man to secure liberty and justice," which has been refeohoed in every hamlet in the province, a hearty response has been given, and every man will minister to the support of the leaders of the campaign.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

At a representative meeting of citizens interested in the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay last night a telegram was read from the Hon. Mr. Norquay to the effect that the extension of our boundaries to Fort Churchill had been refused by the Federal Government. Col. Scoble said that "nothing could be hoped for from Ottawa, and that much further pressure would have to be brought to bear before any favorable concessions from the Dominion could be obtained. There was no doubt that the rights of Manitoba had been neglected in this as in almost every other instance when they had come into conflict with those of other and more powerful Provinces. This was not the time for sitting still under injuries of this character. We must assert ourselves, and the sooner we did so the sooner we should be placed in the position we are justly entitled."

The Hon. Mr. Clarke said that the extension of the boundaries, and the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the possession of the public lands by the Province must be insisted on. He concluded with an eloquent allusion to the rapid development of the Western States, showing thence what might be accomplished in this country.

THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE GIVES AN INSIGHT INTO ITS POLITICAL CONDITION.

The Hon. J. Norquay, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, is at the Palmer, en route for Winnipeg. He has been for some time past at Ottawa in consultation with the Dominion Government in regard to certain claims which Manitoba is at present urging for settlement. They are, first, such an extension of boundary as will give the province a port on Hudson's Bay. Secondly, an enlarged jurisdiction in the control of public lands, Manitoba being the only province in the Dominion which has not full jurisdiction over its own public lands. And thirdly, a readjustment of the financial basis on which Manitoba entered the Dominion federation. These propositions are now before a select committee of the Dominion Cabinet, and Mr. Norquay says he has no doubt that the settlement will be satisfactory to Manitoba.

He said the chief subject of interest in Canada at present was the grant of the loan of $22,500,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The road itself was security for the loan, and in case it did not become a paying property it would, under the terms of the bill, virtually pass into the hands of the Dominion Government.

Speaking of affairs in Manitoba Mr. Norquay said that the dissatisfaction which had taken root in the province last year had ceased to exist. This was due to the lowering of freight rates by the Canadian Pacific. Another cause of complaint had been the heavy duty on agricultural implements, which had to be purchased in the United States. This, however, could not be avoided, for there had to be a uniform tariff, and one province could not have free trade while another tried protection. In time there would be reciprocity between the two countries, and Manitoba would hail it. The great project now on foot was the contemplated construction of a railroad from Winnipeg along the line of Nelson River to Fort Churchill or Hudson's Bay. Navigation was open five months in the year, and with railroad communication to the bay steamers could carry the grain to Liverpool in a much shorter time than at present. It would lessen the distance 1,000 miles, for Hudson's Bay penetrated almost to the middle of the continent. The distance to be traversed by this railroad would be about 600 miles. Such quick communication with Europe would be as desirable a thing for Minnesota and Dakota as for Manitoba, and would go far to hasten the abolition of the present tariff between the two countries. It would be the great outlet for the breadstuffs of the Northwest.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Narrow Escape of Pupils and Sisters at the Burning of the School Building on the Menomonee Reservation—Other Blazes.

CLINTONVILLE, Wis., Feb. 23.—News has just been received from Keshena, on the Menomonee Reservation, in Shawano County, on Wolf River, that the St. Joseph's Catholic School and Church buildings were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Seventy pupils and six sisters escaped from the school building, most of them in their night clothes. Their escape from a horrible death was very narrow. The scholars and sisters lost everything. The loss is heavy. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOUISA, Ky., Feb. 23.—The Village of Cassville, W. Va., was visited by fire last night, causing a loss of $20,000, principally two hotels, three business-houses, and a number of residences. Insurance about $12,000. William Schmucker was the principal loser.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—The hospital building, the tailor-shop, and the bakery of the State Reformatory Prison at Ionia were burned last night. Loss on buildings, $10,000; on contents, $5,000.

BURNING STABLES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The large stables of the Pittsburg & Allegheny Passenger Railway Company on Pennsylvania avenue in Allegheny City caught fire this noon. The loss will not exceed $15,000, and is covered by policies equally divided between the home and foreign offices. The stiff breeze blowing at the time created consternation in the immediate neighborhood of the fire, but the fire facilities in the building prevented the spread of the flames. Two firemen were injured, but not fatally, by the falling of the roof of the burned portion of the building.

In Chicago.

The row of old two-story frame buildings Nos. 452 to 460 South Canal street, owned by William B. Walker, was damaged about $5,000 by a fire that started at 1:30 p. m. in the upper story of No. 460. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered by some unknown person who turned in an alarm from Box 274. The rear of the building and the roof was badly burned. The occupants are Anton Wilmosky, cigar manufactory; John Kroust, bakery; Samuel King, grocery; W. F. Herold, meat-market; Joseph Dubsky, saloon, each of whom lost from $300 to $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The second story was occupied by a number of poor families, who lost clothing and household furniture.

The alarm from Box 233 at 7 p. m. was caused by a trifling fire at the residence of Merrick Cowles, No. 3070 Indiana avenue, which originated from coals from the range falling into some kindling-wood.

The alarm from Box 282 at 3:55 p. m. was caused by the overturning of a stove at Dennis & Co.'s weather-strip factory, No. 831 West Lake street. The building was damaged about $300. Dennis & Co. sustained a loss of about $1,000 upon stock, which is covered by insurance, and Joseph McCord, who lives above the factory, had a trifling loss upon his household effects.

SPORTING.

The Seven Stakes Offered by the New Memphis Jockey Club.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The seven stakes offered by the new Memphis Jockey Club to be run at their annual spring meeting, beginning April 22, continuing five days, have all been filled. They include nearly all the most prominent racers in the South and West. The Gaston Hotel Stake, for 2-year-old fillies, half miles, has eleven entries. The Fairview Stake, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, has nine entries. The Memphis Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, one and an eighth miles, has six entries. The Tennessee Derby, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles, has six entries. The Cotton Exchange, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, has ten entries. The Peabody Hotel Handicap, one and an eighth miles, has sixteen entries. The Handicap Steeplechase, two miles, has six entries.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The prospects are good for the finest race meeting ever held in Nashville. Nine stake races have closed, with entries comprising nearly all of the crack flyers of the South and East. The Hermitage Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, half mile, has eighteen entries. The Belle Meade Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile and a quarter, has fifteen. The Kirkman Stakes, for all ages, mile and a quarter, has sixteen. The Mired Stakes, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, has sixteen. The Maxwell House Stakes, for maiden 3-year-olds, one mile, has fifteen. The Kenesaw Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile and an eighth, has ten. The Fairview Stakes, for all ages, mile and an eighth, has eleven. The Damsel Stakes, for maiden 2-year-old fillies, one mile, has nine. The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-old colts, half mile, has fourteen.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—In the race of one mile Carson won, Little Buttercup second, Carter Harrison third. Time, 1:51¼.

In the race of six furlongs Marsh Redon was first, Wave O'Light second, Brooklyn third. Time, 1:23¾.

In the race of one mile and a half Wallansee was first, Festeral second, Brunswick third. Time, 2:53¼.

In the race one mile, Black Jack won, Katie Creel second, Planet Jr. third. Time, 1:57.

The Rifle.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—At the triple contest between the Eau Claire, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis Rifle Clubs which took place yesterday, the former came out victorious. Score: Eau Claire, 672; Milwaukee, 624; Minneapolis, 621. The highest point to be gained was 700.

DISSATISFIED LABORERS.

The Strike of Stone-Dressers at Austin, Tex.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Capitol-Contractor Wilke alleges that the strike of the Chicago stone-dressers at his quarries last Thursday grew out of his refusal to discharge a stone-dresser who had been working for low wages and had refused to join the union. This party, he states, resides near

BUTCHERED LIKE CATTLE.

Confession of the Murderers of the Taylor Family, Near Cincinnati.

Allen Ingalls and Ben Johnson the Perpetrators of the Heinous Crime.

Strong Threats of Lynching Indulged In—The College Officials Severely Censured.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Crowds have been gathered in Avondale all day excitedly discussing the murder of the Taylor family for the price their bodies would bring on the dissecting-table. There were threats of lynching the guilty men, but just before night they were quickly removed from the village jail in a patrol-wagon carrying a squad of well-armed officers. The horses were given the whip and dashed through the crowd and down the street before it was fairly understood what was being done. A hooting throng of men and boys started in pursuit, but they were soon left far behind. The prisoners were brought to the city and placed in the Sycamore Street Jail. At the examination Johnson pleaded guilty, and would say nothing more. Ingalls pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Ciley, the Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Ohio Medical College, was placed on the stand. He identified Ingalls and Johnson as the men from whom he had purchased three dead bodies between 11 and 1 o'clock the night of Feb. 15. The bodies were all naked. There was one aged adult male, an adult female, and a female child, all colored. They have since been recognized as the missing Taylor family. While embalming the bodies the next day he noticed that their skulls were fractured, but he supposed it was due to rough handling in getting them out of their coffins and in and out of the wagon. He had purchased bodies of Ingalls at intervals for four or five years. Johnson he had known for only about six months. Since his attention had been particularly directed to the condition of the bodies he had become satisfied that all three had died from violence.

The expressman, [Dixon, who brought the bodies into the city, identified the prisoners as the men who had employed him. He backed his wagon up against a fence and Ingalls and Johnson lifted the bodies over the fence into the wagon. He asked no questions and knew nothing about the murder or the burning of the cabin. He had often carried such loads before. He was required to give bond for his future appearance, but as a witness only. He has a son serving a term in the penitentiary for murder.

One of the items of current gossip is that Taylor, the head of the murdered family, was himself an old resurrectionist, and for a time was a partner in that business with Ingalls. He had lost two fingers, which are said to have been amputated on account of blood-poisoning contracted from a stolen cadaver. On the way that night, according to the expressman's testimony, Johnson sat on the seat with him, and Ingalls sat on Taylor's body and smoked his pipe.

The murdered family will be buried from the town-hall in Avondale tomorrow. The entire community, rich and poor, will be there in attendance.

Dr. Ciley and others connected with the Ohio Medical College are severely condemned for having encouraged so atrocious a crime by the careless manner in which they evidently received "subjects." It was in this college that, a few years ago, the body of J. Scott Harrison, the son of ex-President Harrison, and uncle of United States Senator Harrison, was found hanging suspended from the neck by a rope.

THE CONFESSION.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—Tonight the result was made known of a long conversation in jail between Allen Ingalls and Marshal Brown, in which the whole story of the killing of the Taylor family was told. Ingalls for a long time resisted all attempts to get the facts from him, but finally saying: "I'm gone, anyhow. I know you will be good to my family when I'm dead and I'll tell you the whole truth," he recited the horrible details. He said that Friday morning Ben Johnson, who lives with him, said to him he had three "points" for that night. He explained that "points" meant subjects for the medical college. He asked Johnson where they were. Johnson replied: "The three people at the Taylor cabin on the hill. They are no good; we can knock them in the head." Ingalls said he agreed. They went to the Ohio Medical College and told them they would have three subjects that night. They agreed to give him $15 apiece, and gave him a note to the expressman, R. B. Dixon. He went to the expressman and engaged him to meet them on the Avondale pike at that night. He then went home, and after dark he and Johnson started to Taylor's. They had a bottle of whisky, took drinks, and felt good. The door was not locked, and they bolted in. The old man was sitting by the side of the fireplace, his wife in front, and the girl at work in the room. Johnson had a locust club a little more than a policeman's club. He began striking them over the head right and left as he would cattle. The woman struggled and offered resistance. Ingalls says he finally choked her to death. Johnson easily disposed of the others with a club. Then they stripped the bodies, put them in the sacks which they brought along, and carried them to the roadside and went to meet the wagon. Loading them in, they drove to the Ohio Medical College and delivered them and got their pay. Ingalls says he knows nothing about the firing of the cabin.

It is stated tonight that a mob of sixty negroes was organized last night to lynch these men, but found the Avondale Jail too well guarded. Ingalls and Johnson are in the Cincinnati Jail tonight. Ingalls confesses that he has stolen several bodies in the last few months from the new cemetery beyond Avondale and sold them to the Ohio Medical College.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The following appeared in a local paper last Tuesday. It constitutes the first chapter to the history of the crime:

Up to last Friday an aged colored man named Beverly Taylor lived with his wife and 14-year-old adopted daughter in a small cabin on the old Bischley farm, not far beyond Avondale. The house was quite isolated, the nearest one being that of Mr. Mills, about a half-mile distant. Taylor rented from Mr. Mills. Recently the old man has been afflicted with rheumatism, so that he could hardly get about.

"Last Friday night Mr. Mills saw from his window that the little shanty was on fire. He repaired to the spot, and on his arrival there the house was in ruins. Nothing was left but a pile of smoldering ruins. There was no person to be seen, and Mr. Mills concluded that the old man and his family had perished in the flames.

"Nothing could be done that night, but early the next morning Marshal Brown, of Avondale, and Walter Lynch, his assistant, went to the scene and examined the ruins, but found not the least trace of human remains. No person about had seen Taylor or his folks since the day of the fire. The affair seemed a strange one indeed. The old man's chickens were found locked up in a coop, and as there was no way for them to be fed Officer Lynch let them loose.

"Yesterday, as no tidings had been received of the missing family, Officer Lynch, with a number of men, again visted the ruins, and spent some time searching among them. Not a trace of human remains could be found. It was seen where the beds had stood, and portions of their furniture was turned up."

SELLING THE BODIES.

About midnight last Friday two colored men, known as "Jack" and "Harrison," brought the bodies of three colored people to the Ohio Medical College on Sixth street. As is customary, no questions were asked, and nothing further was thought of the matter, so the college authorities say. The next day the bodies were examined and several bruises were visible about them, but no attention was paid to them as it was thought they might have probably been caused by being roughly handled. Dr. Ciley, the Demonstrator of Anatomy at the college, examined the bodies afterward and came to the conclusion that murder had been committed. Marshal Brown, of Avondale, called on the Doctor at the college and identified the bodies as those of Beverly Taylor, Elizabeth, his wife, and the adopted daughter, Emma Jane Lambert.

AFTER THE MURDERERS.

Marshal Brown began an immediate search for the murderers. He first made a call at the house of Allen Ingalls, a colored man who for years had been suspected of furnishing bodies for the dissecting-table. He learned that Ingalls was working somewhere about the village, and finally put him under arrest. He was taken to the village jail and locked up. Shortly after Ingalls' arrest Jeff Lout was caught in a field near Ingalls' house. Lout is about six feet two inches in hight, and hands badly scarred with disease. He is a cousin of Ingalls' wife, and is known as a bad character. He exhibited considerable fright when taken into custody and denied having done anything wrong. He is a plasterer by trade, and formerly resided in Grant County, Kentucky. Later in the evening Richard Ingalls and Ben Johnson were placed under arrest and are strongly suspected of knowing all about the hideous crime. Richard Ingalls is a brother of Allen. He is a much better looking man. He talks in a straightforward manner without quailing. He occupied part of the premises in which his brother lived.

A CRANK'S FOLLY.

At Belleville, Ill., Jacob Barth Tries to Murder His Nurse and Kills Himself.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—An attempted murder and sensational suicide was enacted at St. Elizabeth's Hospital at 3 o'clock tonight, Jacob Barth, a patient who had been an inmate of the institution for the last thirteen months, a consumptive, cross, morose, and with no hope for recovery, shooting first one of the nuns and then himself. His father, a well-known citizen, formerly resided at Mascoutah, in this county. Some months ago Jacob, who had been West in search of health, returned dispirited and entered the hospital. He was cross, and knew there was no hope of his recovery, and has been heard to say that he knew he must die soon, but would kill some one first. He went out for a walk this afternoon, returning to eat his supper, and retired to his room. Sister Liberia, his attendant, went to the room to see to the fire, and as she stooped in front of the stove he fired at her with a revolver, the bullet passing through her ear, abrading the skull and producing an ugly but not necessarily fatal wound, as none of the larger blood vessels were severed. He then turned the weapon to his brain. The ball struck him squarely between the eyes, and death was instantaneous.

The report of the pistol alarmed the inmates of the hospital, and the sisters rushed to the scene of the disturbance to find Barth lying prone on the floor upon his face, dead, the blood oozing from a hole in his forehead, and as Sister Liberia was lying upon the floor bleeding profusely they supposed her dead also, but she had only fainted from the shock and fright.

It is not known that Barth had made threats against any one in particular, but he was possessed of the idea that he must kill some one before death put an end to his sufferings. It is supposed that constant brooding over his (as he supposed) rapidly approaching end had unsettled his mind, and as a result the insanity produced the terrible end.

The Coroner's inquest held immediately after the happening of the affair has elicited no further facts bearing on the sad affair than are herein stated.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, light snow or rain and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer in the northerly portions, and slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi, light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting west and northwest, rising barometer followed in the northern portions by falling barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, clearing weather, north to west winds, rising followed in the northern portions by falling barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind	Inches	Weather.
Albany	34	22	N. W.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	69	51	N. E.	0	Clear.
El Paso	65	44	W	0	Clear.
Galveston	69	56	S	0	Clear.
New Orleans	68	56	S	0	Clear.
Shreveport, La	66	61	S	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	31	33	S	0	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	28	31	S	0	Cloudy.
Louisville	37	39	S. E.	0	Clear.
Memphis	49	46	S. E.	0	Clear.
Nashville	40	37	S. E.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	27	24	W	.02	Clear.
Buffalo	18	10	W	....	Clear.
Cleveland	21	20	N. W.	.01	L. snow.
Detroit	24	22	N	....	Clear.
Erie	22	17	N. W.	0	Clear.
Oswego	21	14	N. W.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	22	14	W	0	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	19	21	N. W.	.02	Clear.
Sandusky	22	27	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	26	22	N. W.	0	Clear.
Alpena	11	2	W	0	Clear.
Chicago	21	20	S. E.	.01	L. snow.
Duluth	14	12	N	0	Clear.
Escanaba	10	—	N	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	23	20	S	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	10	9	N	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	11	24	S. E.	....	L. snow.
Cairo	46	46	S. E.	....	Clear.
Davenport	25	26	E.	.06	†L. rain.
Des Moines	30	30	S. E.	.10	L. snow.
Dubuque	19	—	—	....	—
Keokuk	34	—	—	....	—
La Crosse	16	14	N. E.	.10	L. snow.
Moorhead	7	14	N. W.	....	Clear.
St. Louis	45	45	S	.0	Fair.
St. Paul	15	11	N. E.	.12	L. snow.
Springfield, Ill	35	39	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	50	42	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Omaha	37	36	N. W.	.02	Cloudy.
Yankton	32	36	N. W.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	21	—	N. W.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	9	—	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	40	34	N. W.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	39	36	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Assiniboine	30	28	S. W.	....	Hazy.
Fort Custer	30	28	S. W.	0	Clear.
Denver	51	42	N. W.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	59	59	W	0	Clear.
North Platte	50	36	W	0	Clear.
Battleford, B. A.	—	—	S. W.	0	Hazy.
Edmonton	4	20	S. W.	0	Hazy.
Fort Garry	4	—	N. W.	0	Clear.
F. Arthur's Land'g	—	6	N. W.	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can	15	6	N. W.	0	Fair.
Medicine Hat	24	32	S. W.	0	Clear.
Parry Sound	8	—	N. W.	0	Clear.
Qu'appelle	11	11	N. W.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	—	5	N. W.	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can	9	9	N. W.	0	Clear.
Toronto	18	16	N. W.	0	Clear.
Elliott	61	38	N. W.	0	Clear.
Helena	44	42	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Huron, Dak	29	32	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Las Animas	57	33	W	0	Clear.
Little Rock	54	49	S	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	9	—	S. W.	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	49	54	S. E.	0	Clear.
Stockton	73	59	N. W.	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	44	—	—	....	—

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather.
6:18a. m.	30.171	20.7	67	W	8	.....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.		13.5	80	W	5	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.171	20.9	59	S	3	.....	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	30.170	23.4	50	S. E.	4	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.160	25.5	80	S. E.	5	.05	Lt. snow

Maximum temperature, 24.7.
Minimum temperature, 19.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.150.
Mean daily thermometer, 13.3.
Mean daily humidity, 69.

Heavy Thunder-Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A heavy thunder-storm passed over this section this morning. The Music-Hall at Laurel, Md., was struck by lightning, causing $1,000 damage. The shock was so powerful that many panes of glass in dwellings near by were shattered. Dr. S. R. Newman was asleep in an adjoining apartment to the hall and was covered with flying glass and plaster, though not seriously injured.

The thermometer has dropped 20° today, and tonight the weather is very cold.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Between 400 and 500 carpenters met last evening to fix a scale of wages for the ensuing season. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and few beyond members of these organizations were present. Resolutions binding the carpenters present to uphold a standard of wages were unanimously adopted, but when it came to fixing the standard the vote was strongly against it, leaving the whole matter practically untouched. The eight-hour system was then broached, and a general discussion upon it, lasting until midnight, produced nothing of importance. A committee from the Trade and Labor Assembly was present and advised the calling of another meeting as soon as the carpenters could be better organized, which will probably be done.

ACCIDENT TO A TOW-BOAT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The tow-boat Modoc, owned by Capt. James Evans, of this city, and valued at $12,000, struck the north pier of the new Seventh street bridge over the Allegheny this evening and sunk in ten feet of water. The crew escaped.

A PROFESSOR FOUND DEAD.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 23.—Pedro Montaldo, Professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, was found dead this morning in the grounds of the academy.

MILWAUKEE.

More Light Upon the Secret History of the House of Correction Scandal.

The Sentiment of the Public Unanimous in Sustaining the Exposure.

A Brief Resume of the Week's Events in Society Circles—Other Notes.

THE "GREAT SCANDAL."

IMPRESSIONS CREATED BY THE PUBLICATION OF INSIDE HISTORY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The publication in this correspondence of the inside history of the great House of Correction scandal has reawakened a general interest in the affair, and much satisfaction is expressed that the facts in the case have at last been given to the public. In some quarters where a feeling of necessity exists for "bolstering up" the original position assumed of publishing the scandal and fomenting public feeling in regard to the matter it is sought to convey the impression that there was some political animus behind the presentation of the story in this correspondence. In fact, one of the daily papers devote a long editorial to an effort to show that the work of your correspondent was an effort to "boom" John Black, whose name was incidentally mentioned in connection with the revelations, for renomination and reelection to the office of Mayor. That this position is erroneous is easily shown by the fact that Black has stated, as recorded in these dispatches, that under no circumstances would he accept the office, and that even "if a certificate of election and $20,000 for holding the office" were placed in his hands he would decline. The preparation of the account of facts concerning the conspiracy was an ordinary matter of publishing important and interesting news—nothing more and nothing less. During the week THE TRIBUNE correspondent has received calls from large numbers of prominent citizens, who unite in expressing great satisfaction that the truth has been made public at last, and in regrets that well-meaning citizens were so completely gulled by the conspirators. The Hon. J. C. McKinney, a prominent Republican and a leading attorney, who figured as counsel against Chief-of-Police Kennedy in a suit growing out of the scandal, says: "Dan Kennedy was a man to whom I was opposed politically. With many of his official acts there was good reason for the people to be dissatisfied. But, so far as that House of Correction business was concerned, I am now thoroughly convinced that he was in the right, and I am glad the developments in the case have been published." L. W. Halsey, Esq., who appeared as attorney for the ex-convict who was the alleged author of the horrible story of the House of Correction management, says: "Facts which have since come to light show that the story 'didn't reach the half.' Great as the public was, the publication of the original story is now seen to have been a great mistake. But having put it before the public we were in for it and bound to sustain our position. The fact is that when the story was first printed there was not a bit of testimony to back it up. But we set to work to secure evidence, and we succeeded. It is true that we scoured almost every house of ill-fame and low-down dive to get witnesses. But we got them. Then when the committee from the Board of State Charities met to hold the investigation the public was so wrought up that the result was a terrible pressure on that committee, and nothing but a verdict in some way sustaining the story could be expected."

In the original story of horrors it was charged that Judge Mallory was in league with the House-of-Correction managements and the most open corruption in his official conduct was alleged. The Judge took no official cognizance of the affair, but maintained a dignified silence, and the fact that he was made so prominent a figure in the matter is now almost forgotten. In conversation on the subject this week the Judge said: "I think THE TRIBUNE has the true story at last. The affair was the most damnable and baseless scandal ever thrown upon this community, and it is to be regretted that so many worthy people were duped into appearing as its backers." The Hon. I. W. Van Schaick, the most popular man yet mentioned as a Republican candidate for Mayor, and a man who certainly cannot be said to be working up a "boom for Black," says: "The fact is, folks just went wilds over that House-of-Correction business, and it is now shown that it was without any cause. There's something odd in the fact that as soon as the management of any public institution, like a House of Correction or a lunatic asylum, is attacked, people just get crazy about it, and when it is all over wonder how they could make such fools of themselves. Kennedy was no model, I reckon; but he made a good Chief of Police, and it now looks as if whatever short allowance prisoners got under him at the House of Correction was due to his desire to economize and not to any malignity on his part."

Assistant-Postmaster Fowler, whose position in the Republican party will relieve him of any suspicion even of aiding a "boom" for Black or his party, says: "I am sincerely pleased that THE TRIBUNE has come forward, even at this late day, and done justice in this matter. I believe that Dan Kennedy was the object of about the worst persecution I ever heard of. No doubt he sometimes furnished poor or insufficient food for prisoners, but most of them fared better than they had been accustomed to; and the fault in the matter lay not with Kennedy, but with the system which demanded the least possible expense in running the institution, with the County Board which sustained that principle, and with the people who sustained the County Board. The main charges against Kennedy were never proven, and we can see now that they could not be proved. The position assumed by the people was one of those popular 'crazes' which sometimes seem to sweep away all reason and judgment; and afterwards we wonder how it all came about, and can see the folly of the whole affair." United-States-Marshal Fink and many other leading Republicans—all gentlemen who would not be likely to aid any Democratic "boom"—join in the opinion, as now advised, that the House-of-Correction scandal was a baseless, foolish scare.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

THE WHIRL OF GAY SOCIETY—PERSONAL MENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The gayety of the social season increases as Lent draws near. The list of the parties, receptions, etc., for the week includes the following: Coffee, by Mrs. L. Silber; birthday party, by Mrs. Percy Williams; tea-party, by Mrs. A. G. Hayden; surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warner; lunch party, by Mrs. W. H. Metcalf; and a large number of balls, receptions, and masquerades of a semi-public nature.

Miss Olga Coleman, daughter of W. W. Coleman, the *Herald* publisher, is to be married in the spring to Mr. Andrew Hardie, of the firm of James McAlpine & Co. The engagement of W. W. Wight to Miss Brockway is announced. Miss Bema Lyon will be married in a few weeks to Mr. Tracy L. Paine, of the firm of Paine & Kaurup. Miss Lou Belden will be married next month to Mr. B. K. Tice. James Paul Hoye and Miss Mattie Spellacy will be married at St. John's Cathedral next week. The engagement of Robert Krull, commission merchant, and Miss Meiner, daughter of John Meiner, is announced. Miss Louise Harrer will be married next week to Anton Wetzelberger, the ceremony taking place in St. Mary's Church.

Archbishop Heiss, on his return from Europe, will be the bearer of a commission, the conferring of which will be the occasion of great pleasure and satisfaction to the Catholics of this city. This commission is from the Pope, and will confer upon the Rev. Father Donahoe, of this city, the dignity of a domestic prelate to the head of the church. Father Donahoe has been Vicar General of this diocese for many years, but failing health has compelled him to retire to the quiet and rest of a home in St. Mary's Hospital. This mark of recognition of his long and faithful service will be universally regarded as well-deserved.

Mr. R. H. Park, the sculptor, left the city today to go to Columbus, O. He will return here for a few days before his final departure for Italy. Mr. Park's stay here has been signally fruitful in artistic, social, and business success. He takes with him commissions for work to the amount of about $15,000, and will probably secure orders for $10,000 more when he shall return from his visit to Columbus. He has been most strongly urged to remain here and take charge of a class in sculpture in connection with the new School of Art, and most extravagant financial inducements have been held out to influence him to accept. But business and professional engagements will prevent.

F. J. Calkins, engineer on the Wisconsin Central Railway, has received the prize offered by the company—a $100 gold medal—for having run his engine for a year without killing any cattle on the road. Cash prizes amounting to $200 were distributed among the following-named engineers for their success in avoiding the killing of stock: J. James, L. Choote, C. F. Waldo, D. Hill, A. Archibald, and M. W. Buck.

One of the most pleasant social affairs of the week was the reception given by the Young People's Society of the Hanover Street Congregational Church. One feature of the program was the presentation of some magnificent tableaux, original in design and beautiful in execution.

A grand "Washington Birthday concert" was given at the Exposition Rink. Next week the special attraction will be a masquerade. The social festivals, concerts, etc., at this place of amusement are attended by the best people in the city, and the rink has come to be the fashionable society resort of the city.

The Literary Society of Marquette College gave its first public exhibition last evening. The affair attracted a large audience of the friends of the students, and the program, made up of musical and literary numbers, was rendered in fine style.

Last night the Burns Club gave a pleasant reception and ball at the South Side Kindergarten-Hall. William Callaway, J. Duncan, and C. Mitchell acted as masters of ceremonies.

A farewell supper was given to Mr. Walter Bentley, the Scotch actor, last night. The participants in the affair were a small circle of leading literary and professional people.

The "Willing Workers," an active, efficient, and practical organization for charitable purposes, gave a "Washington tea-party" at the parlors of Immanuel Church last evening.

It is understood that Gen. E. W. Hincke, who has been selected as manager of the exposition, will return to this city, and, with his family, make his permanent home here.

The Rev. J. Titsworth, of Plymouth Church, and his wife, who have been visiting in the East, have returned home, and Mr. Titsworth will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

The committee appointed by the merchants to confer with Alexander Mitchell in regard to the erection of a large hotel on the east side of the river have had a conference with that gentleman. It was decided that if the project was carried through the hotel should be an elegant fire-proof structure, run in first-class style, but the discussion was only preliminary, and so far as can be learned no direct action was taken.

The Citizens' League was unfortunate to lose the test case which it brought in court today, the court holding that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant holding the prisoner, who was charged with selling liquor to minors. Since the organization of the league saloon-keepers have been very careful, and sales to minors are unfrequent.

DEFIES HER HUSBAND.

A Runaway Wife Says Her Liege Lord Cannot Afford to Trouble Her or Her Paramour.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday Chief-of-Police Wason received a letter from a Lynn, Mass., detective inquiring whether a married woman who, it was alleged, had eloped from that city with a married man was living in this city. This evening a reporter found the pair living as man and wife. The woman does not attempt to deny that she eloped or seek to conceal the relationship existing between herself and the man with whom she is living. She says, however, that it will not be wise for her husband to disturb her. When asked why she replied that her husband was guilty of firing several buildings in Montreal a few years ago, that he was arrested for the crime and tried, and only her false swearing saved him. She says if her husband makes any effort to disturb her present relations she will tell the whole story of the crime which she charges against him and in open court confess her perjury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MALPRACTICE.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Margaret Faust, a beautiful girl of about 20 years, came here a month ago to visit relatives, and died suddenly yesterday. There is a strong suspicion of foul play. An autopsy was held today, and numerous witnesses were examined. The evidence developed the fact that the girl had returned from Altoona a week ago quite sick, and a physician had been called in to attend her. He treated her for peritonitis, and believed she was in a fair way toward recovery. Thursday evening another physician, against whom the girl had brought a criminal prosecution, came to the house and induced the girl to let him prescribe. Under his directions more than 100 drops of laudanum were administered in an hour and a half, and the following morning she died, after suffering great pain. The physicians who conducted the autopsy testified that she had been suffering from a severe attack of peritonitis, which would have caused her death in a short time at any rate, but that the laudanum hastened the event. The jurors rendered a verdict that the girl came to her death from peritonitis, probably produced from the use of instruments by the physician, Frazer, in a criminal operation. There is intense excitement here over the case.

PATTI'S PROGRAM.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Mapleson's opera closed a fairly-successful week here tonight, and the company leave for the West and San Francisco at 1 o'clock in the morning. Patti will leave Tuesday night to join the company at Denver, and go thence to San Francisco, the program being changed so as to include a Patti night. On the return trip she will sing in the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake. After singing at Cincinnati she will open in New York April 14, and sail for Europe about the middle of May. She will sing six nights in London commencing June 25.

THE NAVAL CADETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 23.—Cadets McKean and Bush, tried for hazing Cadets Craig and Russell, of the fourth class, were acquitted. The findings of the court-martial in Cadets Maxey and Jastremski's case have not been made public. Cadet Parker pleaded guilty.

ANOTHER MILWAUKEE SUCCESS—TRIUMPH OF WALTER BENTLEY IN THE "SILVER KING."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—To-night closed another phenomenally successful dramatic engagement at the Grand Opera-House. It is a notorious fact that under all ordinary circumstances this city is not good for a full week of any single play. But this week the "Silver King" has been played at the Grand six nights and three afternoons to an immense and constantly-increasing business. Aside from the genuine interest in the play and the satisfaction over the way in which it is put on the stage, the secret of the almost unparalleled run has been the magnificent impression created by the work of Mr. Walter Bentley in the title rôle of the piece. Mr. Bentley was comparatively unknown here before he came; but his triumph was instantaneous and continued. His social reception was no less marked than his artistic success when it became known that he is the son of the famous Edinboro' divine, the late Rev. Dr. Begg, and the nephew of Miss Emily Faithfull. The "Silver King" goes to Chicago to open at Haverly's tomorrow.

THE REASON WHY.

"Do you know why Woodman's restaurant is always full of people?" said a gentleman the other day to an acquaintance. "Well, because he is one of the best coffee experts on this side of the Atlantic, and takes the greatest pride in looking to the selection and the preparation of the coffee served in his restaurant. During the last year—I happen to know—he served 15,000 gallons of coffee in his restaurant, and to have tasted his coffee once means to go there again for another cup. Why, that man is doing lots for the cause of temperance, because he gives people a taste for coffee they never knew before. And as it is with his coffee, so it is with everything he serves, for he uses the best material and the greatest care in preparation. It is no wonder that Woodman's, No. 61 Washington street, is the most popular restaurant in town."

Over 250,000 How Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

W. B. Cash, Son of the Noted Duelist, Mortally Wounds Two Men.

The Deed Committed at Cheraw, S. C.—The Town Marshal a Victim.

An Innocent Bystander the Other Sufferer—A Lynching Party Hunting for the Criminal.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A special dispatch from Cheraw, S. C., says: Saturday of last week W. B. Cash, son of Col. E. B. Cash, the noted duelist, who killed Col. Shannon a few years ago, came into town early in the day and remained until dark. Just before starting for home he became very boisterous, and was approached by Town Marshal Richards and requested to keep quiet. A difficulty ensued and they clinched, the Marshal using his club freely on Cash's head and arms, but finally the Marshal was overpowered and terribly beaten and kicked in the head and face by Cash. After the two men were separated Cash immediately left town.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock Cash again came to town, and after remaining about two hours walked up to Marshal Richards, who was sitting on a dry-goods box in front of a store. Passing by him a few paces Cash suddenly wheeled round and without saying a word drew a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson pistol from his hip-pocket and fired three shots in rapid succession at the Marshal. The first shot passed through the left lung of James Coward, an innocent bystander. The second ball took effect in Richards' left lung, and as he fell Cash fired another shot, which missed its mark. He then ran to his horse, which was hitched at a convenient place, and in the excitement was permitted to escape.

Both men are mortally wounded.

The most intense excitement prevails throughout the entire county, and hundreds of men are in pursuit of Cash. If caught he will undoubtedly be lynched.

THROUGH SLEEPING-CARS FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER.

Commencing Monday, March 3, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Railways will run through Pullman sleeping-cars between Chicago and Denver, leaving Chicago at 9:10 p. m. For further information, through tickets, and sleeping-car berths, apply at city ticket offices, Nos. 63 Clark street, 47 Monroe street, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal, Madison, and Adams streets.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.

When something new and for the comfort of the traveling public is to be introduced it is safe to look to the old reliable Rock Island to do it. It will create little surprise, therefore, when it announces that, Saturday, March 1, it will commence running a veritable palace on wheels from Chicago to Denver. Unlike its competitor, whose advertisement would lead the public to think that it will run a through car daily, "The Great Rock Island Route" announces that its cars will alternate with those of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railways. The further fact should be observed that the Rock Island runs Pullman Palace Cars of latest style and finish, and no others. Remember, commencing March 1, 9:15 p. m., through Pullman car to Denver, and every third day thereafter.

FACT.

The new oscillator Singer is as much superior to other machines as their old one was to hand-sewing. See it at 235 Wabash-avenue.

Whiten and polish the teeth with Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentifrice."

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following persons were granted marriage licenses yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Johann Nortes, Chicago	26
Fredericka Buttanck, Chicago	25
Augustin Largo, Sycamore	23
Minnie Dotweiler, Chicago	22
Gustav Zoller, Chicago	30
Amalia Miller, Chicago	30
Charles W. Greer, Chicago	30
Caroline Olsen, Chicago	20
Aaron B. Bright, Chicago	35
Annie Bennett, Chicago	30
Charles Manager, Sycourrey, Ia	34
Mary Hayes, Chicago	29
William C. Watrous, St. Paul, Minn	36
Julia A. Wilcox, Middletown, Conn	33
Wojciech Wasbowski, Chicago	33
Konstantina Koozeniewska, Chicago	18
Emil Weist, Proviso	23
Bertha Epke, Maywood	24
Per G. Johnson, Lake	22
Mattie Carlton, Chicago	22
Charles F. Driscoll, Chicago	23
Sarah Edinger, Chicago	34
John Anderson, Chicago	29
Ellen Johnson, Chicago	27
John Fisher, Chicago	22
Emma Svanson, Chicago	20
Denis E. Dougherty, Chicago	23
Julia A. Kent, Chicago	21
James Lynch, Chicago	29
Bridget Crimmin, Chicago	38
Maurice O'Connell, Lake	22
Mary Doherty, Chicago	19
Peter Cook, Chicago	27
Henrietta Pacius, Chicago	23
Fred C. Kobaow, Fullersburg	34
Mary Boger, Fullersburg	30
Anson S. Temple, Chicago	29
Marie Turney, Chicago	21
Luke T. Eagan, Montreal, Canada	35
Katherine Wilde, Pullman	32
Stenius Daselits, Richland	23
Rosina Bella, Richland	21
Anton Heileg, Chicago	29
Felix Nonting, Chicago	27
Charles A. Johanneson, Geneva	30
Emma Carlson, Evanston	25
Michael Gorman, Jefferson	45
Anna Leyden, Jefferson	46
Thomas Wright, Chicago	37
Roxey Thomas, Chicago	37
Frank Labus, Pullman	20
Anna Dick, Pullman	18
William J. Webb, Chicago	26
Anna Toohey, Chicago	25
Daniel Barnett, Pueblo, Colo	29
Mary Franklin, Chicago	30
Michael Keliher, Lake	47
Hannah Casey, Lake	47
Robert Gleason, Chicago	22
Eva C. De Pau, Chicago	18
William J. Smith, Chicago	21
Lizzie Wetzel, Bloomington	19
Luiso Bacci, Chicago	23
Bertha Brown, Chicago	23
William Ketcham, Niles	32
Elmina Richardson, Niles	30
Louis Berkes, Chicago	21
Annie Saladine, Chicago	23
Henry Bornstein, Chicago	33
Laura Hagen, Chicago	24
James L. Palm, Chicago	22
Kate Schaab, Chicago	23
James McTaggert, Chicago	21
Margaret McNeil, Chicago	20
Reinhard Munster, Chicago	22
Clara Liddle, Chicago	21
James Fugasi, Chicago	23
Lillie Bierwood, Maywood	25
Jacob Korth, Chicago	30
Amie M. Kearns, Chicago	23
Joseph Coleman, Chicago	24
Ellen Clark, Chicago	22
William E. Grimshaw, Chicago

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
STATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—Central
"Sunday excepted, ‡Monday excepted.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Tables. Sleeping-Car Accommodations
at Clark-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, C
Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the
tation on Canal-st., between Madi
sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ve Passenger	b 7.30 a m	b 5.45 a m
tawa & Streator Ex	b 8.45 a m	b 7.50 p m
nque, & Sx City Ex	b 10.00 a m	b 5.45 p m
e Passenger	b 6.01 d m	b 5.45 a m
Denver Express	a 12.15 p m	b 10.11 a m
Express	b 2.15 p m	b 1.50 p m
ific Express	a 12.15 p m	b 10.11 a m
hison & Topeka Ex	a 12.15 p m	b 10.11 a m
Express	a 12.45 p m	b 1.50 p m
cific Express	a 12.25 p m	b 10.11 a m
ve Passenger	b 1.30 p m	b 1.50 p m
nger	b 5.30 p m	b 5.45 p m
e Passenger	b 5.30 p m	b 5.45 p m
towa Express	b 4.45 p m	b 10.11 a m
ress	b 4.45 p m	b 10.11 a m
reston Express	b 4.45 p m	b 10.11 a m
Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4.45 p m	b 10.11 a m
nger	b 5.15 p m	b 5.45 p m
ve Passenger	b 6.25 p m	b 5.45 p m
mmune Express	b 6.30 p m	b 5.45 p m
Omaha, Lincoln &	b 9.30 p m	b 5.45 a m
press	a 10.00 p m	a 6.55 a m
	a 10.00 p m	a 6.55 a m
Joseph Night Ex	a 10.00 p m	a 6.55 a m
Sunday Pas'ngr	8.30 a m	a 6.55 a m
Theatre Train	1.05 p m	10.15 p m
	b 11.50 p m	

daily, except Sunday. cDaily, except
daily, except Monday. ‡Saturdays in

bsque, and Sioux City trains leave and
ntral Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
er Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and
Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st.,
rand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Pas

	Leave.	Arrive.
ine & Freeport	* 8.00 a m	* 7.30 p m
Waukesha	* 5.00 p m	* 4.00 p m
Waukesha	* 5.00 p m	* 10.30 a m
oc. La Crosse	b 11.30 a m	b 7.30 p m
& Minneapolis	b 9.00 a m	b 7.30 p m
nasha & Appleton	b 11.30 a m	b 7.30 p m
nominee	b 11.30 a m	b 7.30 p m
Ashland	b 9.00 p m	b 7.30 a m
dison, Prairie du		
kota, Minnesota	† 9.00 p m	† 7.30 a m
myra, Madison,		
en, & McGregor	* 11.30 a m	* 7.30 p m
dinera Point	* 11.30 a m	* 4.00 p m
Davenport	* 11.30 a m	* 4.00 p m
ville & Mineral Pt	* 12.00 p m	* 4.00 p m
& Kansas, McGreg		
Algona & Mitchell	* 12.05 p m	* 2.10 p m
City & Yankton	† 9.10 p m	† 7.30 a m
Omaha, Denver, &		
Fast Express	b 12.00 p m	d 7.30 a m
Omaha & Denver	c 9.10 p m	b 7.30 a m
ford	* 4.00 p m	* 10.25 a m
st Express	* 4.00 p m	* 10.45 a m
	4.00 p m	10.45 a m

rks—d Daily; b Daily except Sunday;
aturday; d Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.
est Side, corner Madison and Canal-
Wells and Adams-sts. bridges, and
-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 61
nd Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver, Pueblo,		
California Fast Ex	† 1.00 p m	† 9.00 p m
lorado, New Mex		
California Ex	† 11.30 p m	† 7.45 a m
field & Texas	* 9.00 a m	* 7.45 p m
field & Texas	* 9.00 a m	* 7.45 p m
Orleans Express	* 9.00 a m	* 7.45 p m
& Rio Via	* 9.00 a m	* 7.45 p m
Express	† Chenoa	† 11.30 p m	† 9.00 a m
Ex., via Joliet	* 9.00 a m	* 7.45 p m
Washington Ex	* 3.00 p m	* 2.00 p m
Accommodation	* 5.00 p m	* 9.30 a m

pted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand
Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
e Haute Mail	* 9.50 a m	* 4.15 p m
dianapolis Line	§ 8.00 p m	§ 7.00 a m
icago Day Line		* 9.45 p m
	* 11.30 p m	
mmodation	* 5.45 p m	* 8.35 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.
ot, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of
d-st. City offices, 63 Clark-st., 47 Mon
and Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8.30 a m	* 7.30 p m
s Falls Express	* 8.30 a m	* 7.30 p m
Limited	§ 8.45 p m	§ 8.35 a m
	* 3.30 p m	* 3.35 a m
	* 8.45 p m	* 8.40 a m

days excepted.
via Washington City, and the only
ping trains, with sleeping cars attached,
more, Philadelphia, and New York.

Kankakee Line.
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-
ces at Depots and 121 Randolph-st.
otel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
napolis & Louis		
	* 9.10 a m	* 6.30 p m
	§ 3.00 p m	§ 9.55 a m
napolis & Lafay		
ation	* 11.00 a m	* 3.30 p m

Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
AN-HANDLE ROUTE.)
-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., 65
Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at
r Station, Madison and Canal-sts.
ntral Standard Time.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
burg, Philadel		
k Express	* 7.50 a m	† 7.20 a m
Philadel		
k Fast Line	§ 8.30 p m	* 6.55 p m
bus, Louisville		
Express	* 7.50 a m	* 6.55 p m
bus, Louisville		
Express	§ 8.30 p m	† 7.20 a m
Night Express	§ 8.30 p m	§ 7.45 a m
mmodation	* 3.50 p m	* 10.50 a m

Daily.

an Central Railroad.
ake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-
e, 61 Clark-st., southeast corner of
Mine Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.
ntral Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
d Air Line	* 6.45 a m	* 6.50 p m
n Express	* 9.00 a m	* 7.40 p m
press	§ 4.15 p m	
Kalamazoo Ac		
(daily)	* 3.35 p m	*10.35 a m
	§ 8.40 p m	§ 7.55 a m
	* 9.55 p m	* 7.30 a m
Mail	* 9.55 p m	* 7.30 a m
uskegon Ex	* 9.55 p m	* 7.30 a m

ed. ‖Daily. †Saturday excepted.

t & Niagara Falls Short-Line.
and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake
onroe-st., as below. Ticket offices,
Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific
Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
& Boston Ex	* 8.30 a m	* 2.30 p m
	§ 8.45 p m	§ 8.30 a m

cept Sunday

ichigan Southern Railroad.
epots, Van Buren-st., head of La
Canal-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket
Clark-st., 87 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific
Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 7.30 a m	* 7.30 p m
	* 8.51 a m	* 7.31 p m
	* 3.21 p m	*10.11 a m
	* 5.06 p m	* 7.51 a m
	*10.11 p m	* 5.05 a m
	* 5.06 p m	* 4.31 p m

e at 11.11 p. m. ‖Daily. *Sunday

& Atlantic Railway.
Washington-st. Palmer House,
del, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot,
-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
r, Waverly		
Pitts'g Ex	* 5.30 p m	† 8.20 p m
Harrisburg Mail	* 5.06 p m	† 8.21 a m
land & New		
Akr'n, Kent	* 5.06 p m	* 8.21 a m
Carry &	* 5.30 a m	* 8.20 p m
	* 5.06 p m	* 3.21 a m

Sunday.
ine entire Pullman trains through
ars for all classes of travel be
New York.
Vestibuled cars.

ayne & Chicago Railroad.
and arrive at Union Passenger
f Canal and Madison-sts. West
es at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st.,
del, and in the Station, Chicago
tral Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8.30 a m	* 6.45 p m
	* 4.30 p m	*10.30 a m
	* 5.30 p m	§ 7.50 a m
	*11.20 p m	

Daily.

Grand Trunk Railway.
between Polk and Taylor-sts.
South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand
ger House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
nger	* 9.10 a m	*12.30 p m
ess	§ 3.21 p m	* 7.45 p m
press	§ 8.30 p m	§ 8.10 a m
dition	§ 5.30 p m	* 8.40 a m
unday only	1.15 p m	10.00 p m

Chicago & Alton.
Central Standard Time.

Chicago Line.
and arrive at Union Passenger
al and Madison-sts. Ticket of
65 Clark-st. 47 Monroe-st. Grand
to the station.
t Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8.30 a m	
press	§ 5.30 p m	* 8.00 a m
	11.20 p m	

e "—New York, Chicago &
ouis Railway.
and arrive at Union Depot, Van

m., Central Standard Time.
p.m., Central Standard Time.
ation call on nearest Agent of
ess W. A. SKIDMORE, Commer
H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger
n., Chicago.

EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill the Subject of an Interesting House Debate.

Chances of Morrison's Tariff Measure—What the Bourbon Leaders Counsel.

The Keifer-Boynton Case—Mr. Belford Aroused—Government Bonds for Banking Purposes.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.
DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—STATE-RIGHTS TALK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Pleuro-Pneumonia bill was discussed in the House three hours today, but no vote was taken. Democratic opposition to the measure seems to be gaining strength. It is mainly the expression of a fear that the bill looks to an invasion of State rights. This motive is supplemented by the belief of the Texas men that it will in some way prove injurious to the stock interests of that State. Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, who was foremost the other day among the advocates of the appropriation for the benefit of flood sufferers in the Ohio Valley, made a violent speech against the bill today on constitutional grounds. He had no objections to urge last week against an appropriation of $500,000 for the benefit of the people in his and other States, although probably equally strong arguments might have been urged.

John S. Wise made a capital speech in favor of the bill. In the course of it he found an admirable opportunity to attack with ridicule the State-rights doctrine now brought forward against a measure to regulate inter-State commerce and to prevent an epidemic which might destroy millions of dollars' worth of property in the West and Southwest—an epidemic which, it is generally agreed, State authorities are powerless to prevent or extirpate.

In private conversation today Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who has charge of the bill, manifested uneasiness in regard to its fate on account of the opposition in his own party. He said it was with greatest difficulty he could command or procure the attendance of his own committee while the bill was under discussion, and he feared to go into debate without some assurances from the friends of the measure that they would be ready to defend it at every point.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.
A BOURBON DILEMA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—It was whispered about today among the protection Democrats in the House that the Morrison bill would surely be killed. It was asserted that a majority of the members of the National Committee which met here yesterday is strongly opposed to the raising of the tariff issue at the present time, and that these members had counseled the Democrats in the House to aid in killing the Morrison bill, or at least in postponing it until after the Presidential election. Mr. Morrison said he had not heard of any such performance and did not fear trouble. If the Democrats wanted to place themselves in the attitude of opposing a measure approved and advocated by four-fifths of the Democrats in the House, and by four-fifths of the party in the Union, he was entirely willing that they should take the responsibility, and they would have an opportunity to try it.

It is certain that Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, and other Eastern Democrats are using their influence to prevent action on the bill. Mr. Barnum spoke to several Democrats today about it. The controlling element in the National Committee hopes to avoid the tariff issue. They are better represented by Randall than by Morrison.

KEIFER—BOYNTON.
ONLY ONE WITNESS HEARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Keifer-Boynton investigating committee resumed its session this morning. Charles S. Garfield, a cattle dealer of Cleveland, O., a cousin of President Garfield, was the first witness. He had known Boynton about a year and a half, and Keifer about the same length of time; was in Washington the latter part of February, 1883; was present at a conversation which took place somewhere about March 1 between Boynton and J. W. Elder and, he thought, somebody else; he heard most of the conversation; it was in regard to some claim Elder had and which he wished to speak to Boynton about; Boynton's reply, in substance, was that he could do nothing with it; he said he had a claim himself, and that if Keifer would not take hold of his he would not take the smaller bill that Elder had; he said it was the McGarrahan bill, and any one who would not take hold of that bill would not take hold of a bill of $5,000 or $6,000; he said he had been to see Gen. Keifer about it, and he would do nothing with it; he said the Speaker would leave the chair without either friends or money; he said McGarrahan's bill was a large one, and any one who took hold of assistance would get pay for it. That was the substance of the conversation which took place in the west hall of the House of Representatives; he could not fix the exact day of the conversation; it was about the middle of the week before Congress adjourned.

On cross-examination by the committee, witness stated that he did not understand Boynton to say that he had made representations to Keifer that there was money in the bill for any one who would take it; could not say whether Boynton said he had a claim or not.

On cross-examination by Mr. Boynton the witness admitted that he had but slight acquaintance with Boynton. He was here at the time to try and get a Government position, and called on Boynton for assistance; the latter did not promise to assist, and in fact never did since that time. His relations with Boynton were confined to bidding each other good-day when they met on the street; he might have been in Boynton's office once after he called to ask his assistance. It seemed odd to witness that Boynton should thus expose himself to a practical stranger, and he thought Boynton was mad about something or he wouldn't have done it.

The witness said that Keifer notified him by telegraph that he would be wanted, and that he came from Cleveland to Washington with Elder.

Mr. Coleman asked subpœnas on J. W. Elder, W. B. Moore, Buffalo; Henry Maddox, New York; A. J. Works, Washington; A. C. Smith, Washington; Thomas H. Gardner, Washington; and W. B. Green, Rockville. The testimony which would be given by these witnesses was of such a nature that the investigation ought not to be concluded on the part of Keifer until it could be placed before the committee. If the committee would give him one week he pledged himself no further continuance would be asked for.

Mr. Boynton asked Keifer what he meant by stating in his speech that he (Boynton) had forged a letter, etc., but the committee decided that the question involved collateral matter, which it might not be well to go into, and Mr. Wilson remarked, jocularly: "If we attempt to find out whether members lie a little on the floor now and then we would be interfering with our own prerogatives."

Adjourned until next Saturday.

BONDS FOR BANKING.
AN ARGUMENT BY MR. ORLANDO B. POTTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Orlando B. Potter, of New York, had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee today, in which he advocated his bill for an exchange of 3, 4, and 4½ per cent bonds for 2½ per cent bonds to be used for National-banking purposes. A careful canvass of the members of the committee subsequently indicated that a majority of them are inclined to favor the measure, although perhaps with some amendments. Potter is much opposed to the McPherson bill, which, he declares, will bring no relief to the banking system. He argues that, unless something is done to give the Government control of the 4 and 4½ per cents, or at least to reduce the interest on that portion of the debt represented by those bonds, the United States will be compelled within four or five years to pay whatever premium the bondholders may desire. There will be no other outlet for the surplus revenue, and the holders will put on the bonds whatever premium they see fit. He declares that McPherson's bill will in effect corner the Government bonds and boom the 4 per cents, and that the advocates outside of Congress of that measure expect it will result in compelling the Government to pay at least 38 per cent premium for those bonds when the time comes to redeem them. Potter's bill provides for the reduction of the tax on circulation to ¼ of 1 per cent. He is opposed to issuing circulation to the par value of the bonds, because, he says, the tendency would be to speculations which might or might not turn out to be profitable. If they prove to be unprofitable, there would be no margins for the banks to lose. As it now is they are compelled to a conservative course by the fact that the 10 per cent margins on their bonds and 5 per cent redemption fund constitute 15 per cent of capital which would be first absorbed in case of any disaster to them.

A LIVELY COMMITTEE MEETING.
WORDY WAR BETWEEN MR. BELFORD AND THE CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The forfeiture of the land-grant to the "Backbone" Railroad, now claimed by the New Orleans Pacific Railroad as assignee, was considered by the House Committee on Public Lands today. The vote on forfeiture was 5 to 5.

Mr. Belford moved that Delegate Brents, of Washington Territory, cast the deciding vote.

Chairman Cobb replied that Mr. Brents had no vote in committee, being a Delegate.

Mr. Brents has previously voted on forfeitures under consideration.

In referring to the fact, Mr. Belford said to the Chairman: "I've always noticed that he was allowed to vote when his views were the same as those of yourself; and now when he is opposed to the forfeiture you will not permit him to cast his ballot."

Mr. Cobb arose from his chair and replied that he would not permit any one to impugn his motives.

"I don't mean to impugn your motive," said Mr. Belford, "but nevertheless you have allowed Mr. Brents' vote heretofore."

The Chairman in answer said heretofore no one had raised the question of Mr. Brents' voting. He had always voted with the majority or minority, when his vote counted as nothing. But as his vote at this time would decide a question he would enforce the rules of the House, excluding the ballot of the Delegate.

A heated colloquy between Messrs. Cobb and Belford followed, in which the latter asserted that his rights on the committee were the same as those of the former.

Representative Anderson was not present, and the deciding vote was left for him to cast. Members of the committee are of opinion that he will vote for the forfeiture of the grant.

A HOMESTEAD MONUMENT.
MR. DAVIESS' NOVEL PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—James Daviess, of Mitchell, Dak., the general agent of the National Homestead Monument Association, is here laboring among Congressmen to secure an appropriation of a township of land to aid in the building of a monument in commemoration of the Homestead law and its authors. The proposition is to build a monument 180 feet high, one foot for every acre of land embraced in a homestead claim. The pedestal is to be a cube of forty feet, representing the smallest subdivision of a homestead claim. Mr. Daviess says that homestead settlers in Dakota have manifested a great interest in the proposed enterprise, and that there will be no difficulty in raising a sufficient sum in addition to the proceeds of the township of land asked from Congress to complete the proposed monument.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.
MR. HEWITT'S WOES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in declining to proceed further into the resolution which charged Mr. Hewitt with having apologized to the British Minister on account of the O'Donnell resolution is due to two causes: First, the fact that the Democratic members of the committee are reluctant to pursue the inquiry further; second, that Mr. Brumm, who made the charges, was not able to sustain them by anything more than hearsay proof. Perry Belmont, however, made such statements in the Foreign Affairs Committee that it is thought possible that Mr. Hewitt may find it necessary to again call the attention of the House to it, in which event Mr. Belmont would undoubtedly make the charges upon the floor which he made in the committee.

SENATORIAL NEPOTISM.

The contingent fund of the Senate available for the payment of clerks of Senators authorized by the recent resolution is exhausted, and some anxiety is manifested to know whether the House will vote the additional allowance. A local paper makes the announcement that there has been much nepotism in the appointment of these secretaries, and that in the list may be found the wives, daughters, sisters, and aunts of some of these Senators.

NEW'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

It is rumored that J. B. Butler, appointed clerk in the Treasury Department, is to be promoted to be Assistant Secretary to succeed J. C. New, whose resignation takes effect the 15th.

THE BONDED SPIRITS BILL.

It is believed no minority report will be made on Mr. Morrison's Bonded Spirits Extension bill. In the report submitted today Mr. Morrison says: "The Committee on Ways and Means having considered the subject of extending the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits now in warehouse beg leave to report that the production of distilled spirits in the United States has become larger than is demanded by the market. The taxes are the largest paid by any domestic industry. It suffers in common with other industries from the present depression of trade. The burden from which it chiefly suffers is that directly imposed by the Government. Its relief would probably prevent serious disaster and bankruptcy not only to the interest itself, but to associate business interests. This bill proposes not to remove any liability for taxes now imposed by law, but simply to postpone their payment for a period not exceeding two years on condition of further security, and of the payment of interest cost of taxes at the highest rate paid by the Government on any of its debt."

DAKOTA.

The bill providing for the admission of the southern part of the Territory of Dakota as a State, which the Senate Committee on Territories today agreed to report favorably, is similar in many respects to the bill reported by that committee at the last session of Congress. It is in most features like the ordinary "enabling acts," and provides for the organization of a State to be known as Dakota from that part of the Territory of that name south of the forty-sixth parallel. A Constitutional Convention is to be held the second Tuesday in December, the delegates to be elected Nov. 14 next. This convention is to include 130 delegates, the unusually large number being required to fully represent the people of the embryo State. The delegates are to be elected from single districts. The usual grants of public lands for educational purposes are made, and a provision included requiring the new State to assume debts incurred for the erection of such public buildings as are located within its limits. The bill leaves the northern part of the Territory with a Territorial organization, but its name is not yet agreed upon. Pembina, North Dakota, Mandan, and other names have been urged upon the committee, but no selection was made and the committee is open to suggestions. The delegations at present in the city have insisted strenuously on the name of North Dakota, but the committee, while appreciating the natural tenacity felt for the name, have unanimously decided it would not be a good selection.

THE LASKER RESOLUTIONS.

A plan is under consideration by Republican as well as Democratic leaders in the House who intend that the House shall take some action on Bismarck's snub in the Lasker matter. The proposition is, that when the message of the President, communicating to the House the rejected resolutions, shall be received, a motion shall be made that the message of our President shall be received as usual with due respect, but that the House decline to receive the resolution returned from Bismarck, and that the President be requested to notify the German Government to that effect.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal held another meeting. They report progress in their canvass of the members. They say that the prospect for the passage of the bill is so good that if it fails it will be owing to the inattention or indifference of some members of Congress, whose constituencies have a right to expect their best efforts in favor of the passage of the bill.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Senator Logan is said to be engaged in preparing his speech in the Fitz John Porter case, which possibly may come up next week. He has gone into the country until Monday in order to secure some relief from the host of callers constantly at his door. Dan Shepard arrived here yesterday and had a conference with Senator Logan.

ILLINOIS FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill transferring McDonough, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason, and Hancock Counties from the Southern District of Illinois to the Northern District, and dividing the Northern District into two divisions, was favorably reported to the House today.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

A sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, to consider the Post-Office Appropriations bill, has decided to cut down the appropriations for railway mail clerks $400,000 below the estimates. The sub-committee consists of Holman of Indiana, Townshend of Illinois, and Horr of Michigan. Mr. Horr says he opposed the action of the other two to the best of his ability, but they outnumbered him and he could do nothing. This action of Messrs. Holman and Townshend is looked upon as extremely unwise, and as tending to cripple a very important branch of the postal service. Mr. Horr does not think the full committee will adopt the report.

GOV. ORDWAY.

Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, who is still here, says that he is prepared to refute the recent attacks which have been made upon him in affidavits and editorials, and that he will expose the motives of his assailants. He says that one of the persons attacking him does so because he declined to give him a lucrative office when he had just arrived in the Territory. The Governor is preparing a history of the organization of each county. In the meantime he asserts in the most positive manner that not one dollar in money or a foot of land has ever been received by him in connection with the organization of any new county. If in their greed to secure control of county-seats by fair means or foul one set of speculators have been bitten by another set it is no fault of his, as he in almost every instance, in selecting Commissioners, chose one from each of the most populous portions of the new counties. The Governor says this last attack was put out just at the time when his leave of absence would expire. It is fair to presume that it was held back to be sprung after he had left Washington. He therefore has felt compelled to ask for a sufficient extension of his leave to meet and answer fully these and any other accusations brought against him, which he intends to do by sworn testimony and documentary evidence.

AMERICAN PORK IN GREECE.

The Department of State has received a telegram from the Hon. Eugene Schuyler, United States Minister to Greece, saying the prohibition of the importation of pork from this country into Greece has been abolished.

THE WOOL-GROWERS.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of wool-growers of the United States to meet at Chicago the 7th of May next in the general interest of that industry.

THE RECORD.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Senate was not in session today.

HOUSE.

Under the call of the committee the following reports were made:

By Mr. Moulton, from the Committee on Judiciary, providing for the holding of terms of court in the Northern District of Illinois at Peoria. Placed on the House calendar.

By Mr. Foran, from the Committee on Labor, to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labor in the United States. Placed on the House calendar.

By Mr. Money, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, amending the statutes authorizing the Postmaster-General to prohibit the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money orders, and providing for the return of the same. Placed on the House calendar.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Converse in the chair) on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Mr. Gibson opposed the bill because it proposed to take out of the hands of owners of cattle the control of their stock and put it in the hands of Federal officers.

Mr. Stewart, of Texas, argued against the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Springer supported the bill. The power which could quarantine a ship in any of the harbors of the United States could certainly prevent a diseased Texas steer from being shipped from one State to another. The Constitution was always the refuge of those who had a poor argument against a necessary measure of legislation.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, reviewed the importance and necessity of the pending measure and urged its passage.

Messrs. Hanchman, Broadhead, Halsell, and Potter opposed the bill, the latter on the ground that it invaded the domestic concerns of the States.

Mr. J. S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the State-rights doctrine which had been presented as an argument why the bill should not pass. The three States most boisterous about the Constitution and most jealous about the Federal power were Louisiana, Texas, and West Virginia. Louisiana was bought with money out of the pockets of the Union, and had no particular reason to kick. Texas was bought with blood, and had some reason to feel kindly toward the Nation instead of continuing cackling about the Constitution like a silly-bird robbed of her nest. West Virginia was nothing but the bastard offspring of National violence committed on Old Virginia. He had heard the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) boast that he was the shining light and monument of the Democracy here to point out the doctrine of State rights. He did not call the gentleman a monument. He called him a pillar of gas by night and a pillar of gas by day to lead the Democracy. [Laughter.] He was sick of hearing of the little bantling chicken State rights being pitted against heavy, gorgeous, red-combed fighting-cocks of the Nation, for it knocked it to smithereens every time. [Laughter.]

The committee then rose.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Bonded Spirits Extension bill, stating it was not a unanimous report. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Belford offered a resolution giving delegates the right to vote in committees. Referred.

Adjourned.

MT. PULASKI'S SENSATION.

A Divorce Suit Brings to the Surface Some Disagreeable Allegations.

MT. PULASKI, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mt. Pulaski seems to be on the eve of another sensation, beside which the revival of the triple murder excitement takes, for the time being, a secondary place. The wealth and position of the parties involved combine to raise the difficulty above the ordinary run of divorce cases. The facts relating to the presesent case are as follows: October 31, 1883, James D. Thomas, a well-to-do young farmer of this vicinity, and Miss Maggie Horn were married after a courtship extending over a period of several years—in fact, the young people had grown up together and had apparently developed a warm and lasting affection for each other. About two years ago Thomas went West, and during his absence corresponded regularly with Miss Horn. He claims to be able to show letters from her entreating him to return home and marry her. At any rate, he did return in the spring of 1883, and they were married, as before stated. After a time, it is alleged, the actions of the young wife engendered suspicion and jealousy in the mind of her husband, and frequent quarrels and bickerings were the results. On the 18 last Thomas left home one morning and did not return until evening. He found his wife absent, and she remained away until the following day, refusing on her return to tell where she had spent the night. The thunderstorm burst when, Dec. 15, Thomas found a letter, inadvertently dropped by his wife, addressed to a lady friend in Kansas, and whose contents destroyed the last vestige of his domestic happiness. Thomas has filed an application for a divorce, the alleged grounds being adultery, committed at Lincoln with Leonard B. Scroggin, son of a wealthy banker in Mt. Pulaski, during the absence of Mrs. Thomas from her home Dec. 10, 1883. The letter found by the husband, and which first opened his eyes to the true state of affairs, is said to contain references to the fact that the writer was tired to a man whom she hated, but her parents wanted her to live with him "until corn was laid by"; also that when she was absent from home on the occasion referred to she remained during the night in the company of "Len." Details are also given of the performance of an abortion upon the writer by one "Dr. O."

TOTAL OF CASHIER ABBOTT'S STEALINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The official examination into the Watertown Bank defalcation was reported to the stockholders, who had a spirited meeting today to consider the reduction of the capital stock. The first discrepancy in Abbott's cash books is discovered in May, 1882. The actual amount of cash taken by Abbott just before his flight was in excess of $34,000, and in this is not included $5,400 which he abstracted by manipulation of depositors' balances Dec. 21, 1883, and Jan. 5 and 21, 1884, leaving it reasonable to suppose that he must have taken with him approximately $40,000, the entire deficit aggregating $57,117.13, made up as follows: Abstracted through depositors' accounts, $23,311.34; from Fourth National Bank, $7,210.17; from cash and cash items, $12,835.62; from 5 per cent redemption account at Washington, $3,600; by Cashier's check, $4,960; by Cashier's check, $6,200; total, $57,117.13. The bank holds Abbott's notes for $13,000 for money borrowed to speculate with and to fit up and furnish his house. The cause of the dereliction of duty on the part of the Directors in not demanding Cashier Abbott's resignation when the fact of his forgery was discovered was that they held too much of his poorly-secured paper.

A MURDERER'S FIFTY-YEAR SENTENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Frank Brady, tried for killing George McCarthy, was found guilty in the Criminal Court this morning in the second degree and his punishment fixed at fifty years in the penitentiary.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

The Irish Landlords Preparing for a Renewal of the Great Contest.

Plans for Creating a Peasant Proprietary and Establishing a Land Bank.

The Attempt to Inflame the Quarrel Between the Nationalists and Orangemen.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9, via PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Irish landlords are plucking up courage for a renewed fight. Having but too well succeeded in engaging most of the National League forces in a side-issue contest with the Orangemen, they are emboldened by this success to venture out into the open and challenge their opponents in the rival work of making peasant-proprietors of the Irish tenant farmers. Their plans are framed with unusual skill, and exhibit a sounder judgment in the mode of application than was shown in the formation of Mr. Kavanaugh's land-corporation company. Recognizing the weak part in the program of the National League, the landlord party intends to commence operations at the points where the National League stops in its proposals for the settlement of the land question. These proposals are not for compulsory but for permissive purchase of landlords' "property" by the tenants under such an arrangement as will enable the tenant to wipe off both purchase money and interest in something like a sixty years' payment of "a fair rent." The Government plan, under the act, is the payment down by the tenant of one-fourth of the purchase money agreed upon between him and the landlord, and the advance of the remaining three-fourths by the Board of Works at a rate of interest about 5 per cent, which would discharge principal and interest in about thirty-five years, after which period the farmer would become the landlord of his own holding. Both the National League plan and that of the Land act are alike permissive, the difference in other respects being in the manner of paying the landlord for the transfer of the farm to the tenant. The difficulty which has been experienced so far in the putting of either of these plans into operation is that which the landlord party now proposes to solve, and consists, as far as the National League proposal is concerned, in the refusal of the Government to loan money for the purchase of farms at such a rate of interest as would represent an annual payment less than the rent now imposed upon the tenant; and, regarding the Land act proposal, in the poverty of the farmer preventing him from paying down one-fourth of the purchase money, which is a necessary condition under the provisions of that measure. Owing to these causes the Irish tenant farmer is either unable or unwilling to buy, and for this reason the landlord who wants to sell can obtain no purchaser, and in consequence of this deadlock in the land market the value of landlord interests is rapidly depreciating.

THE LAND-BANK PLAN.

Adding to this desperate outlook for Irish landlordism the threatening aspect of the English and Scotch land movements and the growth of popular opinion on the question of "no compensation," the interests of the Irish landlord demand that some effort shall be put forth which will meet the crisis. This effort is to assume the form of a "land bank," or a company of landlords, by which money is to be advanced to the Irish farmer for the purpose of his holding, which money is to be loaned by the Government to the directors at a low rate of interest. A sum not to exceed $50,000,000 is believed to be promised as a loan, at 3½ per cent, by the Treasury for the carrying out of this scheme. The proposal, observes a landlord paper, has the rare good fortune of being equally acceptable to loyalists and Land Leaguers, and although, as we have said, the details have not yet been put into shape by the treasury and the Irish office, the idea has been practically accepted in Downing street. At the first reflection which such a scheme would give rise to, it would appear to he the very irony of fate that compelled Irish landlords to devise a means by which Irish tenants were to become peasant proprietors. Five years ago a prediction that such an occurrence would ever come to pass in Ireland would have been ridiculed as the idle dream of some native prophet. But five years have witnessed a partial revolution alike in the fortunes of the landlords and the opinions of the public on the land phase of the social problem; and this change being yet in process of development, it becomes imperative on the part of those whose interests are jeopardized by its progress to try and stem the torrent of reform. This the landlords propose to do by themselves becoming a limited company of "reformers," thus actually realizing the situation referred to in the lines: "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be." The Irish landlords want money. The Irish tenants are unable or unwilling to offer them any for what their former masters have to sell—the fee simple of farms. Lord Devon's tenantry have refused to hame any price in response to his offer to sell at a reasonable one, and similar efforts by other landlords have proved alike unavailing. The "Land-Bank," or Landlords' Company, is now about to be made the expedient for raising the wind, as others having a similar object in view being complete failures.

NOT A FEASIBLE SCHEME.

It only needs a close observation of the position in which the Irish landlords are placed, and the slightest possible analysis of this latest scheme for obtaining relief, to show how utterly worthless would be this plan of "settling" the agrarian strife in Ireland. It will not be compulsory on any landlord to sell. Portions of estates, or those which are hopelessly encumbered, will alone be disposed of. Ten million pounds sterling will only create a few peasant proprietors, but it is a sum large enough to relieve a good many impoverished landlords without reducing their number; and, under the pretense of falling in with the "popular" demand for the formation of a system supposed to be diametrically opposed to their own, the landlords are inviting "loyalists and leaguers" to aid them in replenishing their shattered fortunes. Having by a somewhat similar scheme succeeded in obtaining near £1,000,000 through the Arrears bill, which was supposed to be for the benefit of a starving tenantry, Lord Castleton and his colleagues in the Land-Bank project are now fishing for £10,000,000 more. It is a clever expedient, no doubt, but as it can benefit neither farmer nor country, or advance any interests but those of the landlord and lawyer, it is to be sincerely hoped that few land-leaguers will be found who will give it any sanction or support.

THE PARNELLITES.

The sessional meeting of Mr. Parnell's party, which became off in the city hall, Dublin, Monday last, appears to have been in every way satisfactory. The resolutions were all practical and very much to the purpose, particularly one which warned public opinion outside of Ireland and Great Britain against the "news" about Irish affairs, which is generally transmitted from London by English press agencies. When such "news" returns to Ireland in the columns of American papers it is a somewhat difficult task to recall when and where recorded occurrences of "splits," "dissensions," etc., in the Irish movement have taken place. The twelve bills which the Irish party have intimated their intention of introducing into Parliament

THE AMERICAN HOG.

Leon Chotteau Gives the History of the Restrictive, Protective Measures of the French Government.

The Folly of Microscopic Inspection—The Injury to France if America Adopted Retaliatory Measures.

Prof. Léon Chotteau, of France, delivered an address at 1 o'clock yesterday in the Directors' room of the Board of Trade before a number of stock-dealers and shippers. Among those in attendance were George E. Gooch, the Hately brothers, the Pinkhoff brothers, George Schoenemann, Charles Mixer, L. C. Weis, George J. Bryan, P. B. Weare, and H. P. Darlington. Prof. Chotteau was introduced by Mr. George D. Baldwin, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The 18th of February, 1881, the French Government, on the proposition of the Minister of Commerce, committed the unpardonable fault of prohibiting the entry into France of American salted pork meats. The author of this prohibitive decree, to justify the attempt with which he already seemed to reproach himself, then brought forth the sanitary question. It was in the name of the public health that this member of the French Cabinet suppressed your commerce in salted meats with France. The real motive of the decree of 1881 was a motive of protection.

THE WORK OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Yes, in the country to which will belong the honor of having, in 1860, inaugurated a liberal political economy; in the France that Cobden succeeded in converting to the idea of a commercial treaty with England; in that France which, after the shame of the Empire, had found a refuge, a hope, and a guarantee in a republic, one saw, in 1881, a Minister of Commerce unite himself to the protectionists and not have the courage to acknowledge it. This minister pretends, the 18th of February, that he wishes to save France from an epidemic of trichiniasis. Do not believe it. What he wishes to combat and conquer is the competition of the commerce of the United States.

At that moment the general tariff of duties was under discussion before the Senate of Paris. The prohibitionist Senators professed that France would be overwhelmed with American products if the Government refused to adopt restrictive measures.

A Senator exclaimed, the 14th of February, 1881:

If we persevere in the path where we are and yield with such serenity, we will find ourselves, as you might say, at the bottom of a territorial depression where the American products, not finding outlets, will submerge the last vestiges of French agriculture.

Another Senator the 17th of February, that is, the eve before the signing of the prohibitory decree, protested in these terms:

The United States is destined, if you take no measures, to create to our agriculture the greatest difficulties, as much in regard to our cattle as in regard to our cereals. America is destined to develop itself in colossal proportions, because there all is crowned by success, its agricultural as well as its financial enterprise, its industrial as well as commercial undertakings. Well, gentlemen, is it in the presence of such a country that you do not wish to take precautionary measures?

Where was a clearer order, one more characteristic and defined?

If the Minister of Commerce could have allowed a certain time to pass between the day when these words were pronounced and the day when the decree of prohibition came into force, it could perhaps have been alleged that the speech delivered in the Senate the 17th of February had exercised but an indirect influence upon the decision arrived at. But it was the very following day, the 18th of February, that American meats were prohibited from entering into France.

TRICHINIASIS NOT THE REASON.

Why speak of trichiniasis and public health? The decree of Feb. 18, 1881, is dictated, desired, and imposed by the protectionists. And, therefore, the Senator who spoke, as we have seen, Feb. 14, hastens, the 21st, at the first session of the Senate after the 18th, and three days after the prohibition, to thank the Minister of Commerce as follows:

This Governmental energy, which reveals itself at the moment of the vote, was a pleasant surprise to many of us. For my part, I saw in it a further argument in favor of moderate protection.

The Minister did not protest, which he assuredly must have done had the sole fear of an epidemic of trichiniasis inspired the unintelligent and pernicious act of the 18th of February.

In the United States you have thought wise to tax by heavy duties certain foreign products; but, at least, you did not venture on the soil of protection without taking for guide and standard the law well discussed and voted upon. Here in France we see the law supplanted by the will, the caprice, and the arbitrary. The complaints of interested Frenchmen were numerous. The injured citizens presented their vindications with timidity and fear, all of which only encouraged the superb arrogance of the Minister.

With you in the United States such flagrant violation of a law would incite in the souls of all such a movement of reprobation that matters would soon be replaced in their normal and regular order. In France a law has been trampled upon—the law regulating the entry of your products. That law, which could only be modified by the French Parliament, had been annulled by a Ministerial caprice. If public opinion did not protest in France with all the energy which would have characterized your efforts to maintain any ignored rights it is because the French, slaves of yesterday, have not sufficiently accustomed themselves in their disfranchisement to the habit and the practice of liberty.

Agitation, however, increased in the ports of Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

THE MICROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION.

The culpable Minister promised the repeal of the decree. But how to arrive at that without acknowledging implicitly that he had been mistaken? In France a Minister is an infallible personage. He has too much pride to recognize his errors.

At the beginning of the year 1883 the Minister of Commerce got an inspiration. His pride preventing him from acting, he thought himself of submitting the question to Parliament, which would then have the responsibility of repairing the error committed by the executive power.

A projected law was then prepared. It was proposed that meats, answering to the type known in commerce under the name of "fully cured," known as healthy and well salted, should enter freely into France.

This was an attenuation.

The law was voted by the Chamber of Deputies the 28th of March, 1882. But the Protectionists of the Assembly took pains to have inserted in the law that the Administration could always, at its pleasure, require a microscopic inspection.

Then the American exporters were therefore always at the mercy of the French Government.

The law, voted upon by the Chamber, went to the Senate. It was defeated by a majority of three votes. A physician, known for his ideas of protection, won the victory. He did not fail to appeal to the question of public health, which the Academy of Medicine never had once thought in danger.

The argument, for a long while without effect, was now taken up seriously. It was in the month of July, 1882. It was a year and a half since the decree of prohibition existed. And France could not get out of this ridiculous situation in which she had engaged herself with such thoughtlessness.

From July, 1882, to Nov. 27, 1883, almost another year and a half had elapsed. Well, it required the French Government all this time to settle a question for a long time already settled by the people.

The 27th of November, it is true, the Minister of Commerce did what his predecessors failed to have the courage of accomplishing. He simply repealed the decree of the 18th of February, 1881. At last!

The hesitation of the Government had occasioned ruin. France lost during two years nine months and nine days an annual importation of 50,000,000 francs. Compute the freight represented by this sum, and the commission paid to merchants, the salaries paid to workmen, etc., and you can appreciate the prejudice suffered by French commerce. This prejudice is considerable.

But a Minister of Commerce was found sufficiently conscientious and firm to suppress, by one stroke of the pen, that which another stroke had created.

The injured citizens went back to their work with the energy which she hope of a better future inspires.

But alas! in less than a month afterward, Dec. 22, 1883, the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote altogether unexpected, suddenly destroys the Ministerial initiative, and revives the prohibitory decree.

That intervention of the Chamber of Deputies of Paris, after the message of the President of the United States, in which the French Government was thanked for having corrected the unjust measure of 1881, has painfully affected you.

The hostile vote of the 22d of December was the result of a misunderstanding. The French House, unwittingly, has suffered the impulse of a few members who had in view neither protection nor public health.

I shall explain, at a future time, the true motives of that change which had induced you to ask the prohibition, in the United States, of wines and spirits from France.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

You will not be obliged to retaliate.

In July, 1881, being in the United States, I foresaw that the idea of increasing the duty on French wines would prevail soon. I thought I might better inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris by a letter written in Baltimore July 8, 1881.

The 30th of the same month of July I sent from New York a communication to all the Chambers of Commerce of France.

I was right, since your new tariff says that champagne wine and the other frothy wines will pay at their entry in the United States $7 per twelve bottles, instead of $6, and that the not frothy wines imported in casks will be submitted to a tax of 50 cents instead of 40 cents per gallon.

Today the members of the Congress at Washington are going farther, and ask themselves if they must prohibit altogether in the United States the entry of French wines and spirits.

In order to calculate the damage imposed upon your commerce by the decree of Feb. 18, 1881, we must recall the amount of your export to France of bacon, ham, lard, and pork—that is to say, of the products actually submitted to the decree of prohibition and entering into France since, June, 1881, after an examination by microscope.

Year.	Amount, pounds.	Value.
1880 (June 30)	123,428,287	$ 7,895,330
1881	151,911,407	10,554,703
1882	57,518,569	4,156,551
1883	32,156,532	2,768,026

So, from 1881 to 1883 your exports to France of salted meats was reduced 99,754,875 pounds and $6,786,677 in value.

France has done away with your meats under the pretext that they would cause in the French territory an epidemic of trichiniasis. If your legislators would prohibit wines, spirits, and liquors from France by saying that they are adulterated and injurious France would lose a commerce represented by the following figures:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1880 (June 30)	$4,142,152	1882	$5,267,202
1881	4,553,793	1883	6,618,577

THEIR EFFECT.

The retaliation measures proposed at the Congress of Washington would have then for effect to deprive France of an export of $6,615,577 in value, being the amount for 1883.

In 1883 France has reduced, without serious motives, your export to her of salted meats to $6,786,677. Should you vote retaliation you would then still lose $171,100.

Good common sense and reason, no doubt, would have succeeded in France before the Congress of Washington could interfere.

In order to prevent the trouble that retaliation would inflict upon both countries, you can put a term to your endurance and declare that if, at a time fixed by you, the decree of Nov. 27, 1883, repealing the decree of Feb. 18, 1881, is not in force, giving the free entry of American meats into France, you will resort to the extreme measure which you now contemplate exercising.

It is certain that the increase of the duties on French wines in the United States has largely contributed toward the restoration of the act of Nov. 27.

It is not less certain that the prohibition in your country of wines, spirits, and liquors from France would have as a consequence the repeal, in a short time, of all kinds of prohibition on your meats.

Such a retaliation, however, if it was in force only for a day, would be still too long. At any cost you must avoid it, and I doubt not you will.

COURSE TO PURSUE.

But what must you do in France in order to obtain there the result which admits of the respect of common right?

A bill is now pending before the Chamber of Deputies of Paris. That project proposes to establish an inspection in French ports to determine whether or not your meats are well salted and fully cured. This is all right.

I call, however, your attention to the third paragraph of the second article. Here it is:

The inspectors will be appointed by the Minister of Commerce, who will have the right to order the method of examination which seems to him the most proper.

The last words indicate a concealed end which you do not suspect, and which I must reveal to you.

If the law is voted as it is proposed they will tell you that the American meats can enter freely into France, and that you have no longer any cause of complaint.

Really, all will go well for a time. But if a Minister of Commerce appears in France disposed, as the one of the 18th of February, 1881, to trifle with you, then that Minister, yielding to the pressure of the protectionists, will choose his kind of examination, and will not fail to make the inspection of your meats one by microscope.

Then, by some calculated slowness, France, which will seem to admit your meats, will prohibit them under some other form. The port of Havre alone, in a normal time, received already from the United States 25,000 boxes of salted meats for a month. Ten Inspectors, with the microscope, can examine forty boxes daily. Those ten Inspectors—and their number will not be increased—would then pass the 25,000 boxes to the consumers only after 625 days.

In that condition your commerce is impossible.

You must today protest against the organization in France of any system of inspection other than by the ordinary process.

If you do that I hope, and I am sure, that you can obtain soon in France an honest and practical law.

ROSA NO MAR!

[From the Portuguese of A. Goncalves Diaz.]

On the sand-beach gray and lonely
Wanders only
One fair maid, with dreamy paces;
Wanton winds come laughing, playing,
Loosely straying
Through her unbound raven tresses.

Shadows light as fairy lightness
Dim the brightness
Of her brow, and pass so swiftly
That she knows not of their coming
Like the roaming
Of the winds that fan her softly.

Vaguely questioning, ne'er replying,
Vaguely sighing,
Fears and smiles are mingled ever;
Smiles as sweet as summer gladness,
Shades of sadness,
Never bitter, darkening never.

Where the beach is wide and dreary,
Solitary,
Comes she daily, fancy-driven;
There the sea-waves, almost sleeping,
Softly creeping,
Moan along the sands at even.

Now, as ever, slowly wandering,
Vaguely pondering,
Buried in her dreamings vagrant,
She has placed upon her bosom
One fair blossom,
One moss-rose, bedewed and fragrant.

In her careless walk, the maiden—
Fancy-laden—
Drops the rose from out her bosom;
And the ripples, ever wayward,
Draw it seaward,
Bear away with them the blossom.

Many times the rose deceives her—
Ever leaves her—
Yet she will not give it over;
Chasing nearer, and more fearless—
Growing careless
Of the sea that bears her rover.

In the hateful water gleaming,
Backward streaming,
White robes float an instant only;
Then the sea, all smooth and smiling,
Fear beguiling,
Plays along the sand-beach lonely.

And they sought her, hoping, fearing,
Yet despairing,
All the night with footsteps weary—
Only found the moss-rose lying,
Crushed and dying,
On the sand-beach gray and dreary.

—*Herbert H. Smith.*

UNCLE ESEK'S WISDOM.

What the country wants the most just now is less religion and more piety, less advice and more example, less politics and more patriotism, and less pedigree and more pluck.

A very stubborn man is often wrong, but seldom dishonest.

A strong intimacy may exist between two fools, but friendship never.

Let us be kind to each other here on earth; it will save us much confusion when we meet in Heaven.

Silence is a good place to hide, but fools can't find the place.

There are many people who have got a great deal more religion than common sense. Religion is excellent, but it isn't a substitute for common sense.

There are plenty of people who know how to make money, and how to waste it, but few know how to spend it.

The symptoms of patience and laziness are so near alike that it would bother many people to tell which disease they have the more of.

If there were no fools this world would be a dreary place to live in.

One enemy can work more mischief of evil than two friends can do you of good.

There is nothing that shows strength of character more than eccentricity if it is natural, and nothing that shows weakness more if it is artificial.

A crank is a fool with more brains than he knows what to do with.

There is wisdom even in the crooks of a dog's tail, though sometimes we can see the crooks plain enough, but can't see the wisdom.

Take all the luck there is in the world and you couldn't make a half-dozen genuine successes out of it.

The man who is always anxious to take the chances invariably takes one chance too many.

"TAMALES."

A queer article of food, known as "tamales," is sold in the streets of San Francisco at night by picturesquely-clad Spaniards. One of them describes the manufacture of their commodity as follows: "To make tamales we take a chicken and boil it. When it is cold we cut it up as they do meat to make Hamburg steak. Then we take corn husks and dip them in cold water. The next is to grind the corn. Then we grind fine some Chili pepper and stew with a little flour and lard to confer flavor, and, after a little, take it off and let it cool. The corn husks being all ready, and the meal made into a thick paste, we take a piece of chicken, two olives, a tablespoonful of pepper, and some meat, and arrange it on a husk. Then we take a knife, and, as one butters bread, spread the meal paste on other husks, and finally wrap one husk so prepared around the first husk, and keep on until the tamales are as big as an ear of corn, when we tie the ends and middle with a narrow piece of husk and it is done. As soon as enough tamales are made they are placed in an oven and steamed until it is time to take them down town." It is said that tamales will sober up a drunken man.

At a wedding where the bride was very dilatory in arriving at the church a lady remarked concerning the affair: "Well, the idea of that woman being late in getting here, when she has been waiting twenty-six years for just such a chance as this!"

POMEROY, SON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

80 & 82 Randolph-st.,

THE OLDEST AND ONLY REGULAR FURNITURE AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO,

HOLD REGULAR SALES OF

Household Goods

AT OUR STORES

Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.

SALES AT RESIDENCES MADE A SPECIALTY.

BULLETIN OF SALES FOR THIS WEEK:

Monday, Feb. 25—No. 339 West Adams-st. Furniture 12-room House.

Tuesday, Feb. 26—Sale at Stores of Furniture: 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Wednesday, Feb 27—37 South Water-st. Assignee's Sale. Stock of a Fish Dealer.

Thursday, Feb. 28—618 South Canal-st. Stock of Second-hand Furniture Dealer.

Friday, Feb. 29—Sale at Stores of Furniture. 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Saturday, March 1—148 La Salle-av. Furniture of 12-room House.

Cut this out for Reference.

Parties contemplating selling out their Household Goods at Auction this spring will do well to call upon us and make arrangements for desirable dates as soon as possible, as we are filling rapidly.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 O'Clock,

339 W. Adams-st.,

WE SELL THE

Entire Furniture

OF ABOVE

12-Room House.

M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Set, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Range, Stoves, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

All good desirable goods. Sale positive.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 O'Clock,

37 South Water-st.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

STOCK OF A

Wholesale Fish Dealer.

Boneless Codfish in Cases,
Whole Codfish,
All kinds of Canned and Preserved Fish,
All the Office Furniture, Large Safe, &c,

Also the Lease of the Building to July 9.

We want to call the attention of dealers to this sale.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

618 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,

Thursday Morning, Feb. 28,

At 10 O'clock, we sell the

ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER,

Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Parlor Sets, Chairs, Crockery,
Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Etc.

General Stock of Second-Hand Dealer.

All good desirable goods both new and second-hand. Sale positive.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Saturday Morning, March 1,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

148 La Salle-av.,

WE SELL THE

FURNITURE

OF ABOVE

12-Room House.

Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Kitchen and Dining-Room Ware.

A first-class lot of goods to be sold without reserve. Parties leaving the city.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

GRAND SALE

Works of Art

AND

FANCY GOODS,

From the ITALIAN DEPARTMENT of the BOSTON FOREIGN EXHIBITION, comprising valuable specimens of

Antique and Modern Art,
Terra Cotta Statuettes and Groups (by eminent Artists),
Antique Italian and Moresque Majolica,
Venetian Artistic Glassware,
Paintings on Porcelain,
Moresque Carved Wood Statues,
Painted Photographs, etc.

Also some choice pieces from the JAPANESE Department.

The Finest Collection Ever Seen in This Country.

Date of sale will be announced in next Sunday's Tribune.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

Dry Goods,

1884 Opening Spring Season 1884

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 9:30 a. m.,

AND

Thursday, Feb. 28, 9:30 a. m.

Both Sales Large and Important.

Fully Fifteen Hundred Lots in Each Offering.

Clothing, Household Linens, Cutlery,
Hosiery, Pearl Buttons, Suspenders
Quilts, Dress Shirts, Umbrellas,
Overshirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls,
Woolens, Marseilles Spreads, Notions,
Laces, Embroideries, Underwear,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING AUCTION SALE

OF

Boots, Shoes,

AND

Rubbers,

WILL BE MADE

Wednesday, Feb. 27th,

That will be large and attractive enough to interest

Every Retailer in the West.

We GUARANTEE them REGULAR in SIZES and PERFECT, and no reputable dealer need pay a dollar until the goods are in his store, EXAMINED, and FOUND JUST AS WE REPRESENT. We can save you from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. Come and see.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

OUR OPENING SPRING AUCTION SALE

OF

Crockery & Glassware

Will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 9:30 a. m., at which time we shall sell in open stock

50 crates W. G. Ware,
25 crates C. C. Ware,
25 casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
A consignment of English Ware,
Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets,
Lamps, Brackets, &c., &c.
2,000 brls. Assorted Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By R. SOMERVILLE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF

Black and White and Water Color Drawings,

Oil Paintings, Etc.,

OF

A. F. BELLOWS, N. A. (Deceased),

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

Thursday and Friday Evenings, Feb. 28 and 29,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of ORTGIES & CO., 587 Broadway, New York City.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

Orders may be left with C. KLACKNER, 17 E. Seventeenth-st., N. Y.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

THE LEADING

General Auction House,

SELL AT STORE EVERY

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,

Outside Sales.

Parties contemplating selling out their Household Furniture this Spring will consult their own interests by placing their sale in our hands. All our Outside Sales receive Col. Elison's personal attention.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Lessee and Manager

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 25,

5 Nights and Saturday Matinee Only

The Distinguished Actress,

CLARA MORRIS,

Under the management of Mr.

Frank L. Goodwin,

And supported by

GUSTAVUS LEVICK

AND

A Superb Dramatic Co.

MONDAY,

CAMILLE.

TUESDAY,

ARTICLE 47.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE,

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

PRICES FOR THE CLARA MORRIS NIGHTS, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

TO-NIGHT!

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, and SATURDAY EVENING, March 1,

TOM TAYLOR'S DRAMA,

The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

INTERPRETED BY

GUSTAVUS LEVICK

AND

GOODWIN'S DRAMATIC CO.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, FEB. 27,

The Marble Heart.

NATIONAL PANORAMA,

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily. Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. | McVICKER'S THEATRE

Original Scenery by Charles Getz. | JALMA. | Written by Charles Gayler.

The Most Magnificent Spectacle of the Age.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Nights and Matinees,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Pronounced by press and public the most gorgeous production ever witnessed.

JALMA.

BOSTON THEATRE DRAMATIC CO.

Grand Ballet, Gorgeous Scenery,
Resplendent Armors, Elaborate Mechanism,
Superb Marches, Grand Transformations,
Enlarged Orchestra, Military Band.

"Has a right to the title of the most gorgeous spectacle on the American stage."—*Baltimore American.*

EUGENE TOMPKINS, Manager.

The increased Orchestra under the direction of NAPIER LOTHIAN, of the Boston Theatre.

Every Scene, Property, and Elaborate Effect brought entire from the Boston Theatre, and will be presented as originally produced.

JALMA.

GREAT CHICAGO

MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

W. C. COUP.....Manager

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

OPERA AT POPULAR PRICES.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF

Grau's English Opera Company

TODAY {BILLEE TAYLOR, Matinee. LA MASCOTTE, Evening.

Third Week, commencing Monday, Feb. 25th.

Gilbert & Sullivan's Popular Work.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE,

AT MATINEE EVERY DAY.

And Audran's Beautiful Opera,

OLIVETTE,

EVERY EVENING.

MORE NOVELTIES! GREATER WONDERS!

KING-I-YO!

THE TRIPLE TAILED FISH!

Just arrived from Japan, and the only fish of the kind in America, loaned by Tiffany & Co., of New York, for whose private aquarium it was imported.

THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD

Is still on exhibition, but

HIS HEAD HAS BEEN FOUND,

And will be shown, severed from the body, in another part of the Museum.

BOTH POSITIVELY ALIVE.

Another Mysterious Novelty,

THE SPIRIT HAND!

Which appears floating in mid-air, writes, prints, tells fortunes, and does the most wonderful things.

SECOND WEEK OF

MONS. ALONZO,

The Strongest Man on Earth, who lifts over 1,500 pounds with his teeth.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF

THE CHINESE BEAUTY

And her TWO CHARMING BABIES, who are proving a great attraction.

DR. TANNER, THE GREAT FASTER,

Still holds his receptions.

Charlotte Corday in Prison!

Innumerable Rooms Besides!

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.....10 CENTS

Performances EVERY DAY at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS!

WANTED GOOD LOOKING LADIES of EVERY NATIONALITY. Not to appear as beauties, but to aid in representing the home life of their native land. Apply at the Museum at once.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

C. H. McCONNELL.....Lessee
WILL J. DAVIS.....Manager

Two Weeks Only, Commencing Sunday, Feb. 24,

GRAND REPRODUCTION OF "THE SUCCESS OF ALL SUCCESSES," Herman & Jones' powerful realistic drama, in 5 acts and 17 scenes, entitled

"The Silver King."

Produced with its GREAT NEW YORK CAST and SPECIAL SCENERY, as recently for 50 nights at the Grand Opera-House, New York.

Mr. HARRY MINER, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

WM. EMMETT & CO.....Proprietors
NICK NORTON.....Manager

Monday, Feb. 25—One Week,

Mr. and Mrs.

HARRY WATSON'S COMEDY CO.,

Presenting for the first time in Chicago the extremely funny comedy,

1,000 WRINKLES 1,000

This Sunday Matinee and Night,

DAVENE'S ALLIED ATTRACTIONS.

WEBER MUSIC-HALL.

Saturday Afternoon, March 8th,

AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

MME. CARRENO'S

Pianoforte Recital.

Admission, One Dollar,

Including Reserved Seat, with choice of location, sale of seats commencing Monday, Feb. 25th, at the Box-Office, Weber Music-Hall.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

PROF. CROMWELL.

Monday—GERMANY AND THE RHINE.
Tuesday—(No entertainment).
Wednesday—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
Thursday—AMERICA, OUR HOME.
Friday—(No entertainment).
Saturday (Matinee)—TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
Saturday (Evening)—IRELAND AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Admission, 25c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Box Office Hershey Hall.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH,

Corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

SATURDAY EVENING DIME COURSE—March 1, The Lyric Combination, representing Harp, Bow, Zither, Violin, and Piano; The Chicago Hand-Bell Ringers; Prof. F. A. Downey, Elocutionist; Miss Annie Sherman, Pianist. Usual low prices, 10 and 15c. Reserved seats at Dale's drug-store, corner of Clark and Madison-sts. GEO. H. GLAZIER, Manager.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

South Clark-st., near Madison.

OUR ANNUAL

GRAND GOLDEN CONGRESS

OF

NATIONAL BEAUTIES

IN FRIENDLY CONTEST

For Cash Prizes in Gold,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

Candidates from Every Clime!

And everybody has a FREE VOTE.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

First Prize	$100.00
Second Prize	50.00
Third Prize	25.00
Fourth Prize	15.00
Fifth Prize	10.00

To be awarded by count of Visitors' Votes. Every lady, gentleman, and child, regardless of age or sex, can vote.

Magnificent New Stage Programme,

Including COMMANDEUR CAZENOVIA, who cuts men to pieces and restores them. New, Bright, Sparkling, Brilliant Acts.

Admission to all only 10 cents. Doors open from 1 to 10 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

TONIGHT,

Feb. 24. Sunday, Feb. 24.

For One Night Only.

Jas. A. Herne's

HEARTS OF OAK.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE,

"UNZER FRITZ,"

MR. J. K. EMMET,

As "FRITZ, THE BOHEMIAN,"

Introducing his $4,000 Dog.

Monday, March 3—Fanny Davenport as "Fedora."

PIERCE & SNYDER'S

Theatre Ticket Office

The central location of our store makes it a regular resort for a large class of theatre-goers and this fact, together with our numerous calls for tickets, has induced us to establish a regular Theatre Ticket Office. Tickets can now always be procured from us for all the South Side Theatres and we have made special arrangements for selling tickets for the Standard Theatre on the West side.

Orders are booked any length of time in advance when left by mail, telephone, or in person. Telegraph orders from responsible persons are given prompt attention. Address

PIERCE & SNYDER'S

Periodical Agency

122 Dearborn-st.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Commencing Tomorrow (Monday), Feb. 25,

First time in this Theatre of the Romantic Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE ROMANY RYE!

Under the management of Messrs. Brooks & Dickson, presented with complete original order of Scenery and Mechanical Effects and Unrivaled Cast.

GRAND REALISTIC EFFECTS!

"The Gypsy Encampment."
"Craigsnest by Moonlight."
"Hampton Race-Course."
"Thames River Embankment."
"Wreck of the Saratoga."

Today at 2—Tonight at 8—Last time of

BUFFALO BILL in the "Prairie Waif."

THE DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT

Of PIERCE & SNYDER'S Periodical Agency, 122 Dearborn-st., comprises Play, Dialogue, and Recitation Books, Charades, Pantomimes, all make-up material needed for amateur theatricals, and Celebrities' Photographs.

Catalogues free.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

West Madison-st., near Halsted.

COMMENCING MONDAY,

Immense New Bill Throughout!

BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

SERGEANT MASON!

That famous Loyal Soldier,

For Positively One Week Only.

Complete Change of All Curiosities!

THE BRAVE

SERGEANT MASON

Will be present every afternoon and evening and address the audience every performance.

Performances Every Hour from 1 p. m. Until 10 p. m.

New Stage Acts by New Company,

INCLUDING

Miss Annie Hindle!

THE GREAT

Musical Male Impersonator.

A Grand Programme No One Should Miss.

Admission to All Only 10c.

Doors Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

WEBER MUSIC-HALL.

A FREE LECTURE

ON

"Languages and the Study of Laguages"

Will be held at Weber Music-Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 27th,

BY

S. E. SWANSON,

PRINCIPAL OF THE

Meisterschaft School

OF LANGUAGES.

Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. All Students are especially invited.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TOMORROW NIGHT

The SECOND CONCERT of the twelfth season of the Associate Members of the

APOLLO CLUB

Will be given under the direction of Mr.

WM. L. TOMLINS,

Assisted by the distinguished American Soprano Miss.

ALWINA VALLERIA

The eminent Belgian Violinist, Miss.

OVIDE MUSIN,

And the popular Pianist, Mr.

EMIL LIEBLING.

W. C. E. SEEBOECK.....Accompanist

Reserved Seats can be obtained at the Central Music-Hall Box Office at $1, $1.50, and $2, according to location.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

WHITNEY & DYER.....Managers

CLOSING PERFORMANCES. MATINEE AT 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8.

A DIAMOND MYSTERY;

OR, THE GIRL I LOVE.

Next Week—W. T. Melville and Eunice Goodrich.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

WHITNEY & DYER.....Managers

One Week, Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, Regular Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday Matinees.

W. T. MELVILLE,

The Popular Comedian, and

MISS EUNICE GOODRICH,

The Dashing Soubrette, in

AMERICAN FLATS!

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A reconstruction, specially for Mr. Melville, by Mr. Marble, Esq.

SEE-NOP-O-SIS!

Act 1st—No lunch allowed in the rooms. Act 2d—No Chinamen allowed in the house. Act 3d—No charge for ashes. Act 4th—No hot water on Monday. What? TABLEAU!

W. T. MELVILLE will sing his Album of Songs. THE BOOK AGENT. "Sir! put your name at the head of the list, bring you the magnificent book in the market. Have you got a half-a-dollar, Sir?"

AMERICAN FLATS.

BILL OF FARE—Same the year round; no change. NO TRUNK! NO PAY! YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT!

Popular Prices.....25, 35, and 50 Cents

South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Next Week—Only a Woman's Heart.

NORTH SIDE TURNER-HALL.

Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m., Sharp,

Regular Sunday Afternoon Concert

GIVEN BY

Rosenbecker's Grand Orchestra,

THE BEST MUSICIANS IN THE CITY.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,

American Express Building, 75 East Monroe-st.

Private classes and private instruction daily. The best place to rapidly and accurately become proficient in fine waltzing and the latest dances. Can be taken at any time. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

Andrews' Parlor Bed, 30 Styles. Folding Bed. (Burr Pat. Imp'd. (Elegant Couch. Portable. Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

ER'S THEATRE.
Written by
Charles Gayler.
Age.
Every Scene, Property,
nd Elaborate Effect
brought entire from the
Boston Theatre, and will
e presented as originally
produced.
JALMA.
L & MIDDLETON'S
DE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison-st., near Halsted.
MMENCING MONDAY.
New Bill Throughout!
BOOM! BOOM!
GEANT MASON!
tively One Week Only.
Change of All Curiosities!
HE BRAVE
EANT MASON
ei every afternoon and evening and
the audience every performance.
nces Every Hour from
m. Until 10 p. m.
e Acts by New Company,
INCLUDING
Annie Hindle!
THE GREAT
ıl Male Impersonator.
d Programme No One
Should Miss.
Kearns, of Grand Rapids, is said to be the
longest thrower in the Northwestern League.
Denny, the Providence third-baseman, puts
in his spare time this winter in a boiler-shop at
Oakland, Cal.
It is said that Meinke's engagement with De-
troit is to last only so long as he abstains from
intoxicating drinks.
Secretary Morton, of the Northwestern
League, attended the meeting of the Ohio
Valley League last week.
The Directors of the Boston Club are debat-
ing whether to charge $30 for season tickets or
stop their sale altogether.
John Irwin has been signed by Stillwater, J.
P. Smith by Minneapolis, J. M. Reese by Peo-
ria, and Joe Straub by Milwaukee.
Grand Rapids claims to have the best team
in the Northwestern League. Rather early in
the season to determine that question.
The Bay City team will begin Practice April
1 at Wilmington, Del., with the Quicksteps.
No admission will be charged to the games.
President Spalding has been engaged the last
week in making out a draft of the schedule to
be submitted at the Buffalo meeting next week.
The Cleveland Club was finally compelled to
release York from reservation. He will proba-
bly sign with the Baltimore American Associa-
tion Club.
The Boston reserve team has been selected,
but will not be announced until all the players
have signed. Six were chosen out of fifty-five
applicants.
Notice is given of contracts of Quincy with
C. M. Hackett, James Devine, C. H. Osterhout;
Milwaukee with James Purvis; Providence with
J. A. Jones.
The Minneapolis team will report for practice
at Sedalia, Mo., April 1. April dates have been
made with St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton, Cin-
cinnati, Columbus, and Toledo.
Grounds have been purchased by the Milwau-
kee Club at a cost of $11,592. This looks like a
belief in the permanency of the game in that
city. The total seating capacity will be about
5,000.
President Stern, of Cincinnati, denies the
assertion that he had stated that a pool had
been formed to bribe away players from Union
clubs, but he has offered to bet money, and is
still in the same mood, that neither Corcoran,
Mullane, nor Bradley will ever pitch for a Union
Association club.
Woulfe, the new man signed by Cincinnati
(American), has a high social standing in New
Orleans, being the junior member of a notary
and broker firm, which pays him liberally. He
is well educated, has no bad habits, is of fine
character, and is much admired personally by
a host of friends in New Orleans.
The schedule-meetings of the different asso-
ciations will be held as follows: March 4, Na-
tional League in Buffalo; 5, American Associa-
tion in Baltimore; 10, Northwestern League in
Chicago; 14, American College Association in
Springfield, Mass.; 15, Eastern League in Phila-
delphia; 17, Union Association in Cincinnati;
20, Ohio Valley Association in New Castle, Pa.;
21, Western College Association in Chicago.
The Bostons will adopt a new method in
practice next season. Two games will be played
every day except match days. Prelim-
inary practice will be indulged in in the morn-
ing, after which a game of several innings will
be played. The public will be admitted free to
the morning exhibitions, which will be entirely
informal. In the afternoon practice games
will be played, to which the entrance fee will
be 25 cents.
The Cincinnati team will play today in New
Orleans a picked nine made up of Flint, Wil-
liamson, Gore, Nava, Murphy, Peltz, Butler,
Wise, and Lansdean. The Cincinnati party in-
cludes Mountjoy and Deasgin, pitchers; Snyder
and Peoples, catchers; Reilly, first base; Mc-
Phee, second base; Carpenter, third base; Buck
Ewing, short stop; Tom Mansell, left field;
Jones, center field; and Woulfe or Kelly of
Chicago right field.
Cleveland and Quincy are in a dispute over
Hackett, who, following the fashion of late set
by the clubs of the tripartite agreement, has
virtually signed two contracts and is claimed
by two clubs. First Quincy filed with Secre-
tary Morton notice of Hackett's agreement to
sign, and, as is now the practice, the agreement
was treated as though the contract had been
signed. Next comes Cleveland with a notice to
the effect that it has signed Hackett as mana-
ger subsequent to his agreement with Quincy.
So far as appears by the record Quincy has the
prior claim, but it also appears that Hackett
has played fast and loose in a manner that
never was countenanced until the tripartite
clubs began stealing players away from the
Union Association.

BASE-BALL.

Foolish Theories About Scientific Batting and "Placing the Ball."

Somebody—probably "Old Chad"—has been writing to the New York *Sun*, a column of fool-ishness on the subject of scientific batting. It asserted, for example, that "of course scien-tific play at the bat is not to be learned in a day, as hard hitting can be. Take a muscular man and place him at the bat for the first time, and the chances are five to one that he will make a home run the first hit he makes. But the skill to face for position in batting and to place a ball is an art that requires practice, and no novice can get into it at a jump as he can in home-run hitting." It is hard to believe that the person who wrote this *ever saw* a pro-fessional game of ball. The chances are five to one that a muscular man with a bat in his hand for the first time, and facing the delivery of Corcoran or Radbourn, would not only not "make a home run the first hit he makes," but would not hit clean for four bases once in 200 times trying. To show how the brilliant ignorance of the *Sun* differs from the practical ball-players in reference to "scien-tific batting," "placing the ball," etc., a friend-ly dispute between Corcoran and Anson last summer may be cited. Anson, who is con-ceded to be the most skillful batsman in Amer-ica as regards ability to control the direction of the ball when hit, and whose average of right-field hitting is probably greater than that of any other right-hand batsman, asserted that if he chose he could place the ball in the direc-tion of right field every time. "Let me pitch the ball," said Corcoran, "and I'll bet you all you want you can't do it half the time." The wager was not accepted, but Anson announced that the following day he would illustrate his claim by practical demonstration. This was the result, Weidman, of Detroit, being pitcher: Out of five times at bat Anson went out on a fly twice in left-centre and once in right-field, was once thrown out at first-base by the second-baseman, and once popped on an easy foul fly. The result of the special effort to "place the ball" was that he made not a single clean hit in five times at bat. Following this occurrence a careful minute was made of the direction of Anson's hits in the next ensu-ing fifteen games played on the Chicago grounds. Out of sixty-five times at bat he made fourteen clean hits—an average of .215—six to right, five to left, three to centre field; and out of his re-maining fifty-one times at bat, on which chances for outs were offered, he hit eleven flies to cen-tre, six to left, three to right field, five foul flies, four infield flies, thirteen grounders toward right-field, six to short-stop, two to third-base, and struck out once. His batting average suffered by the systematic effort to "place the ball," and he did not succeed after all in giving it a right-field direction much more than one-third of the time. When the old-fash-ioned straight-arm pitching was in vogue it was quite possible for a skillful batsman to gov-ern in a measure both the direction and force of the ball, but in these days of swift curve-throwing the most that can be hoped for in the development of batting skill is that the batsman will have the judgment and the pa-tience to wait for a good ball, the skill to get it squarely on his bat, and the strength to hit it hard. Home-run batting is not in demand, and has not been for ten years past. Hard, clean hitting is what is wanted, and, as a rule, direc-tion is of far less consequence than force.

Facts and Gossip About Clubs and Players.

Glasscock will be Cleveland's field captain.

The New York Mets play in Boston two games Fast-Day.

Muskegon has declared against beer-selling and Sunday games.

Broughton has been released by Baltimore and Barr by Allegheny.

E. P. Mayer, of Grand Rapids, is to be one of the Northwestern League umpires.

FATALLY BEATEN BY HIGHWAYMEN.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 23.—James Laird, employed at Jenkins & Robbins' coal-works, was attacked by highwaymen while on his way home last night, and so badly beaten that death will result.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FEB. 22, ON STATE-ST., NEAR Randolph, a small purse containing some silver money. Owner can get property by applying Monday morning at Sheriff's office.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK ON STEAM-CARS Feb. 20. Inquire 227 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—FRIDAY NIGHT ON GOETHE OR LA Salle-sts., plain gold bracelet with sapphire set-ting. Return to 184 Goethe-st., or Room 51, 156 Wash-ington-st., where suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—ON ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHING-ton and Madison, a check-book on First National Bank. Finder will oblige JAMES A. TAYLOR by leaving the same at 380 West Madison-st.

LOST—PAIR GOLD-BOWED GLASSES double-setted. Finder please leave at Dow's drug-store, 3022 Cottage Grove-av., and receive re-ward.

LOST—ON DINING-CAR COMING TO CHI-cago on C. & N. W. R. R., afternoon Feb. 19, at or near Geneva, a pocketbook containing money and papers, notes, etc., of no use to any one but owner; a reward of $25 will be given for return of book and no questions asked. Call at 55 Clark-st., W. C. R. R. Co.'s office. Express to Q. O. BOYNTON, Sycamore, Ill.

LOST—BETWEEN BISHOP-COURT AND Ada-st.,in fob chain and lady's double-cased watch; monogram L. V. T. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 527 West Madison-st. L. V. TURNER.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON COR-ner of Lake and State-sts., near North Side car, lady's buff pocketbook, with owner's name inside. Finder will be rewarded; no questions asked. Ad-dress H 38, Tribune office.

LOST—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Eighteenth-st., Tuesday evening, one patent-leather shoe; if sent to Calumet Club a liberal reward will be paid. C 74, Tribune office.

LOST—FEB. 20, — IN POST-OFFICE—AB-stract of title. Please return to TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 103 Washington-st., and receive re-ward.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BLUE SKYE TER-rier dog, answers to name of "Gyp." Return to 333 East Ohio-st., second flat, and receive reward.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING ON WELLS-ST., between Locust and Oak, a seal cap trimmed with otto fur. Reward if left at 277 La Salle-av., third flat.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid and no questions asked for the return to W. G. SHERER & CO., 57 River-st., of a small tin trunk containing the diaries and correspondence of S. B. Sherer while in the army.

LOST—LARGE MALTESE KITTEN, WHITE spot under throat, red ribbon around neck. Re-ward for return to stable rear of 2445 Michigan-av., in alley.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 14TH inst., a silk cashmere shawl, white centre, with brocha border. A reward will be paid if left at 514 Dearborn-av.

$10 REWARD FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the discovery of brown horse and black-covered wagon strayed or stolen Feb. 20. S. N. PIERSON, 2225 State-st.

$30 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASK-ed for the return of goods taken from 89 San-gamon-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I AM 50, GOOD LOOKING, healthy, rich enough to be happy, weigh 198 pounds, and single. I hope some good looking, single young woman will write and sendher photo if she wants to marry such a man; has no incumbrances and money enough for her own support. Strictly hon-orable, and will return photo in person if desired. C 75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, aged 32, tall, and of fine address, possessing means, together with best business and social habits, desires correspondence with a young lady, inter-esting, intellectual, and accomplished; all corre-spondence will be honorably protected; object mat-rimony. G 64, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—E. H. G——H: LETTER AT Palmer House. KITTIE.

PERSONAL—AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG lady wishes to form the acquaintance of an hon-orable gentleman with a view to matrimony. G 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NEW YORK: SUNDAY EVEN-ing about eight (8.)

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLE-man desires the acquaintance of a well-situated lady; object, marriage. H 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD appearance, best habits, and comfortable salary desires the acquaintance, honorably, by correspond-ence or otherwise, of a few refined, intelligent young ladies dependents upon themselves for support. Ob-ject, the choice of a companion who will marry him and help build up a happy home. Frankness and hon-esty given and expected. E 51, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—I DESIRE THE ACQUAINT-ance of a respectable working-girl with a view to matrimony; am a young mechanic of 27, and have a good position and fair wages. If convenient please inclose photo, which will be honorably returned. Ad-dress G 6, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CHICK: WRITE ME WHERE you are at once at Grand Pacific Hotel; confi-dential; will help and protect you. CULLY, N. Y.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that may follow you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

PERSONAL—IF YOUNG LADY WHO SENT valentine will send her name, age, address, and photograph I will answer her sentiment. W. W. HILL, 97 Washington-st.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW WISHES THE AC-quaintance of an elderly gentleman of means. Object, matrimony. Address G 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DR. PINGREE HAS REMOVED his office to 302 State-st., corner Adams.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $3; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—AN ESTABLISHED DETECT-ive desires a partner with $5,000; most of amount to push business in proper directions; secret-service experience desirable, but not absolutely requisite. Address E 57, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS —Just received at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPT STORE CASINO—I Bella Telfair, in skip-rope and dance, her first ap-pearance; Little Patti, 3 years old, in operatic selec-tions; Alice Cary in skip-rope dance; Prof. Gorman, world-renowned ventriloquist; the performing ca-nary birds; free entertainment every twenty min-utes; bring the children; parlor entertainments 134 and 136 State-st.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUS-tom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First Na-tional Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MIS-fits—Spring overcoats—$25 for an imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Par-lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—WANTED, DRESSMAKERS TO learn scientific dresscutting by the best "Method" ever invented; graduated hip-rule and sleeve, fitting all forms without change; great superiority proved or no charges; our elegant, artistic, original design patterns on exhibit. 202 State-st., Room 5.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $25; will sell if we can fit you for $22, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MIS-fits—$12.50 for corkscrew overcoat (in all shades) made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—WE WILL GIVE A SUITABLE reward for the return of the notes (112,189, 125,932, 125,188, etc.) Address as before.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Cloth-ing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Thea-tre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at $5 in 20 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav-erly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$3 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Cloth-ing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Thea-tre.

PERSONAL — RAG-CARPET WEAVING made to order. Send postal to M. REID, 273 West Polk-st.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MIS-fits—$40 custom-made suit for $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Par-lors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MIS-fits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll im-ported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dear-born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Mon-roe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate. We do not work for rewards, nor take di-vorce cases. MOONEY & BOLAND, 122 and 124 Broadway, 154 and 156 Monroe-st., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVER-coat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Par-lors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MIS-fits—Spring overcoats—$10 for an imported Mel-ton custom-made, worth $25; must be seen to be ap-preciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MIS-fits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well at daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Sat-urday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL Melton spring overcoat (in all shades), silk serge roll, custom made at $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—PUREST, HANDSOMEST, AND loveliest complexions secured by Dupree's "Oil of Beauty," magical beautifier St. De Lisle's "Hair Gift," wonderful new hair dresser, delightful dressing, only 60 cents. BUCK & RAYNER.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MIS fits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined full roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Par-lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A LOVELY, PERFECT COM-plexion makes handsome the plainest features. Dupree's "Oil of Beauty," perpetual skin beautifier, $1.00. BUCK & RAYNER.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First Na-tional Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISS LUNDY, MANICURE, chiropodist, and ladies' artist. Biting the nails and hang-nails cured. Chicago's first lady chiropo-dist. Room 16 Central Music-Hall.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MIS-fits—A $35 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IM-ported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPT STORE, OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Buy your dry goods, notions, car-pets, oil-cloths, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. Tickets given free with every sale to our casino; entertain-ments every twenty minutes from 9:30 a. m. until 5 p. m. 134 and 136 State-st.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $16.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—TEETH WITHOUT PLATE IN-serted by Dr. BUSH, the inventor, 125 State-st.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NAILS—WILL SELL THE BEST nail in the market at 30 cents per keg below mar-ket rates. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN, good condition, suitable for laundries, furniture dealers, etc., in lots of 500 or over, at 50 cents per 100, delivered. Address 215 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—LOCKS—HAVE A LOT OF iron-safe locks at only $1.25 per dozen. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STAIRCASE in our store leading to second floor, to be re-moved; also counter and outside showcases. Ad-dress H 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from prem-ises), corner Quincy and Ohio-sts.; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES COMPLETE, with fixtures, for only $1.00 each. These are the very best Huron-stone. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE; to be removed. Apply at store. 54 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DOW'S SODA-FOUNT-ain, with ice-shaver. Also mineral fountain, marble slabs, etc. O S 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE-CASE TYPEWRITER (allgraph), nearly new, fine order, at 50 cents on the dollar. 388 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SCREWS—HAVE ABOUT 50,000 gross screws at about one-half of former price. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OPEN BOARD OF TRADE MEM-bership. Address F 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND PLAT-form and counter scales almost new; owner no use for them; also set of double harness. Address F 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDLED PICKS, WITH SOL-id steel points, at only 50 cents each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LARGE WATCHDOG; price, $10. Apply to WILLIAM KIDD, 602 Dear-born-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL TRADE FOR gold watch, very handsome new beaver shoulder cape, muff, and cuffs. Address G 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DUE-BILL GROCERIES, RE-tail, in neighborhood of Lake and Halsted-sts., 10 per cent cheaper than lowest cash price. Address F 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AXES, HANDLED, AT 75 CENTS each; boys' axes only 50 cents each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STORAGE-SHED AND LEASE (32 by 50), Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. $20 per month. Inquire at 242 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—YOUNG CANARY SINGERS, yellow, mixed, or dark, with and without top-knots, $2.50 delivered; mate given with each. Address E 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLACK-AND-TAN PUPPIES. 442 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A PICTURE OF CHICAGO AS it was after the great conflagration. STEVENS & CO., 24 and 26 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FOR REMOVAL, FINE LARGE 2-story frame; 2100 Cottage Grove-av.; only $1,000. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 TO 2,000 STEEL HATCH-ets at only 30 cents each to close them out; these hatchets are worth double the money. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE COLLECTION OF curious stones, Indian relics, and other curiosi-ties. Address A. SCHUETZ, Dyer, Ind.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LINE OF ALL kinds of tools and general shelf hardware marked down 25 to 50 per cent. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — TEA STORE FIXTURES. LEONARD & DEPENCIER, 370 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION TOOLS, FOR-mer price of which has been $4.25; have marked them down to only 25 cents each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 FINE BILLIARDS, 4 pool, and 2 parlor billiards, new and second-hand pool balls. 265 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—2712, 2718, and 2722 Prairie-av.; also barn in rear of 2718 Thir-ty-first-st., $100. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY WITH STRONG MEZZO-soprano voice and some knowledge of music would like a position in a church choir, with lessons from organist as remuneration. Address H 65, Tribune office.

CHURCH ORGANIST IS OPEN TO AN engagement; held last position 4 years in one of the largest English cities. Address ORGANIST, 1207 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SOPRANO, ALTO, TEN-or, and bass voices for an opera company. Ap-ply at Amusement Bureau, Weber Music-Hall, daily till 11:30 a. m. Wednesday.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OR-ganist, a position in or near Chicago. First-class testimonials and references. Address C. J. NEW-MAN, 91 North Peoria-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OR-ganist, a position in or near Chicago. First-class testimonials and references. Address C. J. NEW-MAN, 91 South Peoria-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOARD GIVEN IN EXCHANGE for piano instruction. Good references. West Side preferred. C 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—POSITION BY A TENOR IN A church. Address D 27, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A FEW 10-HORSE-POWER HIGH-GRADE automatic Payne engines, also one of 25-horse power, for sale at reasonable prices. S. S. BADGER, 153 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FLOORING-MACHINE in good order. Rear 24 and 26 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fit-tings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 156 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE SIZE M'KENZIE brick-machine, nearly new; capacity 25,000 per day. Also, one set of steam-tempering machinery; wheels, gearing, shafting, pit bottoms, etc. PURING-TON-KIMBALL BRICK CO., 178 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JEWELERS' DROP PRESS, show cases, buffing, and wood-working machin-ery; good order. 102 East Madison-st., top floor.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FULL SET OF second-hand or new wood-working machinery for small mill. Address G 98, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FURNITURE CARD.

UNION FURNITURE CO.

Our new store will be open during the present week with new goods in all departments.

The attention of buyers is invited.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
STOVES,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CROCKERY, SILVER,
WOODEN AND IRON WARE.

CASH OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS.

F. H. WALKER & CO.,
404 and 406 West Madison-st.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF FUR-niture, carpets, etc., new and used, for sale away below prices for cash, or easy payments, at Storage Warehouse, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

A LADY LEAVING FOR CALIFORNIA WILL sell her furniture at a bargain; only in use a few months. Flat can be had if desired. 2725 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 NO. 8 RANGES, with water fronts; 2 No. 8 cook stoves, with reser-voirs; 1 hot-air furnace; all used, but in good order, and warranted. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FOLDING-BED, $25; raw silk parlor suit, $25; bed-spring and mattress, $13. 135 South Centre-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE IN A first-class locality on the North Side; two rooms pay more than rent. Address five days G 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 4-ROOM FURNISH-ed flat; must sell this week; facing Wabash-av. Call at 381 State-st., rear flat.

FOR SALE—LOT OF SECOND-HAND HEAT-ing stoves; will sell for less than half their value. 82 State-st.

FOR SALE—
Second-hand hot-air furnace. 82 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE PAIRS SHEETS AND pillow-cases; also one bed spread; all new; will be sold for half what they cost, as I have no use for them. Address for 5 days G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR RENT—FINELY-furnished light upper flat, six rooms; easy pay-ments. 443 West Randolph-st. Seen Sunday.

FOR SALE—$225—LEASE AND FURNITURE of six rooms, on Ohio-st.; best landlord in Chica-go. F 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FRONT ROOM, alcove, and kitchen; nearly new; folding-bed, etc.; rent very cheap; 10-minutes' walk from Palmer House; very desirable for gent and wife desiring to keep house. Must be sold regardless of price, as parties are going away. Address G 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOLDING-BED, COST $100; good as new; $50 will take it. Address C 22, Tribune office.

REPAIRS FOR OVER 10,000 DIFFERENT stoves. One-fourth of our stock is heavier than the combined stock of our competitors. W. C. METZ-NER, 125 and 127 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 8 corner rooms; $350, part time; rent $25; also three rooms for housekeeping. 1411 Madison-st.

TWO FINE RUGS, ELEGANT PATENT rocker, and large ice-box for sale cheap. 128 North Market-st., front flat.

WANTED—GOOD FURNITURE AND CAR-pets for a 13-room house. Specify, with lowest figures on each or all. Address W 34, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE without removal; low rates; no delay; long time if desired; monthly payments if requested; working-people, if you want fair dealings it will pay you be-fore you borrow, to consult S. RICHARDSON, 135 South La Salle-st., Room 3.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DON-NELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Hooper Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Estab-lished 1870.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY in any amount on approved collaterals or any good security at low rates without commissions or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT AT REASONABLE RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, teams, machinery, etc., without removal; if the property is valuable, no delay. If you must borrow and want fair dealing apply to W. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal, 159 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY SUM TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, on household goods, with or without removal. ARTHUR & CO., 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 75 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON pianos, furniture, or other chattels; long time and reasonable rates. Address D 750, Tribune office.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—A FIRST mortgage for $5,000 on improved real estate near the city limits; security ample; only 40 per cent of value of property; $5,000 insurance with mortgage, which draws liberal interest. Call or address O. W. HEDRICK, Room 31 No. 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 SHARES OF NORTHERN New York Telephone stock. Address F 13, Trib-une office.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF NATION-al Panorama stock. Address F 11, Tribune of-fice.

I WANT TO BORROW $5,000 ON INSIDE real-estate security; I would prefer to deal with principal. Address D 31, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOW-est current rates; mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, MONEY-loaners, and all persons wanting money in amounts of $500 and upwards, at cheap rates, call upon D. H. TOLMAN & CO., Room 2 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIS-sion at lowest current rates of interest on im-proved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st., Room 54.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE OR other good collaterals at fair rates. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on city property; funds in hand. DUNSTAN & STAVE, Room 6, 157 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHESTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 1 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate security; lowest rates. ROSE & BARRY, Room 5, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON or, and bass voices for an opera company. Ap-ply at Amusement Bureau, Weber Music-Hall, daily till 11:30 a. m. Wednesday.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, warehouse receipts, and all good collaterals. I. I. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—I HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUMS of Chicago money on hand to loan on city or good suburban improved at 6 and 7 per cent and only 1 per cent commission: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, and $5,000. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 65 Washington-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE—A TWENTY-years $30,000 bond and mortgage; well secured; interest 7 per cent, semi-annual; principal and interest payable in New York City. Address F 28, Tribune office.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE-INSURANCE Company of Newark, N. J., will lend money on improved property at 6 per cent. A. T. GALT, Finan-cial Agent, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UP-wards at 6 per cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block

WANTED—$8,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, 6 PER cent interest, on first-class business property; principals only need apply. Address F 56, Tribune.

WANTED—$1,100—FIRST-CLASS CHATTEL mortgage security; will pay 10 per cent. Ad-dress H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO ESTABLISH A legitimate manufacturing business, almost a monopoly; large percentage. H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 TO $1,000 at 8 per cent interest; mortgage on farm in Mis-souri given as security. G 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON SECOND MORTGAGE for 18 months, first mortgage $3,000, on four-story brick 20

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; a rapid, correct, and systematic accountant; twelve years' office experience. City and country references. Could invest or loan $5,000. No objection to country. C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or collector by a competent and experienced double-entry bookkeeper, who is a good penman and can speak German. Good references; security given if required. Address D 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years old, German, understands bookkeeping, and is quick and accurate at figures; will take any kind of work in office with view of advancement; salary no object. Best city reference. D 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN having his evenings to spare would take charge of a set of books, correspondence, or assist on work of any kind. A1 city references. F 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24, with eight years' experience in general office work and as shipping-clerk. Best of reference. Address E 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN experienced in all clerical duties from 6 to 12 p. m. for a moderate compensation. F 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, a railroad position; ten years' active experience in details of General Superintendent and Freight and Passenger duties. Best reference. F 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with ten years' experience in the retail hardware business; writes a good, very rapid hand; will accept office or anything to start with. Very best city references. Address E 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper and office manager; twelve years' experience; a hard worker; moderate salary; competent for any line of business. Excellent city references regarding character, capacity, etc. F 72, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced double-entry bookkeeper as bookkeeper or assistant. Good city references. D 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND bookkeeper by a married man 30 years of age; have had 15 years' experience, the last 5 with a well-known wholesale firm in Chicago who will fully recommend me for ability and integrity. C 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STENOGrapher, typewriter, and bookkeeper, or as correspondent in a law office. Address E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST from $500 to $800, with services, in some safe business; office business preferred. Address F 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN aged 20 in a first-class millinery house, wholesale or retail; salary no object. Address G 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAW STUdent, shorthand writer, in a law office. City reference. Address D 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with the grain-receiving and general commission business, with a first-class house that appreciates close and careful attention to business; references from present employers. Address E 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHer and typewriter operator. Satisfactory reasons for leaving present position. D 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, honest young man; if prospect for advancing will work for small salary; as bookkeeper, clerk, or salesman. C 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCOUNTANT and business man of years of experience, both commercial and bank; hard worker and ambitious. Best-clad references from present employers. Address G 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN an office. Has had some experience in shorthand writing. Address H 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYment, by young man of good education. References. Address H 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERienced bookkeeper; will work for moderate wages. A1 references. H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMART, ENERgetic young man; understands bookkeeping, fast writer, quick at figures; will work in office or store. Good references. G 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPer whose time is occupied during the day, books to write and post up at night; trial balances taken off and statements made for banks; also does all kinds of bookkeeping or office work solicited; work promptly and neatly done on reasonable terms, and best of city references given. Address G 91, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG-STORE BY a young man of two years' experience and one course in College of Pharmacy. Good references. F 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK; 3 years' city experience. Address E 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WELLeducated young man in a furniture store, has 9 years' experience; is willing to do anything. Address H 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good position as in charge of office or as collector; understands bookkeeping and a good and rapid penman. The best of reasons given for leaving present position. All references and security. Address H 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT stenographer and typewriter operator of practical experience and good business qualities. City references. Address G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Good reference. No. 3 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist (by examination). Best city references. Address H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or to do office work by young man of good address, fine penman and experienced bookkeeper; not afraid of work. Address F 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper wishes night work to do. Employed during the day. Best references. G 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; operates caligraph; good penman. References. Address Box 50, Richmond, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and reliable bookkeeper; moderate salary. Address H 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, ten years with good houses West; accustomed to handling cash and large number of accounts. A1 references from present and past employers. G 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE or stock of a wholesale house by a young man of fine education. Best references. C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTDD—BY A STENOGRAPher and typewriter operator who understands his business and is no student. Address D 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of real-estate department in a real estate, loan, or lawyer's office by a gentleman well posted and also a good accountant. Best of references. Address D 88, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN any business; am experienced in books and stationery. Can give good references and security if required. Address H 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—AS traveling salesman on the A. T. & S. Fe and S. P. Railways for some large establishment; good experience. First-class references. D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 26 years of age, speaking German and English, as salesman by wholesale house; willing to work. Best of references. Address F 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-CLASS firm as traveler by young man who speaks French, German, and English; salary small. Can give first-class references. Address H 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL SOlicit business for grain firm; ten years' reference from New York houses; large acquaintance in the West and Canada. F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New York, well recommended, as salesman in wholesale liquors or cigars. E 29, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO DO office work or as assistant bookkeeper; good penman and quick at figures. Best of references can be given. S. KLU JR., 36 Cornell-st.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL patternmaker thoroughly acquainted in all kinds of architectural and car work. Address C 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — TO MERCHANT tailors—as cutter, in the city; only first-class. Address D 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARPENTER as a gentleman's place; understands machinery and farming. F 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL tailor and first-class cutter as head cutter; eight years' experience. Best of references given. Address OTTO ANDERSON, Box 911 Monmouth, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL engineer. F 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOODworker in carriage or wagon manufactory; would like to get piece-work. Address for 3 days 2221 Archer-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—The advertiser, a practical pressman, who has had experience in every branch of press-work, held positions of trust in leading offices, and can bring testimonials to ability and fitness, desires a position. Address F 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS custom cutter; long experience; city preferred. Address H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BY a first-class furniture finisher. Best of city references. Address H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED florist and gardener. Address WM. W. WELLS, 28 W ashington-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRESS-ROOM by an experienced paper-cutter and stock-man. Address H 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN; RUN machine four years. References. Address H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JOB PRINTER; twelve years' experience; city or country. Address G V 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and has good city references. C 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and a good, careful driver. Best of city references. Address H 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman with a private family; understands the care of fine horses and carriages. Good reference. Address C 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; married, no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Best city references. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family. Can furnish good city reference. Has had 8 years' experience. E 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE as coachman. Good references furnished if necessary. Address A. WALLSTROM, 126 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, willing and obliging. The best city reference. Address D 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to take care of horses or as porter; not afraid of work. Address JOHN WELLSTEDT, 24 East Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; good driver and groom; not afraid to work. City references. D 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COACHman, in a private family; will make himself generally useful. Best reference. 57 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, a competent carriage team driver and good garden helper. G 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane; understands the care of fine horses and carriages. Good reference. C 8 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young man that thoroughly understands the business, with the best of city reference. Address G 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS coachman; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and willing to make himself useful. Best city references. G 8 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' experience. Best of city references. Address G 8 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN. Good references. J. M., 64 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman; long experience; temperate and obliging. City references. Address O K 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAMSTER IN coal yard. Will work cheap. H D 21, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as inside or outside watchman. Address JOHN SHELLSTROM, 30 Vine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY young married man acquainted with city. References and security. D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 25 years' experience in merchandising with some good house as manager of a department, correspondent, or to do any work that requires careful attention. Best of reference. Address E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE, FINE figured young German man, to an American family as servant or assistant to the housemaster. Address E 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALARY NO OBject—By a young physician, University of Pennsylvania graduate, who has had practical experience in drug store, hospital, and as nurse, as assistant in some physician's office, or as nurse in some private hospital. Address D 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A LIVE MAN OF good address, correct habits, and business experience requires immediate employment, mental or manual; lowest wages taken. Address F 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Call at 4155 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl to do housework or second work. Call at 3203 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN cook in first-class American family. Please call Monday at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG Danish girl in a small American family to do general housework; can't speak much English but understands it. Please call at 305 West Indiana-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE colored girl to do general housework in a small family. Address J. L. M., 2704 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS as cook and laundress, also second girl. Call at 580 Fulton-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL in private family. 3341 Butterfield, up-stairs, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 2518 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress, or for general work. 1923 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian girl. Call Monday at 221 West Indiana-st. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian girl to do general housework in private family. 347 West Indiana-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—ON WEST SIDE BY a first-class cook. Address M F M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, competent to take charge in nice boarding-house. Call at 178 Carroll-av., near Halsted-st.

MILLINERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS milliner preparer. F 89, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF practical experience to do cutting, fitting, and draping at your house; price moderate. Call at 3149 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER from New York City in families or work at home. Call Monday at 4203 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day at reasonable pay. A perfect fit guaranteed; tailor's rule. Address MRS. BURCH, 605 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKing in families at $1 a day. MARY GILLING, 83 Locust-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER to sew in families by the day; a good fit guaranteed; terms reasonable. Address M C, 205 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; work by the day. Address G 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER to do cutting and fitting at $1.25 a day, or by a week, through March. DRESSMAKER, 55 North Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker to cut and fit in families; also work taken home. Best reference given. 3159 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTable girls in first-class family; is good dressmaker, or second work and sew. Call Monday at 97 North Oakley-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT dressmaker—Family engagements. References. 3151 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY woman, the care of home for an elderly couple or widower in good circumstances; home more an object than wages; city or country. Apply at Rooms W. C. A., 1036 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; will take care of furnished rooms. Call Sunday at 294 West Madison-st. MRS. ROGERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIgent lady as housekeeper where a servant is employed. Address C M, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or invalid's nurse. Address F 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WORKING housekeeper. Address F 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WAFTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER where other servants are kept: widower's family preferred. Address F 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by married lady of experience; widower's family preferred. Call, or address MRS. D, 413 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged lady. Can furnish reference. C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY as housekeeper. Please call, or address Mrs. C., 271 North Clark-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, with a little girl 9 years old, to do housekeeping or general housework. Call at 1158 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW, with furniture, would like to keep house for a gentleman. Address G 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; by a widower's family preferred. Reference given and required. Please call at or address 22 Fairteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a person of unequaled qualifications. Best references. Pleasant home more important than salary. Address O S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT lady as bookkeeper or cashier; experience in both. O V 4, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman to do washing and cleaning. Please call on Mrs. BORSON, 21 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE DAY; CAN do first-class laundry work. References given. Address F 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHing to take home. References. 55 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress to go out by the day. References. 2268 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work and sew. Reference given. Address D 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL in small family to do light housework. 150 Oak-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN girl in a small American family. Address CHAS. KRAH, 36 Burling-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in an American private family. Good reference. Please call at 351 West Fourteenth-st., up-stairs. South or North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework in small private family. Good reference. Please call at 472 State-st., up-stairs; call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIvate family by a middle-aged lady of experience; no washing. Call Sunday and Monday at 2504 Shurtleff-av., up-stairs, one block west of Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPEpienced woman as meat or pastry cook. Apply at 63 North Market-st., 3d floor, back.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do washing and ironing in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house. Call or address Monday to MRS. CARLSON, 225 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RELIABLE German cook; would do general work or second work; thoroughly understands her business; also a Norwegian laundress and chambermaid. References. No letters. Basement, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN woman as cook in boarding-house or to wash and iron in private house. Call at 1427 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent Swedish girl to do general housework in private family. Call Monday at 113 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at 2205 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at 1126 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Scandinavian girl to do general housework. 267 North Wells-st., basement. Call Sunday or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COLORED woman as cook. Can give good reference. Address H 65, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged person to do light housework. Call at 3004 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl as cook and laundress in a private American family. Call at 2071 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of wages wanted. References. 223 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged woman for housekeeping or general housework in small family; no objection to the country. 3749 Wallace-st. No postals answered.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK AND laundress. 2560 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work. References. Call at Franciscan Convent, corner Market and Elm-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls as cook and second girl. Call at 128 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework in small family. Call at 217 Larrabee-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, competent cook, and one for nurse or second work; will separate. 263 North Clark-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman from England as waitress in a first-class private family; North Side preferred. G 4 48 Superior.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL for second work or general housework in a small private family. References. Call at 3305 Drexel-boulevard, in rear.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a small family. 260 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Good references. Call at 342 Larlin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do second work or light housework. Call at 338 West Adams-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in private family. Call at 135 North Peoria.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl as cook or to do general housework in American family. Call at 286 Hudson-av. Sunday and Monday. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a small family. Call Monday at 55 West Ohio-st., up-stairs, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JEWISH GIRL for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 258 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other to do second or general housework in private families. Call at 3321 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl as cook or for general housework. Good city references. Address F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL in a small American family. Address JENSEN BROS., 334 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework in private family. West Side preferred. Call Monday and Tuesday at 207 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Can give the best of reference. 40 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable girl to assist in housework or second work. Apply at 340 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do cooking in a private family on the North or South Side. Call Monday at 756 West Monroe-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING and ironing at home; good work guaranteed. MRS. OLSON, 3510 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored girl; second work. City references. Address O S 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook and the other for general housework. Apply at 624 Carroll-av. Call Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH girls to do general housework. Call Monday 3521 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A boarding-house or as cook and laundress in private family. Can furnish reference. 1 Cottage Grove-av. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK in small family. 77 North Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily by a first-class second girl from the country. Good references. Wages $4. Address F 60, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework. Reference if required. Call at 330 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 25 years' experience in merchandising with some good house as manager of a department, correspondent, or to do any work that requires careful attention. Best of reference. Address E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN private family for general housework. 3 Grovesland-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK and a first-class waitress in a private family. Best references. 57 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl; first-class cook and laundress. Call at 136 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY CAPABLE Irish girl as cook and laundress; also capable Englishwoman to do housework. Apply Monday at 3336 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Call at 4155 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl to do housework or second work. Call at 3203 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN cook in first-class American family. Please call Monday at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG Danish girl in a small American family to do general housework; can't speak much English but understands it. Please call at 305 West Indiana-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE colored girl to do general housework in a small family. Address J. L. M., 2704 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS as cook and laundress, also second girl. Call at 580 Fulton-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL in private family. 3341 Butterfield, up-stairs, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 2518 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress, or for general work. 1923 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian girl. Call Monday at 221 West Indiana-st. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian girl to do general housework in private family. 347 West Indiana-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—ON WEST SIDE BY a first-class cook. Address M F M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, competent to take charge in nice boarding-house. Call at 178 Carroll-av., near Halsted-st.

MILLINERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS milliner preparer. F 89, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF practical experience to do cutting, fitting, and draping at your house; price moderate. Call at 3149 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER from New York City in families or work at home. Call Monday at 4203 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day at reasonable pay. A perfect fit guaranteed; tailor's rule. Address MRS. BURCH, 605 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKing in families at $1 a day. MARY GILLING, 83 Locust-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER to sew in families by the day; a good fit guaranteed; terms reasonable. Address M C, 205 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; work by the day. Address G 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER to do cutting and fitting at $1.25 a day, or by a week, through March. DRESSMAKER, 55 North Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker to cut and fit in families; also work taken home. Best reference given. 3159 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTable girls in first-class family; is good dressmaker, or second work and sew. Call Monday at 97 North Oakley-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT dressmaker—Family engagements. References. 3151 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY woman, the care of home for an elderly couple or widower in good circumstances; home more an object than wages; city or country. Apply at Rooms W. C. A., 1036 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; will take care of furnished rooms. Call Sunday at 294 West Madison-st. MRS. ROGERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIgent lady as housekeeper where a servant is employed. Address C M, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or invalid's nurse. Address F 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WORKING housekeeper. Address F 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WAFTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER where other servants are kept: widower's family preferred. Address F 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by married lady of experience; widower's family preferred. Call, or address MRS. D, 413 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged lady. Can furnish reference. C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY as housekeeper. Please call, or address Mrs. C., 271 North Clark-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, with a little girl 9 years old, to do housekeeping or general housework. Call at 1158 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW, with furniture, would like to keep house for a gentleman. Address G 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; by a widower's family preferred. Reference given and required. Please call at or address 22 Fairteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a person of unequaled qualifications. Best references. Pleasant home more important than salary. Address O S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT lady as bookkeeper or cashier; experience in both. O V 4, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman to do washing and cleaning. Please call on Mrs. BORSON, 21 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE DAY; CAN do first-class laundry work. References given. Address F 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHing to take home. References. 55 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress to go out by the day. References. 2268 South Park-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMstress in families. Address SEAMSTRESS, 1300 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman (Protestant) as seamstress or lady's maid. Address D 81, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS REQUIring the services of reliable nurses, male or female, in any part of the city or suburbs, can be supplied at any hour of the day or night by the Secretary of the Chicago Directory for Nurses, 2237 Indiana-av. Telephone number, 8,332 (Bartlett's drug-store).

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. Address D 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH girl as nurse in private family. Best refereuce. 57 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED woman as nurse. Best references. Would like to make engagements. Call or address 501 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in American family either as nurse or general housework. Address 141 Oak-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND hotels will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities, at 57 North State-st.; orders filled promptly and with care. MRS. DEARIEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. ALBENSON'S old reliable female Swedish employment office for select family help, established 1868, at 213 Oak-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN a grocery store; two years' experience. Best of references as to capability. Address D 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young lady who writes a plain and rapid hand as amanuensis or clerk. Address D 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced stenographer and typewriter. Unquestionable references as to ability, good spelling, etc. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer with typewriter, to write two or three hours or half a day; salary no object. Address F 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as typewriter; will take any salary. F 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY expert as cashier and bookkeeper; desires position where ability and integrity will be appreciated. Best of references. G 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY VERY RESPECTable young French lady of best education to teach French in a good family and mind children, or as a companion, or to travel. Best references. F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS WRITer or copyist in office; knows something of bookkeeping. Address L. R., 95 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter. Best of references. Address D 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STEnographer and typewriter; have had some experience. References furnished. D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter operator. Address D 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in an office, store, or other respectable work. Address D 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR to do office work, by a lady willing to work. Address E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; experienced in shorthand and typewriting. C 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSISTant or biller; have had three years' practical experience in strictly first-class house. References unexceptionable. D 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WITH child 5 years old. Call or address for three days MRS. LYNCH, 309 Fifth-av., Mansion House. Unexceptionable references. City or country.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT lady as copyist or cashier; speaks German; rapid penman. Address H 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter by 1st March. G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY SHORThand and typewriter; experienced in all kinds of office work. O 2 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED AND intelligent lady as companion or governess. O O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY EXperienced in shorthand and typewriting. H C 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COPYING AT home or in office by a young lady who is a neat and rapid writer and very anxious for work. G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF business experience, tact, and executive ability, position of department manager, secretary, or correspondent, in an incorporated company or a wholesale house, West or South. Would represent a reliable commercial or publishing house in New York. References and satisfaction guaranteed. Address Mrs. B., 34 West Fifteenth-st., New York.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK. Address D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man to take charge of one retiring. Business staple and long established. Salary good. Address E 1, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER IN A RAILway office. Address, stating age and salary expected, F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS old, in dry-goods office. Must be good at figures. Address F 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR OFFICE AND OTHER work. Wages $5. Give age and experience. Address F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND COMMERcial students to call at 88 La Salle-st., and get a copy of the Accountants' Guide, M. R. JOHNSON, author, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG-CLERK, to take position April 1. Address I, in care of Morrison, Plummer & Co., 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; must be a good penman and accurate at figures. Address, giving references and salary expected, E 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A MIDDLE-AGED man who writes a good hand for office work; state salary wanted; permanent. G 12, Tribune.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK, GERMAN PREferred, competent to take charge of store; good salary paid. GEO. STARR, 3304 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, A good stenographer; must have had some experience and be able to run typewriter. E 86, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress between 17 and 19 years of age as clerk in a retail store; one with some experience in retail dry-goods store preferred. Must be well recommended. Address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS old, good penman, to do office work in connection with the lumber business. Address P. L., Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN OFFICE OF wholesale hardware house as shorthand and type writer; must also understand invoicing and be accurate at figures. State references and salary expected to insure attention. Address H 17, Tribune.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUGGIST; ONE who understands the drug business and speaks English well. Address C 36, Tribune office.

WANTED — A COMPETENT STENOGRAPher and typewriter capable of keeping a set of double-entry books in a flour commission house. Call at Room 48 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED — SHORTHAND AND TYPEwriter; state salary and give references. Address D 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. Address, giving references, G 45, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE WITH some knowledge of machinery preferred. Give references, age, and wages desired. Address H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK UNder 20. Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVers and die-sinkers. Permanent positions to right parties. L. BOCHE, 108 Randolph-st.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER OR STUdent as room-mate to get up spe

...O—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

...A SWISS OR GERMAN GIRL housework; one who has lived ... some time preferred. Call Fri... corner Twenty-second-st. and ...

...IRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL ...ily. Call at 3249 Michigan-av.

...IRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...urse girl. 3703 Ellis-av.

...IRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...Thirty-first-st.

MILLINERS.

...IRST-CLASS TRIMMER AT ...his' millinery, 731 South Halsted-st. ...perienced need apply.

...IRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND ...640 Milwaukee-av. MRS. FELDOS.

...IRST-CLASS TRIMMERS ...nerers; come prepared to work. ...ry Palace, 737 South Halsted-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

...A DRESSMAKER. 274 NORTH ...econd flat.

...DRESSMAKERS—TWO SKIRT... ...one waist-finisher; must be expe... ...bash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

...EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAK... ...ges. Steady work. CHAMBERLAIN ...South Clark-st.

...SEAMSTRESS — ONE WHO ...understands white work on Willcox ...ine. Call at 173 East Madison-st ...Co.

...IMMEDIATELY — GOOD COL... ...r makers and finishers. Best wages ...class of work required. Apply to ...WM. TAYLOR & CO., ...163 and 165 Wabash-av., City.

...TWELVE SHIRTMAKERS AND ...ers. The Elite Shirt Company, 418 ...

...100 EXPERIENCED CLOAK... ...work in our factory; good prices and ...GROSS, LANDERS & CO., ...246 and 250 East Monroe-st.

...XPERIENCED SCARF-HANDS. ...COTTER & CROSSETTE.

NURSES.

...RELIABLE FEMALE NURSES ...ans-av.

...EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR ...ths old. 1329 Michigan-av.

...A COMPETENT NURSE FOR ...West Harrison-st.

...A COMPETENT GIRL TO CARE ...en and sew. Call at 477 Washington...

...A STRONG, NEAT, CAPABLE ...e care of children. Call at 3725 For...

...COMPETENT GIRL TO ASSIST ...children and do second work. Be... ...rairie-av.

...GIRL TO ASSIST WITH CARE ...n and do sewing. Address O K 2,...

...A GOOD GERMAN OR SCAN... ...rse girl 14 to 16 years old. 609 Wash...

HOUSEKEEPERS.

...A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS ...housekeeper not over 35 years old ...charge of servants and make home ...what you can do, and address G 86,...

...HOUSEKEEPER FOR A WID... ...son to do all work; no other help; no ...child. Inquire at 62 West Washing... ...st., or at 7 South Jefferson-st., 1 to 2 ...

...HOUSEKEEPER—A GOOD OP... ...for a man and wife to find a comfort... ...sework for the woman; no work for ...241 Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

...A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ...d obliging, in a private family a short ...country; must have good references, ...where can be seen. G 7, Tribune.

...A FIRST-CLASS MARKER AT ...n Laundry, 78 North Clark-st.

...A GOOD LAUNDRY WOMAN, ...nday morning at 2620 Indiana-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

...ALLGERMAN, SCANDINVIAN ...girl's first-class places and ...e North, South, and West Sides, or ...are reliable, competent, and have ...ed at all the week; leave your ...ill be sure of a first-class place. 3151 ...TER, 1621 Wabash-av.

...GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM, ...second work, cook and laundry, and ...work. Call at Room 10 Haverly's ...

...GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND ...girls for all kinds of housework at 64 ...orth Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...A THOROUGH BUSINESS ...o manage a department; must be ex... ...subscription book business. Caxton ...315 to 319 Wabash-av., Chicago.

...A COLORED GIRL, 16 OR 18 ...ge, to take care of dental office; must ...and come recommended. Call Mon... ...Thirty-first-st., dental office.

...RAPID LADY TYPEWRITER ...salary moderate. Room 14, 70 State-st.

...THREE LADY AGENTS. WITH ...l canvassers unequaled arrangements ...Address G 31, Tribune office.

...AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY ...ders; permanent position and good ...party. G 15, Tribune office.

...LADIES CAN SECURE LIGHT, ...and profitable work at home, making ...e trade; $5 to $10 weekly; city occupa... ...ry Work Rooms, 146 East Madison-st.

...LADY OF CULTURE AND ...ss to take orders; permanent posi... ...guaranteed. Address F 91, Tribune.

...A FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY ...eferences. Address, stating age and ...F 45, Tribune office.

...TEN GIRLS TO CRACK NUTS. ...ay at 261 West Madison-st.

...GIRL THAT WRITES A GOOD ...mark clothes. American Laundry, 75 ...

...A LADY OF CULTURE AND ...s companion and sharer of house... ...young lady who is keeping house for ...lower; compensation not large, but ...esant home offered. Address P. O. ...ath, Ill.

...YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT, ...to assist in circular work; office ...r day; pay $1 per day; good writer ...es in own handwriting. ...

...A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES ...hand and can keep a set of books ...k to start on. Address G 46, Trib...

...LADY SHORTHAND WRITER; ...ghly acquainted with the calligraph... ...ome experience as a correspondent; ...ded; send specimen of work. Ad... ...days, G 30, Tribune office.

...LADY TO REPRESENT US IN ...Wisconsin; good return for ability. ...CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 198 ...Clark-st.

...A LADY OF TACT AND BUSI... ...fications to show samples of her ...ork; $18 per week. R. J. DOWD, ...orth Clark-st.

...GOOD PENMAN, LADY; WRIT... ...lady stenographer. O V 6, Tribune.

...A GOVERNESS, ONE WHO ...rench or German preferred; good sal... ...ce, Room 9, 185 South Clark-st.

...AN EDUCATED LADY ASSIST... ...keeper in a grocery-house office; must ...ate, and possess an excellent memory. ...ribune office.

...IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG ...learn telegraphing; positions when ...ty to Superintendent Union Telegraph ...Salle-st. Use elevator.

...LADIES TAKE NOTICE—CALL ...You can make $5, $6, or $10 a week at ...portunity, 38 South Halsted-st., door ...ease don't ring at first door.

...TWENTY GIRLS AT ONCE ON ...t plenty of work given to right par... ...st., Room 67.

...ENTS WANTED.

...WANTED—AT ONCE TO SELL ...ion a good selling line of office-desks ...ets.

...all at 18 and 20 Sloan-st.

...on & Jorgenson Desk Company.

...ANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GEN... ...emery and good references, who can ...be exclusively or in part, can realize ... ...inquire of W S F, Room 31 Commercial ...

...ANTED — AN ACTIVE, EXPER... ...n to act as special agent in city for ag... ...company; a rare chance for a good ...pane office.

...WANTED — SPLENDID PHOTO ...Washington-boulevard, a few blocks east of the ...ark, with furniture for sale. Address G 60, Trib... ...office.

NORTH SIDE.

...TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BISSELL-ST., BE... ...tween Garfield and Webster-av., fine new resi... ...dences and flats, $25 to $35 per month. 632 to 641 Lar... ...rabee-st., new flats, $20 and $22 per month.

...TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE ON LA SALLE-... ...st., furniture for sale. Y. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building.

...TO RENT—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 10 ...rooms, Orchard-st., north of Centre; low rent to small family. CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

...TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 313 ...Orchard-st.; nice house; genteel neighborhood; ...rent until May, then $40 per month. Address ... Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 74, 76, ...Van Buren-st., established in 1870; ad... ...creased facilities for the storage of ... ...private consignments.

...FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ...and best in city; advances on ... ...PARRY, 188 and 190 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE—A 12-room house on Lake-Front, full of first-class ...mers, paying a handsome profit; $3,000 new and el... ...egant furniture. Also two 7-room houses on same ...ear; beautiful lake outlook; will sell $2,400 furniture ...ach. Also a number of like rooming-houses, some ...smaller, on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, and Calumet-...ave. New brick residence on Rhodes-av., $40 rent, ...with $600 new furniture for $4,000. Like bargain on Wa... ...bash-av. A furnished house, rent $30, Lake-av., near ...Thirty-fifth-st. Great bargains on North and ...West Sides. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 153 Dear... ...born-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1605 WABASH-AV.; IMME... ...diate possession. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, ...92 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 2804 CALUMET-AV. — FUR... ...nished throughout; modern improvements; com... ...plete order; to Sept. 1.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM 2-STORY ...marble-front house at 324 Thirty-seventh-st.; ...also an elegant 7-room 2-story and basement brick ...house at 3047 Stanton-av.; these houses have all ...modern improvements; will rent cheap. Inquire of ...E. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Partridges' dry-goods ...store; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ...on South Side, near Illinois Central R. R. and ca... ...ble cars, 12 rooms, most of them large; owner wishes ...to reserve three rooms. Address Z 59, Tribune ...office.

TO RENT — PRAIRIE-AV. — FINE NEW ...modern house, near Forty-first-st., cheap; Indi... ...ana-av., 10-room brick and barn, near Thirty-eighth-...st., only $40; Nos. 47 and 55 Thirty-first-st., 8-room cot... ...tages, close to cable-cars and trains, only $18. D. W. ...STORRS, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—ELEGANT 6-ROOM HOUSE. ...Inquire at store 135 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW WILSON RESI... ...dences, corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; ...accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. ...houses, $1,200; plans at our office. PIERCE & WARE, ...145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3708 FOREST-AV., JUST ...east of Indiana-av. cars. 2-story and basement ...stone-front house of 10 rooms, with all the modern ...improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3403 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY ...and basement stone-front in splendid order. ...J. C. McCORD, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT ...frame house on Wabash-av.; ten rooms, bath, ...gas fixtures, etc. Inquire at 2231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1816 INDIANA-AV., NINE-ROOM ...house, complete in every way, 724 Bowen-av., ...2-story brick, with barn. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 129 ...Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, ...furnished house, 93 Bryan-av., near cable cars ...and Illinois Central station. C. H. LOW, Room 15, 97 ...Clark-st.

TO RENT—3329 VERNON-AV.—A TWO-STO... ...ry and basement octagon marble front house with ...large brick barn in rear. House has eleven rooms, ...every convenience, is in complete repair, and newly ...whitened. Immediate possession given. ...PERCY W. PALMER, ...115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE, ETC., FOR ...sale—A handsomely furnished 11-room corner ...frame house, Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-...st. Cars pass the door. Address H 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, WITH PART ...of furniture for sale. 19 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., ...southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

...339 Prairie-av., brick, 15 rooms and barn.
...46 Bryant-av., 2-story and basement brick.
...466 Thirteenth-st. (rame, 6 rooms; $15.
...257 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.
...168 Forty-third-st., 2-story and basement brick.

TO RENT — BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY ...and basement, 2713 Calumet-av., with modern improvements. Rent $65 per month; possession at once. ...Apply to CHAS. E. CHASE, 2449 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—(OR FOR SALE, $3,000)—No. 389 ...Burling-st., near Belden-av. and Lincoln-av. cars, ...8-room cottage; $30. F. A. BRAGG & CO., ...95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 ...Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE HOUSE.

...2204 CHESTNUT-ST.—2-story and basement brick ...house, about 9 rooms; will be put in good order; ...cheap.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ...house on Pine-st., north of Erie. Address D 78, ...Tribune office.

TO RENT—292 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH, ...10-room house, $30 per month. Apply to TRUS... ...TEE, Room 45, 115 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE... ...ment stone-front dwelling on the southwest cor... ...ner of Goethe and North State-st.; rent cheap. In... ...quire of R. A. WALLER, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR LIN... ...coln Park, a cosy little house of 7 rooms; rent $20. ...Apply at 529 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—267 EAST INDIANA-ST., A FINE ...14-room house, favorable lease, and possession at ...once to party buying furniture. BURBANK & CO., 3 ...Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 173 RUSH-ST., ...near Superior. Has every modern convenience. ...Possession given at any time prior to April 1. Apply ...on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS; FOUR ...pay rent; $50 a month. Furniture for sale cheap. ...251 East Erie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE HOUSE FOR ...boarding and rooming; furniture for sale cheap; ...an excellent chance. Address D 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 TRIB... ...une Building, houses and flats in all parts of the ...city. See list at our office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; WALK... ...ing distance of business centre; low rent; carpets ...and furniture for sale cheap. Inquire at 135 North ...Clark-st., in store.

TO RENT—BY A REFINED AND INTELLI... ...gent party, furnished house for board of owner. ...O O 38, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT ...house and barn, 1258 Fortieth-st., near boule... ...vard. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE ...on School-st., corner of Maple; 6-room house and ...barn on Chestnut-st., just west of Wallace-st. ...MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN HYDE PARK— ...Completely furnished; furniture for sale; all ...first-class; inlet no mortgage; cheap for cash or ...time. Apply to C. H. WINGATE, 214 East Madison-...st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS AND ...stores on State-st., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY ...HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1460 WABASH-AV.—UP-STAIRS ...flat, 12 rooms, nice order, $50 per month. Apply ...from 9 to 12 to W. S. HALL, 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—A 5, 7, OR 10-ROOM FLAT ON ...Cottage Grove-av.; newly painted and calci... ...mined. Inquire at 3035 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT ON THE SECOND ...floor of the new green-stone block northeast cor... ...ner Rhodes-av. and College-place; $45. ...F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., ...southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

...State and Thirty-third-sts., choice flats of 3 and 4 ...rooms in handsome new brick and stone-stone block ...just completed; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLATS, IN BRICK ...block, Nos. 2015 to 2033 Cottage Grove-av., only ...$18 and $20; best in the city for the money. ...W. STORRS, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS; ALL ...modern conveniences. Also a "New Chicago" ...Flats, 1015 State-st.; very cheap rents to desirable ...tenants; will be shown from 12 to 2 daily; also same ...kind of flats in the "New Chicago" Flats, 2317 State-...st.; shown from 1 to 2 daily.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS ...at 1309 State-st. Inquire at Room 19, 152 Dear... ...born-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF THREE PLEASANT ...large rooms, with fireplace and closets, at 3556 ...Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, ALL MODERN ...conveniences, newly papered and calcimined. ...138 Thirty-first-st., corner Prairie-av. Room 1, 107 ...Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ...flat of five rooms, closets, gas, bath, hot and cold ...water, for light housekeeping to a family of adults; ...no children. References required. 1545 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN ...new block, 307 Thirty-first-st. E. HANECY, 108 ...Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME NEW 7-ROOM ...flat; all conveniences; South Park-av. C. H. DAVIS, Montauk Block.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 ...Washington-st.: Very choice flats on Thirty-...seventh-court, near Wabash-av.; halls entirely sep... ...arate: all modern conveniences; cheap.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS NOS. 3446 AND 3448 ...Dearborn-st.; all modern improvements; price ...$22.50 per month. Call at 75 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF ...5, 6, and 7 rooms, with modern improvements, in ...the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. ...and Eighteenth. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 4 ROOMS, ...near Michigan-av.; running water; newly pa... ...pered. Call Monday. 6 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; MODERN ...conveniences. 4010 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM FLAT ...on Michigan-boulevard, near Thirty-first-st.; ...main floor: east front; beautifully papered through... ...out; every convenience; very low rent. ...C. J. HAMBLETON, 96 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS IN ELLIS ...Park. Inquire of H. D. GARRISON, 3035 Vincen... ...nes-av.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, SOUTH EX... ...posure; five rooms and bath. 3759 Forest-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—

NEW FLATS—WEST SIDE.

...1025 West Adams-st., first floor, 7 rooms.
...1031 West Monroe-st., second floor, 5 rooms.
...200 West Monroe-st., second floor, 10 rooms.
...173 West Washington-st., second floor, 7 rooms.
...421 and 423 West Jackson-st., first and second floors, ...7 rooms.
...451 West Taylor-st., three flats, 7 rooms each.
...155 and 157 Flournoy-st., four flats, 6 and 7 rooms ...each.
...1025 Wilcox-av., 6 rooms.
...531 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms.
...476 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms, second floor.
...198 North Ashland-av., 6 rooms, second floor.
...And number small flats, 3 to 4 rooms each, $8 to $15.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., ...southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—WEST SIDE.

...131 West Van Buren-st., new flats of 4 rooms.
...209 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.
...202 West Madison-st., suite of 3 rooms.
...511 West Madison-st., stone-front suites of front ...rooms, $12 to $16 per month.
...203 West Madison-st., flat of 7 rooms, second story.
...202 West Madison-st., 3 rooms, second story.
...685 West Chicago-av., first story, 3 rooms, $10.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 ...West Madison st.—A desirable suite of 5 rooms; ...no children. Apply at Suite 2 or to E. W. THOMAS, ...27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—630 WEST MADISON-ST., NICE ...separate flat, 5 rooms; newly done over; $20. In... ...quire at 152 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—863 WEST MADISON-ST., FLAT ...of 6 light rooms; rent $20. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 ...La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 ...Washington-st.:

WEST SIDE FLATS.

...South Halsted-st., near Taylor, 3 and 4 room flats in ...brick block; cheap.
...1149 West Madison-st., 5 rooms on second floor, $13 a ...month.
...1145 West Madison-st., 5-room flat on main story, $10 ...a month.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT 526 ...South Halsted-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—838 WEST MADISON-ST., FINE 6-...room flat, newly papered, brick block; only $25. ...D. W. STORRS, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SIX-ROOM FLATS AT 545 ...Warren-av. Call at 187 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM FLAT, LARGE ...and light rooms, in new marble-front on Warren-...av., $30 a month. OWNER, 9 South May-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-FLOOR FLAT; 7 ROOMS ...and bath; all modern improvements; elegant ...furniture for sale on terms to suit purchaser. Inquire ...of W. K. STEELE, 238 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS FURNISHED FOR ...light housekeeping, with bath. 382 West Har... ...rison-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, ALL ...modern improvements; $22. 519 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 198 WINCHESTER-AV., ...near stone-front building between Adams and ...Jackson-sts. Apply to J. WEST, 345 Wabash-av., or at ...residence, 377 West Monroe-st., after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—BRICK FLAT NO. 146 SOUTH ...Paulina-st.; five rooms; all modern improve... ...ments; rent low to responsible party; immediate ...possession. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 NICE ROOMS, WITH ...water, etc. No. 5 North Ada-st., near Ran... ...dolph.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, ...241 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FURNISHED FOR ...housekeeping, $15. 241 Blue Island-av., upper ...floor.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 4 ROOMS; ...storeroom, pantry, and closets; good yard. 118 ...South Paulina-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OUTSIDE FLAT, AND ...furniture for sale, 6 rooms, south exposure, hot ...and cold water, bath, janitor, etc. Furniture but ...little used and complete for housekeeping. Flat O, ...235 South Paulina-st., corner Jackson.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—698 ORCHARD-ST.—DESIRABLE ...first and second-floor flats, 6 rooms each, entirely ...separate, with all conveniences, in handsomely fin... ...ished new building; thoroughly dry; $18.

...Choice 4-room flats on Sherman-place and Dewey-...court; $12 and $15.

...Both are only one block from Clark-st. cars; thirty ...minutes' ride from Randolph-st. ...M. WATKINS, 99 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—
...857 North Clark, 2 floors, 6 rooms; gas-fixtures, ...all modern improvements; $40.
...831 North Clark, 5-room, stone-front dwelling; all ...modern improvements; $22.
...902 North Clark, second floor, 5 rooms; $20.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 58 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, NO. 20 GRANT-ST., ...6 rooms, bath, etc.; key at second flat. GODFREY ...SCHMID, Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT 399 DAYTON-...st., parlor floor and basement, 3 rooms; modern. ...SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—8-ROOM FLAT, ...second floor, 13 Scott-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune ...Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT, FURNISHED OR UN... ...furnished. 110 Dearborn-av., third flat.

TO RENT—IN LINCOLN PARK VICINITY, ...prettily-furnished flat, 7 rooms, complete in every ...detail for housekeeping; rent paid to May 1; also fur... ...niture of above for sale; $200 cash. F 95, Tribune.

TO RENT—2 CHOICE NEW FLATS, 6 AND ...7 rooms, 168 La Salle-av. and 186 Erie-st.; also 227 ...North Franklin-st., 6 rooms. F. J. KINSELLA, ...Room 18, 124 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS IN THE ...first story of a new 3-story marble front build... ...ing, with all modern improvements. 175 Dear... ...born-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SECOND FLAT, 8 ...rooms, with janitor service, 489 North Clark-st. ...E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, ...with all modern improvements. 440 Oak-st., cor... ...ner lake-shore drive. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—277 LA SALLE-AV.—FLAT OF ...seven rooms; possession immediately; rent $45.

TO RENT — 209 EAST OHIO-ST., HAND... ...somely furnished room for gentlemen.

TO RENT — ONE ELEGANT TEN-ROOM ...flat, 345 Elm-st. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 108 ...Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, ALL CONVEN... ...iences; good location; furniture complete for ...housekeeping, including elegant, upright piano, fold... ...ing bed, parlor set, etc.; all equal to new; cheap for ...cash. H 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 258 EAST INDIANA-ST.— ...Two nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen.

TO RENT — FIRST FLAT, WITH TWO ...years' lease. 348 Centre-st.

TO RENT—NO. 617 NORTH CLARK-ST.— ...Third flat and furniture for sale. Inquire on ...premises between 9 and 4 o'clock Monday.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLOR AND BASE... ...ment floor with all modern improvements; fur... ...nace and gas fixtures; overlooking Lincoln Park. ...Apply at 1019 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF ...apartments, 3 rooms each, in the Schiller, 191 and ...193 Schiller-st., near La Salle-av. E. A. CUMMINGS ...& CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLATS; BATH-...room, hot and cold water, 409 and 411 North Clark-...st. H. TIFFT, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX ...rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a ...bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT; FIRST-CLASS ...locality, North Side; furnished elegantly with new ...furniture, which will be sold at a sacrifice. W. T. ...CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLAT; MODERN ...conveniences; strictly first-class building; easy ...walk from business centre. Apply at Room 21, No. 36 ...North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ...flat; three adults would board with parties rent... ...ing it, or will sell either part or all of furniture; a ...splendid opportunity for right party. Address F 97, ...Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—563 STATE-ST.—ELEGANTLY-...furnished front room and alcove; everything ...new. Apply at Flat 15.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ...room, permanent basin, hot water, gas; $15 per ...month. Also single room. 1230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE PLEASANT ROOMS IN A ...new building. Call at 2832 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE ALCOVE, SOUTH FRONT ...suite, furnished, $13 per month. No. 2 East ...Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, ...1625 Wabash-av.; well heated and lighted, gas, ...and bath; board if desired.

TO RENT — FRONT HALL-ROOM FUR... ...nished, folding-bed, furnace-heat. No. 1709 Wa... ...bash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO SINGLE GENTLE... ...men. 192 Michigan-av., Flat B.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; ...very low. 3025 State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ...rooms, single or en suite. No 4 Park-row.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ALCOVE ...rooms, one east front, one west front; good ...table board in third door; gentlemen preferred. Near ...Illinois Central Railroad and cable cars. Address E ...60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE EAST FRONT ALCOVE, ...unfurnished or unfurnished; also rear rooms, en ...suite or single, or entire floor. 1416 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ...room; bedroom adjoining if desired. 74 East ...Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, ...suitable for one or two gentlemen. 360 Wabash-...av., northeast corner Harrison, Room 3.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, NEATLY-FUR... ...nished, warm room, heated with stove; reason... ...able price; cars pass door. 1736 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SINGLE—ELE... ...gantly-furnished rooms, modern improvements, ...all front. 530 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR ...housekeeping; also parlor and bedroom, cheap. ...References required. Inquire at 160 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—AT 282 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES ...desiring nice, clean, comfortable rooms well-...cared for call at the above number.

TO RENT — 1300 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY-...furnished rooms.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-...furnished front room or suite, water and gas; also ...single rear rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM IN ...a small private family to first-class parties; ...bath, gas, and hot and cold water. References re... ...quired. Apply at 3110 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, COM... ...plete for light housekeeping, in a private family. ...1305 State-st., corner of Twelfth.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEAS... ...ant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ...parlor. 102 Michigan-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—1218 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO FUR... ...nished parlors, together or separately; gentlemen ...only.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 196 ...Twenty-sixth-st., near State. Call at 60 Reaper ...Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRI... ...vate family. 367 Wabash-av., Flat 9.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ...rooms and offices; steam heat and passenger ele... ...vator. Apply in drug-store.

TO RENT—1507 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO FUR... ...nished front rooms, second floor; $8 and $10 per ...month.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH-FRONT AND ...single rooms. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—85 AND 87 ...Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 16.

TO RENT — WARM FRONT ROOM FOR ...three or four gentlemen at reasonable terms. ...No. 15 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ...with or without board; central location. 11 Har... ...mon-court.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, ...two beds, suitable for two or three gents. 37 and ...39 Adams-st., between Wabash and State.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ...front room; also side room; gas and bath. 1414 ...Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GEN... ...tlemen only at 1228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS; ...$17 a month. 3749 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WELL FUR... ...nished. 2422 South Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT ...housekeeping; possession at once. 10 Sixteenth.

TO RENT—2604 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY-...furnished front room; also back parlor. A few ...day boarders accommodated.

TO RENT — 1630 WABASH-AV. — FUR... ...rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—AT 1219 WABASH-AV., NICELY ...furnished rooms, suitable for family of four or ...four gentleman.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED ...room, with heat and gas. 3321 Forest-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UN... ...furnished. Reference. 2125 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—350 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 WELL-...furnished rooms to permanent gents. Location ...very desirable.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ...rooms, large and small; closets, gas; no moving; ...cheap. 73 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN ...a large and elegantly furnished front bedroom, ...all modern conveniences, in a private family; ...rent $25 a month. References required. Location, ...Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Address H 60, ...Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ...to four young men; convenient to steam and ca... ...ble cars; a first-class party can find a home in a pri... ...vate family. Address O M 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURNISHED ...large front parlor; gas, grate and bath; also one ...small room; no housekeeping. 27 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT AL... ...cove room, except carpets; also furnished room. ...2122 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2838 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ...front alcove room; home comforts; terms mod... ...erate.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, ALSO BACK PAR... ...lor; convenient. 16 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—AT 2240 WABASH-AV., FUR... ...nished room for gentlemen, with modern im... ...provements.

TO RENT—3865 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FUR... ...nished rooms; heat and bath; day board next ...door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GEN... ...tlemen. 19 South Clark-st., northeast corner Lake.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, WITH OR ...without board; also, single room. 45 East Twen... ...ty-fifth-st., corner South Park-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—12 NORTH THROOP-ST., BE... ...tween Madison and Washington—Furnished ...room for gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SOUTH-FRONT ...rooms, furnished, to first-class parties. 275 West ...Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR ...without board, at 651 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE OR SIX NICELY FUR... ...nished rooms for housekeeping; reasonable, or ...would take board if agreeable. 244 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—ON WARREN-AV., NEAR RO... ...bey-st., reasonably, to two gentlemen, complete ...and handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, con... ...necting, on first floor, southeast front, in private fam... ...ily of three; use of bath, hot and cold water, furnace ...heat and grate. Unexceptionable references required ...and furnished. Address E 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—333 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD ...—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—AT 166 WEST TAYLOR-ST., 3 ...pleasant rooms, with a marble mantel and water, ...to a young couple without children.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ...room for two gentlemen; also a single room; in ...good location. 267 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—5 NICE, CONVENIENT ROOMS; ...brick house; adults preferred. 30 Plum-st., near ...corner Laflin and Harrison; $15. Call Monday, or ad... ...dress K 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR ...sleeping rooms and rooms for light housekeeping, ...cheap; modern improvements. 1340 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ...two very pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms; every ...convenience for housekeeping; splendid location. ...References. Terms $5 per week. 673 West Madison-...st. Call and see.

TO R

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st:

$16,000—Paved store and lot, 24x165, south front, on Madison-st., near Carpenter, cheap.

$22,000—Here is a great bargain; fine large brick dwelling, 3-story, 12 rooms, (24x28, corner), on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. If you are looking for a bargain you can find it in this corner; it is cheap.

$18,000—Dwelling, nearly new, all modern, large brick dwelling, fine with barn, and lot 80x139 (corner), on Monroe-st., near Lincoln.

$16,000—This is certainly as fine a dwelling as there is on South Side for the money; 2-story octagon, brown-stone front, 22x60, lot 22x198, with an elegant brick barn. House is in elegant order and every modern improvement. Cost over $18,000 to build; on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; it is first-class every way.

$12,000—Corner) 60x100, with large, 12-room, framed house on Van Buren-st., just west of Halsted; corners are hard to get, and if you want one that will double in two years this will suit you; it is cheap.

$9,000—If you want a first-class all modern, brick dwelling, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, lot 30x120, house 30x30, this will suit you; on Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.; cable cars and Illinois Central depot within one block; plain view of the lake.

$10,000—This ought to sell; 15-room, all modern, octagon, stone-front, 3 rooms deep, 2 bath-rooms, house 30x30, lot 80x125, fine barn (corner), east and south fronts, on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.; it is very cheap.

$6,500—Fine modern, stone-front, 3 rooms deep, lot 20x110, east front, on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first; cheap.

$6,000—This is a nice octagon stone-front in perfect repair, brick barn, and lot 20x100, on Thirty-third-st., near Wabash-av.

$12,000—First-class, 5-room brick cottage, stone foundation, lot 24x100 to alley, on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-eighth-pl. s. of R. R.

$8,500—An elegant modern 14-room brick dwelling in perfect repair; nice billiard-room; fine brick barn; stone block; nice neighborhood on Indiana-av., near Van Buren; this property is offered at a bargain.

$8,000—All modern 14-room brick dwelling, barn, and lot 24x125; east front, on Willard-place, near Washington-boulevard; rents $75 per month.

$7,500—All modern, stone-front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; first-class repair; corner; on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.

$7,000—Nice, neat, new, framed house in good repair; barn and lot 30x125; on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st.; it is a bargain.

$4,000—If you want a cheap property this is it; 11-room 2-story framed house; brick basement; furnace, bath, hot and cold water, and gas; lot 20x125; on Van Buren-st., near Loomis; cheap.

$4,250—Large 14-room brick dwelling; built in flats; lot 80x120; on Fulton-st., near Leavitt; cheap.

NORTH SIDE.

$9,000—Do you want a cheap and fine property? 15-room 3-story octagon-front brick dwelling; newly grooved, calcimined, painted and papered throughout; every modern improvement; on Chicago-av., near Pearl; corner lot, 24x100. Twenty fine residences if you are looking for a better bargain than this you will not find it on the North Side. (Key is here.)

$7,000—Elegant new brown-one-front-dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x125; east front; on Dearborn-av., north of Division-st.; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3, 4, and 5:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

A choice corner near the new Board of Trade for sale cheap.

SOUTH SIDE.

MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 3108—A 25-foot-east front lot and a good frame house in fine order for $7,000.

VERNON-AV.—No. 3329—A large two-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with two-story brick barn in rear; house has eleven rooms, every convenience, and is in complete repair; lot 24x100; price $9,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV.—N.W. corner Twenty-fourth-st.—A fine two-story and basement brick house, with every convenience and in perfect repair; a corner house and lot for $6,000.

WABASH-AV.—No. 3117—A three-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with every convenience and in perfect repair; lot 22x125; price $7,500.

CALUMET-AV.—Near Twentieth-st.—Two elegant three-story and basement, octagon front, brick houses of 11 rooms each, with every modern improvement and in complete repair. Either of these fine residences, with spacious lots, can be had at a bargain.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Near Sixth-av.—Lot 48 feet, south end cottage for $5,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Near Thirty-ninth-st.—Lot 100x150; east front; for sale cheap; easy terms.

WEST SIDE.

CENTRE-AV.—Corner Fifteenth-st.—Choice east front lots at from $1,300 to $2,000.

HENRY-ST.—Near Paulina—Choice lots for $625.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—Near Paulina—Choice lots for $350.

LAKE VIEW.

Choice lots in Lake View at $20 a foot.

FOR SALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 TRIBUNE Building:

103 feet on Fourth-av. and Dearborn-pl., just south of Van Buren; a bargain.

102x74 feet corner of Jefferson and Jackson-sts.; cheap if taken in a few days.

No. 1—A new 2-story and basement brick store with flats above, paying 10 per cent on price asked.

Washington-boulevard, 50 feet with frame buildings, east of Union Park; $185 per foot.

Calumet-av., west front, just south of Forty-first-st.; 56 feet; $40 per foot.

Michigan-av., 50 feet on northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st.

State-st., just north of Thirty-ninth, 100 feet; sell, or lease on long time.

10 acres on Sheridan-st. and Chicago-av.; want an offer.

FOR SALE—BY DUNSTAN & STAVE, ROOM 6, 137 East Madison-st.:

NORTH SIDE.

Larrabee-st., 80x130, with buildings; rents for $1,080; price..... $13,000

Larrabee-st., cottage and lot..... 5,000

Burling-st., cottage and lot..... 6,000

Also several brick and frame houses at $3,000 to $6,000

WEST SIDE.

No. 827 West Jackson-st., 3-room brick house..... 4,750

No. 375 South Robey-st., 40x130, with brick cottage 3,750

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to $100,000; can suit the most fastidious. Call and get prices and location. C. H. GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—A VERY DESIRABLE flat, well rented, offered for a few days only. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,750—3-STORY FRAME FLAT; monthly rental, $45; lot 25x107.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, containing 10 rooms each, with furnace, stationary boilers, and every modern convenience complete; two are near corner of Rober and Congress-sts., and one near Calumet-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. Address owner, B 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., (Members of Real-Estate Board):

We respectfully invite parties wishing to purchase residences or make investments in any part of the city to confer with us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,200—2-STORY AND CELLAR 10-room octagon marble-front; furnace and gas-fixtures.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. R. BARNARD, ROOM 14 Reaper Block:

Residences in any part of the city. Any want as to price, style, quality, or locality can be supplied on application in person or by letter. G 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.:

Valuable dock property on the South Branch near Archer-road on the main trunk line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and Chicago & Alton Railroad; also has connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms; lease transferable to responsible party. Immediate possession. Address O P 62, Tribune.

FOR SALE—

Twelve-room frame house, two flats on leased lot; long and cheap lease; a bargain: must have money. Address

O K 15, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.:

Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.—Fine stone-front house.

Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.—Vacant lots.

Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st.—Modern stone-front house.

Grand-boulevard, south of Thirty-seventh-st.—A splendid property, 264 feet frontage, extending through to Vernon-av.

Grand-boulevard, south of Forty-seventh-st.—Brick houses very cheap.

Hyde Park-av.—House and lot and vacant lot one block north of Fifty-fifth-st.

South Shore Subdivision—Vacant lots.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. AND THIRD-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., 50 feet front; assessment paid; price $450 per foot.
THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., two 3-story and basement dwellings, Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., 25 feet, unimproved. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—37 RIVER-ST., 4-STORY AND basement building. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-third-st., 100x125 feet, $12,000.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—25 FEET, WITH party-wall, near Thirty-fifth-st., $125. W. M. BARKER, 30, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2822 CALUMET-AV.—TWO-story frame house, barn, and lot 25x178 feet; $5,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth-sts.—Lots 30, 60, 90, or 99 feet front.
THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50X150 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Ellis-av., 98 feet south of Clinton-av.; also 30x 83, north front, on Clinton-av., just west of Ellis.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—SOUTH LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth, 9-room frame, with lot 48x125.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st.—Fine residence and 50-foot lot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 80X170 FEET ON Oakwood-boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av. B, 49 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—$4,700—BUTTERFIELD-ST., 2-story flat with 50 feet of ground; rental $47 monthly; will sell house and 25 feet for $3,500. J.C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; very cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts.—A handsome modern dwelling in best part of block; $20,000.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—3640 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY and cellar brick house in two flats.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

25, 50, or 100 feet on 37th; bargain at $60.

40 ft. Forest-av. near 51-st.; only $65.

30 ft. s f. South Park-av. north of 33d-st.; $65.

25 ft. Prairie-av. near 39th-st.; only $250.

50 ft. Vernon-av. s of 32d-st.; $65 s f.

75 ft. Prairie-av. s of 37th-st.; $65.

50 ft. Forest-av. s of 39th-st.; $65.

100x180, cor. 30th-st. and Prairie-av., very choice.

50 ft. Lake-av., near 40th-st.; bargain.

25 ft. Ellis-av. near 39th-st.; $65.

25 ft. Ellis-av. near 40th-st.; very choice.

47 ft. Cottage Grove-av. near 39th-st., s f.

99 or 120 ft. east front, Washington-av., near 49th-st.

Several choice tracts on Oakwood-boulevard.

Two-story brick, Oakwood-boulevard; modern.

Desirable two-story frame, 40th-st. at Oakland.

Two-story and basement brick, Ellis-av. st. Oakland.

Frame, Cottage Grove-av. near 37th-st. at $4,000.

2-room cottage, Butterfield-st. near 32d; $2,100.

Two-story frame, Prairie-av. near 34th-st.; $4,000.

1-room cottage, lot 25x125, Ray-av., $2,000.

A large list of stone, brick, and frame residences; also lots, tracts, and corners on all avenues South Side; also at Oakland, Kenwood, and South Park stations.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—

Vernon-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25 feet, $65.

Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $65.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25 feet, $65.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 25 feet, $70.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., 25 feet, $60.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 feet, $115.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50 feet, $140.

Calumet-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50 feet, $150.

Forest-av., near Thirtieth-seventh-st., 50 feet, $55.

Groveland-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet, $55.

Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100 feet, $150.

BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS—

Drexel-boulevard, 60 feet near Thirty-ninth.

Drexel-boulevard, 74 feet near Forty-third.

Michigan-av., 49 feet n. e. cor. Thirty-sixth.

Horse-car line, south of Thirty-fifth.

Madison-av., 200 feet n. e. cor. of Fiftieth.

Jefferson-av., 325 feet s. of Thirty-first.

R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—3929 ELLIS-AV.—9-ROOM, TWO-story and concrete cellar brick; 5 rooms on main floor; all improvements; lot 30x130; one block from steam and street cars; boulevards, etc.

WM. G. BAKER, 90 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—3245 AND 3247 BUTTERFIELD-st., 2-story and cellar brick; finished in two flats of 7 and 6 rooms; lot 25x125 to alley; rented for $540; price $4,000. W. G. BAKER, 90 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—25X150 FEET SOUTH FRONT on Archer-av., running through to Grove-st., corner of alley; just north of 37th-st. Cor. R. R. station.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — GROVELAND-AV.—10-ROOM east front, octagon stone-front, in complete order, one block from Thirty-first-st. station and cable-cars. W. G. BAKER, 90 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.
A. J. AVERILL,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Thirty-seventh-st., west of Vincennes-av.; large lot.

Vacant lot, 25 feet, south front, on Thirty-fifth-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.
ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.,
Room 13, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years—On Washington-st., between Franklin and Market, 30 feet front, 100 feet deep. Inquire at P. & J. CASEY'S, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS on Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL IMPROVED CORner, South Side, rapidly appreciating, paying 12 per cent net on price asked; $27,000. W. G. BAKER, 90 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST.—VACANT LOT near Harrison-st., $360 per foot.
E. S. HAWLEY, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., CHOICE improved piece for $70,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—4-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, strongly built, 77x138 feet, with steam elevator, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts.; a bargain.
A. J. AVERILL, 95 Dearborn-st.

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F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3023 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone-front house, with brick barn; price $20,500.
A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., A good 2-story frame house on brick piers, with lot 75x231 feet; want offer.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st., just south of Van Buren, fine 3-story stone-front; building renting for $2,100; 25x105 feet. This property is bought at a bargain, and will double in value in next three years.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., 25 or 50x170 feet, east front, 100-foot street, 16-foot alley; $107 per foot; terms easy. G 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2306 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY house, 12 rooms, kitchen, dining-room, and parlors on first floor; will be sold at a bargain.
C. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 40-FEET LOTS ON State-st., near Taylor; $16,000 to $24,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence, 3062 Michigan-av., with lot 24x174, only $12,000. H. HANCOCK, 98 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Sixteenth-st.—Stone front, lot 37½ feet front; a bargain.
Groveland-av., near Thirty-second-st. 2-story and cellar modern brick, lot 25 feet front; $5,000.
R. LANCASTER & SON., 149 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,550 WILL BUY A LOT ON Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—3-story brick house near Peck-court; house contains 12 rooms, bath, range, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; seven chambers on second floor; cellar and laundry in basement. Luxury brick barn; lot 60x170.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—STONE-FRONT house, north of Thirty-seventh-st., first-class throughout; choice, established neighborhood. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES of business property in the heart of the South Side business centre at fair prices. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st., members of Real-Estate Exchange.

FOR SALE—$5,500—CALUMET-AV., NORTH of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, basement, and mansard, 12 rooms; all improvements. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—37X110 FEET SOUTHWEST COR ner of South Park-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., $6,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 3-story frame dwelling, lot 50x110 feet, cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

State-st., corner Thirty-third, two frame buildings, rented for $110 per month; $8,250; will sell at bargain.

State-st., corner Twenty-fourth, 3-story and basement brick building, rented at $2,600, with lot 60x60 feet. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3606 AND 3608 ELLIS PARK—2-story and sub-cellar basement-by-finished brick houses, just completed. ROSE & BARRY, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—FOUR BARGAINS—
3048 Lake Park, a stone front, $8,000.
3261 Rhodes-av., stone front, $4,500.
3019 Ellis-av., 10-room brick, $6,250.
1064 West Monroe-st., deep front brick, $4,750; only $500 down and monthly payments.
D. W. TORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—3238 CALUMET-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 25-foot lot, $7,500; 3245 Forest-av., 2-story brick, in perfect order, $6,750.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 913 OAKWOOD BOULEvard, just east of Vincennes-av. Call and examine the property. Lot, 62x218. For price and particulars inquire at office of GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—ON A SOUTH SIDE AVENUE—A 2-story and basement 10-room brick house, with lot, near Thirtieth-st., for $5,500; a bargain. G 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE residence on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., three stories and basement, marble front. Address G 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.:

NO. 1256 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-story and basement stone-front house.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. (Members of the Real-Estate Board):

CLARK-ST., between Lake and South Water-sts., 3-story and basement stone-front, lot 20x80.

THIRD-AV., south of Harrison-st., No. 117, 3-story brick, lot 25x115, west front.

FOURTH-AV., No. 182, opposite new depot, 2-story brick, 25 foot lot.

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THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE TO CAPITALISTS AND LUMbermen: We have for sale 200 feet on the river in Greene's South Branch Addition, now used as a lumber-yard under a rental of $8.5c per foot on an old lease.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—62 FEET ON CALUMET-AV.; east front; near Thirty-third-st. OWNER, 49 Curtis-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone-front houses, Ellis Park, east front.
C. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48X165 FEET SOUTHEAST CORner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-sts. $5,500.
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FOR SALE—$4,200—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK flat, rented for $60 a month to prompt-paying tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—23X150, SOUTHWEST CORNER State and Thirty-fourth-sts., improved.

50x150, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., east front, on State, at a bargain; improved.

25x150, Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $160 per foot.

25x125, Indiana-av., west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

50x125, Forest-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

30x125, Prairie-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

100x125, Prairie-av., west front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

166x81, Prairie-av., southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st.

80x165, Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

50x150, Oak-av., 150 ft. west of Vincennes, south front.
G. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Rooms 27 and 28:

WABASH-AV., north of Twenty-eighth-st., east front, 8-room house, 30-foot lot, $6,500.

INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-third-st., 9-room house, 25-foot lot, $5,500.

ELLIS-AV., near Thirty-ninth-st., fine stone-front house, deep lot, $6,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV., near Thirty-third-st., large stone-front house, east front, three rooms deep, $9,500.

VERNON-AV., east front, near Thirty-second-st., nice 3-story brick house, $6,000.

RHODES-AV., near Thirty-third-st., east front, nice 3-story brick, 3 room deep, $5,500.

PRAIRIE-AV., near INDIANA-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh-sts., several choice residence lots, from $70 to $115 per foot.

A very large list of the best residence and business property in the Western and South Side at bottom prices and low interest. Please call and see.

FOR SALE—NEW BLOCK OF STORES IN the centre of most growing part of Chicago. Pays now over 10 per cent net.

Elegant house on Michigan-av., near Calumet Club, at great bargain: easy terms.

Choice lots on Clark-st., near Van Buren. Cheap.

300 feet on avenue north of Thirty-seventh-st.; $27 a foot.

One house on boulevard and two on avenues at cost of property. Don't quibble if you want a home and make a little fortune thereby.

See my list of acres and farms.

N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—3515 WABASH-AV.; also 50-foot lot on North Branch of river. Apply to CHARLES FLEETWOOD, 76 and 78 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—39 ALDINE-SQUARE, 2-STORY and basement, 10 rooms, at a bargain.
C. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X160, LAKE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-seventh-st.
C. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—49 AND 24 FEET ON THIRD-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.
C. H. GAUBERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — $13,500 — MICHIGAN-BOULEvard, near Thirtieth-st., gothic house; 30-foot lot; is very cheap. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement:

Washington-st., west of Union Park; this is a fine place, 2-story and basement stone-front and stone, 3 rooms deep; no better built house on the street; good brick barn; corner lot, 24x132; cheap, $15,000.

Washington-st., west of Union Park, a fine 2-story and basement stone-front and steps 10-room house; good brick barn; lot 22x132; bargain, $11,500.

Warren-av.; this is one of the best houses on the street for $9,000; new 2-story sub-cellar; all modern improvements; house 22x70, press-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings.

Washington-st., east of Union Park, several fine homes, from $10,000 to $20,000.

Washington-st., west of Union Park, some very cheap houses; one for $7,500; frame house and lot 42x132 feet.

Washington-st., west of Union Park; here is a bargain, 2-story and basement brick house, ten rooms, finished in hardwood throughout, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; lot 22x132; $7,300; the ground is worth $225 per foot front; this is cheap.

Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick house, corner, sidewalk, cellar, gas, water, sewer, side-light, and yard; arranged for two complete and separate flats or one dwelling.

These houses were built with owner's cash funds (no building loan), are thoroughly built, well located, choice neighbors, and convenient to the centre of the city by lines of cars.

A purchaser with small family can occupy one flat and rent the other, and thus have rent free. This is a good opportunity to buy a home or make an investment that will pay more than 10 per cent.

Take Ogden-av. cars to Thirteenth-place, corner Oakley-av.; price $4,500; one-fourth cash.

Balance will be received in one, two, three, and four years, or monthly payments if desired.

EUGENE R. COX,
Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK COTtages on Thirteenth-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, one block from Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; built on good stone foundations (not on posts); five rooms and basement, with bath-room, pantry, good cellar, gas, water, sewer, etc., storm-shed and woodshed. The neatest, cheapest, best, and most desirable cottage in Chicago

URBAN REAL ESTATE.

LE—BY B. A. ULRICH,

REAL ESTATE DEALER,

Room 2, 125 Dearborn-st.

numerous real-estate owners in the
of Hyde Park, which property will in
rs at any time.
rty in City or Hyde Park listed in office
roughly advertised in city papers, and
t with energy.

TENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Hyde Park property—in large and small

unless sales are made, and owners may
by exclusive privileges to sell in a
ds relating to houses and property to
free from this office.

LE—THE SPRING RUSH
od homes has begun. Those
before May 1st have no time to lose;
eady two very fine houses, all impr
one-tenth down monthly payments;
ese places before buying your home.
D. W. STORRS,
Headquarters for Englewood property.
182 Dearborn-st.

LE—OR RENT—SOUTH EVANSTON
est; best bargains in market.
ENRY WHIPPLE & CO., 187 Madison-st.

LE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 DEAR

HE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
BDIVISION AT HYDE PARK
ots in the above subdivision on Cornell
enwood-ave., fronting the most beautiful
ortion of South (Jackson) Park, overlooking
South Park and Hyde Park Circle; these
offer others superior advantages to those
manent homes—convenient to good rail
school privileges, good churches, and
pplied with lake water and pavements.

ALE—IN EVANSTON—MY RES
ontaining 15 rooms, supplied with water,
verage, and all modern conveniences;
thly built and in perfect order; also
ne-house with 8 rooms; will be sold with 115 or 75 feet
y 220 feet deep to 20-foot alley; grounds
with choice trees; possession given by
or May 1; prices and terms liberal.
CHAS. J. GILBERT,
Room 319 First National Bank, Chicago.

LE—IRVING PARK—100x155 FEET,
e, corner in the town; price $1,250;
ty cents. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
and Halsted-sts.

LE—BARGAINS AT HIGHWOOD—
-room 2-story house on lot (Grand desc
would like you to see this; I label it
a finer location does not exist.
oom house, lot 132x278, for $2,500. This is
very suspect.
looking for a home it will pay you to come
and look.
places from $600 up.
J. S. PRAIL.

LE — WOODLAWN — WOODLAWN
ots near depot, very cheap. C. L. BOYD,

LE—HYDE PARK—HYDE PARK
e and lots at bargains. C. L. BOYD,

LE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON
ave., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

LE—HYDE PARK, KENWOOD, AND
ark property a specialty. My books to
tion in detail, but I can give bargains
and house that are for sale in these sec
NOAH BARTLETT,
85 Washington-st., Room 4.

LE—$100 BUYS A HOME AT PRE
$15.75 monthly, including interest, pays fo
ses, 50 foot lots; 20 ready May 1; will be
ers on terms; fare 6 cents. If you want a
Monday morning before 11 and take a
property.
FERNWOOD IMP. CO.,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

SALE — AT KENWOOD — FRAME
with lot 72x200 feet, east front, on Wood
st south of Forty-seventh-st.; $6,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

LE—GREAT CHANCE FOR A HOME
lewood—Just finishing 6-room house, with
arch, mantel and grates, bay windows,
st-class finish; lot 25x125; on 53d car line;
ouse east of Ft. Wayne R. R. See it to-
I on excursion; 1367 Southwestern-av. Price $6,250
5 monthly, including interest.

LE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 20
the northwest corner of the Grand Boule
rty-ninth-st.; also 50 feet southeast corner
ith and Forty-ninth-st.; either can be had at
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

LE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
an house, 25 rooms, large grounds, at half
F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

LE—CHICAGO LAWN—LOTS $200
$1,100 to $5,000; lots given to all who build
JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

LE—AT OAK PARK—GOOD HOUSE
108x300 feet.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

LE—ELEGANT COTTAGE OF NINE
marble mantel. Modern improvements
ce on Garfield-boulevard, Englewood
ING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

LE—OWNER HAS PLANS FOR
houses to be built for customers as follows:
Forty-second-st.; house and lot complete
rable terms. CHAS. D. SEEBERGER,

LE—NICE HOME IN EVANSTON;
change for nice home in Chicago. SOUTH
LARS, 45 South Clark-st., Chicago.

LE—10 ACRES BETWEEN WARR
Driving Park and Woodlawn Station, at a
aken at once. PIERCE & WARE,
145 La Salle-st.

LE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN
ew Property—Corner Evanston-av. and
GERTON-place; lots 50x125; $1,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LE—CHEAPEST IN ENGLEWOOD—
0 to $700 each, on the boulevard, $5 cash
month; sewer, water, near three depots
u a house ready by May 1, monthly pa
. LAND & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

LE—AT ENGLEWOOD—AN EL
room residence with modern conveniences,
, sewer, and every other convenience
seven room cottages; one of these two
beautiful shade, 60x200 feet, with
t down, balance monthly, if you prefer.
LER BROS., 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

LE — SIX-ACRE BLOCK, HIGH
Seventy-ninth-st. depot and Lake Mich
make 15x lots on Seventy-ninth-st., south
and 36 other lots 60x185, situated on two
ily trains to and from Chicago; one min
th Chicago; will sell on easy terms, to
ce for, balance of purchase money to
R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

ENTRY REAL ESTATE.

LE—100 ACRE FARM ONLY ONE
fifteen minutes' ride from Chicago on a
beautiful city of Washington, 5,000 inha
minutes' drive from the depot; a delig
for a gentleman who wishes to enj
stock line and yet attend to his city bu
ains to and from Chicago every day; th
ence: two-story frame house, 8 rooms;
-house, barns, sheds, etc., etc. In fact
in every sense of the word, and must
preciated. Additional to the above are
erings" which are noted for their pra
dicinal properties. A great bargain
terms if desired. Further information
of J. S. CLARK, 30 Metropolitan Block.

ALE—BY J. H. KEHLER,

e farm in Kane County, Ill., good
od barns and orchard, 20 rods to scho
ice, $5,000.
arm in Davis County, Kansas, fronting o
River, house 6 rooms, 300 acres cultivate
d land, two miles from station, $9,000.

E—
al lands—30,000 acres of choice real
ly timbered with long-leaf pine, in the
fields. Apply for particulars to
FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN,
Tuskaloosa, Ala.

E—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM OF
in Fulton County, Illinois; neighborhood
exchange for improved city.
R. A. WELLS,
Clark and Twenty-second-sts.

ALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 200
wo miles from Lake Forest, at $97 per
ne of 80 acres in same locality at $60 per
CLARK, 30 Metropolitan Block.

ALE—OR EXCHANGE—960-ACRE
in Kansas, with 5,000 sheep, 200 cattle,
ood farm in Illinois or Iowa. LANDON
78 Fifth-av., Room 5.

ALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FRUI
of about 40 acres adjoining the beautiful
ndsonia, Ark., on Iron Mountain Railroad
th of Little Rock; nice new cottage, cost
est fruit region in State; mostly North-
Address H 19, Tribune office.

E—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO
property—Choice improved Iowa farms
e office.

E—1,000 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN
mile Illinois Central Railroad, nearly
th splendid white oak; price $10 per acre;
rom 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet white oak
purchaser. Address T. H. HERMES,
Miss.

LE—$50 AND $25 LOTS IN SAL
the coming commercial and railroad
west; will be worth $2,500 before
D. CHOATE, San Diego, Cal.

LE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVE
proved land in Knox County, Nebraska
rchandise. Address H. H. W. SPAR
ars, Neb.

E—40 ACRES IN SECTION 26, 3
tern Indiana Belt Road runs along the
f it, and the Wabash & Great Southern
a quarter of a mile of it; only $60 per
ill take from $4,000 to $5,000 in trade, pa
and 13 and 1 and 2. JOHN C. LOWE, 8
et.

LE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTI
in St. Joseph, Mich.; one-half orchard
in fruit. Address G 16, Tribune office.

LE—IOWA LAND—600 ACRES OF
farming land in Calhoun County for sale
d exchange for Chicago property. FRED
R, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

LE—FARMS IN IOWA, IMPROVED
proved, all sizes, $5 to $50 per acre.
DON & PHELPS, 78 Fifth-av., Room 5.

LE—THE BEST STOCK FARM IN
County, 22 miles from Chicago; one
2 dwelling-houses, and all other
all of all kinds. Address P. O. Box 76

LE—BY J. H. KEHLER, 157 CLARK
res on the Chicago River west of the
the city limits, $9,000.
ear South Chicago, near One-Hundred
-st. bridge, $1,800 per acre.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,000—HERE IS ONE OF THE finest 160 acres of land in the State of Iowa, 2 miles from depot, in Ida County; not an acre of waste land; 115 acres under plow; no other improvements; water, but no timber; you can't find a better 160 acres anywhere for grain or stock; one-half cash down.

15 per acre—1,120 acres in one body; 220 acres under cultivation; 275 acres in fine pasture; 325 acres in timothy meadow; 30 acres timber; 3 fine barns, hold 300 head of cattle and twenty horses; granaries for 12,000 bushels of grain; 7 good framed houses; without question one of the finest and richest stock or grain farms in the State; 3 miles from depot, Lyon County, Iowa; 35 horses, 150 head of cattle, 100 hogs, farm implements, and crops at low figure; one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 5 years; the improvements cost over $12,000; a great bargain.

$5,250—80 acres, finely improved, 2 miles from depot, in Pulaski County, Indiana, 80 miles from Chicago; house framed dwelling 26x30, 10 rooms, fine barn, 70 acres under plow, 10 acres timber, not one acre waste or wet land; 2 fine horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, and crops all go for $5,500; it is cheap.

$4,000—Do you want a bargain? 41 acres, only 12 miles from Chicago, 2 miles north of Evanston, N. of a mile northwest of Wilmette, only 2 blocks north of the church in Grove Point, a good, large 8-room framed house, good barn and orchard, lasting water, 5 acres timber, all under fence; is the last piece of old farmery farm; tenant's name is Nichols. If you are looking for a first-class, rich little farm for gardening or any kind of marketable produce this is it; $2,400 or any kind of marketable produce this is it; $2,400 or more. Any one in Grove Point can show you all down. Any one in Grove Point can show you where Mr. Nichols lives; go and look at it.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—One of the finest farms in Northern Illinois, situated immediately adjoining the City of Earlville, on the C. R. & Q. Road, 70 miles from Chicago, with depot on the farm; 80 acres, including the farm buildings, within the corporate limits of the city. The buildings, which are on one of the main streets, not over 3 farm-house is one of the most complete in all respects, 10 minutes' walk from the depot; it is a handsome surroundings. Good barns, corn-cribs, sheds, etc., etc. There are also 2 good tenement houses on the place. There is fruit of all kinds, and 500 choice apple trees in bearing. It is all under a high state of cultivation; every foot of the farm is tillable. This is an excellent bargain; more than half the price asked may be realized from the sale of lots, for which there is a good demand. $5,000 worth of stock, tools, and other personal property will be sold to purchaser of farm if desired.
STANWOOD & READ,
Price $20,000. 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, SIZE AND QUALITY to suit all buyers; Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
HENRY WHIPPLE & CO., 187 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—IMPROVED FARM; Michigan fruit-district preferred; give particulars with price. JOHN LANE, Hyde Park, Ill.

WANTED — MODERN HOUSE — TO COST about $7,000 to $8,000, in city or lake shore suburban town, one-third cash, one-third time, and one-third in Lots (Jackson) Park, overlooking Lake. View real estate (clear). Address C 38, Tribune office.

WANTED — BETWEEN WILMETTE AND Rogers Park, for cash customer, house with large grounds. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, FOR CASH or on shares, a small furnished farm within fifty miles of Chicago; if adapted to fruit would buy. Address E. B. S., Room 2, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT, business location inside city limits; price, $2,000 to $3,500 each; no agents need apply. Address E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR FROM $5,000 TO $6,500, a two-story house suitable for two families, in good neighborhood on the West Side, east of Robey-st. or Harrison, and south of Lake-st. Address B 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE NOT TO exceed $6,000; give full particulars. Address D 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE A RESIDENCE or business property in any part of the city you wish to sell furnish us with a description, and if we do not sell it we will give you the name of your nearest neighbor who wants it.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, TO COST $8,000 to $12,000, on the North Side, not west of La Salle-av.; or on the South Side convenient to cars. Address with particulars E 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST TWO-STORY AND cellar or basement brick house that $4,000 or $5,000 will buy. Good neighborhood. Address E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD 7 OR 10 ROOM BRICK residence north of Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. or south of Lake, and south of Seventy-av. Will pay cash. Address E 36 W Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH FOR MY own use, about a 10-room house on Michigan-av. Apply to L. B. MANYONYA, 241 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY LOT 20 OR 24 FEET, east front, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth-sts., on Prairie-av. I am looking for gentleman's driving rig, horse, top buggy, and harness, balance in cash. Address F 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot on West Huron or Erie-sts. Address F 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRICK OR STONE HOUSE ON the South Side, prefer it north of Thirty-first st., with barn; worth $6,000 to $7,000 cash; must be in good order and a bargain; possession soon. Address for three days E 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH in hand, and in a desirable location, and at less than it is offered by real-estate agents, a good brick dwelling of ten rooms and a half, and in first-class order, near street cars, and a bargain at the figures asked; none but owners need answer; investment not to exceed $7,000. South Side preferred. Address CASH, 259 Bellevue-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND barn, north of Thirty-third-st., worth from $10,000 to $12,000; also want a lot on West Adams-st., near Paulina-st., for cash. Address F 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 2-STORY BRICK DETACHED house, between Leavitt, Ashland, and Madison and Van Buren-sts., for about $4,500 cash. Address DUNSTAN & STAVE, 157 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD BRICK OR stone house, corner or side exposure; must be at paved street, good location, if on South Side, west of La Salle-st. and north of Indiana; South Side, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirtieth-st.; will pay about $9,000 cash. Address for two days D 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERN BRICK OR STONE residence, West Side preferred, or a good lot; part pay in improved farm on Cedar Lake, 35 miles from Chicago, near depot. Address, with price and location, B 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS WITH ready cash anxious to invest from $5,000 to $6,000 in the best piece or pieces of business property to be had for the money. Owners of desirable property wanting to realize, please address
H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS, PLEASE NOTICE—I have purchasers for the two best located and constructed houses on West Side, from $5,000 to $15,000 cash. If you have such to sell please see me at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A NICE HOUSE NEAR WEST-ern-av. and Madison-st. for $2,500 to $2,800. State full particulars. Address G 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT on South Side, east of State-st., $3,500 to $8,000, all cash. G 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOT ON NORTH Side, about 25 feet; give price and location; all cash. G 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 TO 50 FEET ON MADISON-st., between Halsted-st. and Ashland-av.; cheap for cash. G 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS WHO are anxious to invest, both business and residence property on West Side. Owners wishing to realize will please let us hear from them. We make West Side property a specialty.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A NICE RESIDENCE, SOUTH Side preferred; would pay $20,000 cash; must be nearly new, modern, and desirable. Give location, price, and full particulars. Address O S 98, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT—WILL GIVE cash and Illinois farm, improved. Address H D 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE BEST HOUSE, barn, and fifty feet of land that $5,000 to $6,000 will buy near depot in Englewood, Hyde Park, or within thirty minutes' ride of the city. Owners answer. BOOKS, 13 3 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOT WEST OF ASHLAND-av., between Lake and Van Buren-st. State location and price. Address O V 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND lot in pleasant location east of State-st. and between Sixteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts., worth $11,000 to $12,000; write full particulars as to location, size, price, and terms. Address G 33, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES IN NOTION STORE. 144 Sixteenth-st.

SAFES—WE ARE OFFERING OUR NEW DE-fiant steel flange safes, as also an assortment of Mall, Diebold, McNeale & Urban, Meaker, and Chesterman safes at very low prices for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Agents Detroit safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

SAFES—SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT for cash at No. 35 River-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A CASE OF SMALL drawers suitable for holding catalogues; must be cheap. Address G 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMY OFFICE-DESK. SEND description and cash price to Y 36, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1869—L. S. WILMOT, LOAN and diamond broker, and dealer in watches, diamonds, etc.
95 East Madison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.
Highest cash price paid for old gold, silver, and precious stones.

FOR SALE—GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, IN good running order, almost 100 years old. Address D 8, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 134 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 146 MADISON-ST.

Ten-room boarding-house close to depot, house full of boarders, part time, $650.
Restaurant on South Water-st. feeding hundreds of people, $650.
Saloon with fine fixtures, two furnished rooms, carpets, cooking stove, beds and bedding, $300.
Twenty-four room house close to Museum, every room rented, and paying good money, $1,200.
Cigar, confectionery, and news depot, $400.
Corner grocery with team, fine trade, $800.
Special bargains in any business. Information freely given. Call and see me.

AN ELEGANT CIGAR BUSINESS FOR $600 in business centre paying $5 per day above all expenses. E 26, Tribune office.

A FINE OPENING FOR A FURNITURE store; country town. Address D 57, Tribune.

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED BUSIness on South Water-st. with good line of shippers, for sale; price low and terms favorable to approved purchaser. Address D 66, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Elegant notion and variety store; cheap rent and living rooms, South Side. AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

A MAN CAPABLE OF SECURING ADVERtisements, and having $1,000, can secure a business that will yield $400 per month. Address F 13, Tribune office.

A $10,000 TAILORING STOCK FOR SALE at 60 cents on a dollar; no trade; established city business; only parties meaning business (no agents). Address H 42, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS—The stock and fixtures of Jas. A. Greaves' drug-store, at Evanston, Ill., will be sold at Sheriff's sale Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WANTing to buy a grocery and market doing a fine business; good location, stock, and fixtures; about $4,000; nothing better in the city for the money. G 60, Tribune.

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS FOR SALE—$10,000 capital required; business established six years and first class in all respects; good reasons for selling. Address D 70, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS ability desires to invest about $3,000 in some staple manufacturing business. Communications treated confidential. Address F 75, Tribune office.

A COAL-YARD DOING SPLENDID BUSIness; both wholesale and retail; cheap. J. S. ROBINSON & CO., Room 3, 191 La Salle-st.

A FINE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, WHOLEsale and retail butter and egg depot, for $1,250, netting $120 per week cash; will bear closest investigation; good reasons for selling. J. S. ROBINSON & CO., Room 3, 191 La Salle-st.

CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st., Room 39.
70-room hotel, fine location.....$3,500
Sample-room doing $60 daily.....2,000
Cigar store on West Madison-st.....600
Meat-market in good locality.....700
18 rooms, finely furnished, bargain.....1,000
10 rooms, nicely fitted up, boarding saloon; fine business; State-st., near Thirty-ninth. B. J. DOWNEY & CO., 25 State-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ten-room flat on Michigan-av., centrally located. Address H 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS, established 5 years; good trade and large store. O O 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF house, 139 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; long and low lease; valuation, $5,500. Address H 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, BOTTLES, SHOW-cases, and stock of retail drug-store; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Address O G 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN NICELY FURNISHED rooms, rented and paying well: Madison and Green-sts.; $620; will keep some furniture if desired. Address O O 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND COFFEE-room, at a bargain, in good business locality. 19 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE OF LARGE 8-room house and 2 one-practice for physician; owner leaving city. Address O K 8, Tribune office.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES AT AKEN-HEAD'S legitimate business agency, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 10.

GENTS' FURNISHING AND CIGAR STORE in good American neighborhood; well established and remunerative. 14 Twenty-sixth-st.

I WANT PARTIES WITH $8,000 AND $35,000 to join two other wholesale houses in Chicago and take one-half interest, one wholesale boot and shoe house, the other jobbing dry goods. Those who mean business and have the money need answer.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

I WILL SELL MY FINE ASSORTED STOCK of boots, shoes, and fixtures, all complete, custom and retail; first-class location. Address G 71, Tribune.

IS THERE A MAN IN CHICAGO WILLING to invest $5,000 with a manufacturing company and be secured and receive 37 per cent interest for the use of his money? Address G 1, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY IN SOUTH CHICAGO, HORSE, covered wagon, household furniture; established five years; reason for selling death of wife; name your price and take it. You will never get this chance again. Apply to WM. O. BOSHER, South Chicago Steam Laundry.

LOOK SHARP AT THIS—$150 WILL PURchase one-half interest in a manufacturing industry; experience unnecessary. Address H 45, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY WANTED—WILL PAY CASH for laundry of medium capacity and which has some machinery and trade; must be in a good location for drop trade; prefer down-town or West Side. E 19, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT permanent cure since discovery in 1864. Berry's Sure Rheumatic Cure, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st., or druggists, $1.

RELIABLE MAN, WITH SMALL CAPITAL and push, wanted to represent a paying business in another State. 164 La Salle-st., office 45.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE DOING FIRST-class business; will pay $1,000 during convention next summer; price $1,200. Address F 68, Tribune.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, SITUATED IN heart of business centre, South Side, doing big trade. Big chance. Address H 88, Tribune office.

PARTY WITH $10,000 TO JOIN IN COMpleting organization plow company in Western city; machinery with capacity 4,000 plows per annum already built; have patents on sulky plow without landside. Unquestionably the best plow in the world. Address F 3, Tribune office.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CARDS $1 PER 1,000; 50 bottom prices; send for sample or work. Chicago Publishing Co., 79 East Randolph-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—PARTIES OF MEANS and energy desiring investment in a business of a "Novelty" manufacturing character promising large and rapid returns, requested to investigate. Room 45 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOTEL OF 80 rooms on State-st., north of Harrison, 4-story marble-front, good entrance, wide halls, large dining-room, kitchen, and parlors, good bedrooms. Rent low to a responsible party. Address H 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$8 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE Union Park, furnished dining-room with ten first-class boarders.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST., NEAR LA SALLE, third and fourth floors, containing 14 rooms, to responsible tenant; furniture for sale; second floor, 7 rooms, for offices. Inquire at 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BUSINESS MAN to establish an office in Great Britain for the introduction of our cartoons and specialties; also one to take charge of our Eastern branch office in New York City; must both be men of ability and able to command $4,000 each. Cartoon Publishing Co., 223 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL PRINTing office with power, cheap for cash. H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS several languages, interest in some established business where personal experience and ability will be of use. Will give first-class references. Address H 43, Tribune office.

WE WANT A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN furnish some capital and give a good bond to open a branch house for the sale of our goods in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and St. Paul. Address G 3, Tribune office.

WILL INVEST FROM $500 TO $2,000 IN any sure money-making business. Give particulars. No agents. G 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN to take charge of a business in this city that will pay over $5,000 per year; $3,000 to $5,000 cash capital required. Call Monday at 108 Washington-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 IN AN old established business. Best references required. CHAPLIN & MURPHY,
81 Clark-st., Room 39.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME CAPital to take charge of a new paper-mill. Address F 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—CIGAR STORE ON THE WEST Side, in good location. Send description and price. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME capital to represent us in a distant city; a good opening. Address F 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 TO LOAN is to an established manufacturing company of hardware specialties to increase their business; will pay 12 per cent interest on the money and pay said party a fair salary for his services, and he can handle his funds and ours too, providing he will give a good bond. Address F 21, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS A NEAT, LEGITIMATE, ALL-cash manufacturing business; paying well; suitable for lady or gentleman; experience not necessary; good reasons for selling; investigation invited. Address G 65, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL SECURE CONTROL OF AN enterprise in Chicago that will yield a profit of $300 cash monthly. Address F 24, Tribune.

$1,000 TO $2,000 CASH TO INVEST IN a good paying business. Who has it? Address at once E 13, Tribune office.

$2,000 BUYS AN ESTABLISHED CHIcago drug store, warranted to clear $1,500 a year; $1,500 cash required. For particulars address H 55, Tribune office.

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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
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THE "EMERSON PIANO."
This favorite New England instrument, so familiar to the cultivated household in thirty years of service, admired for the integrity of its construction.
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Excelling all others in beauty, volume, and power of tone. Best made.
We are now able to fill all orders for our new styles of
PIANO STOOLS,
at prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
A LARGE STOCK OF RICH EMBROIDERED
PIANO COVERS,
PIANOS AND ORGANS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
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A few SECOND-HAND Upright Pianos at bargains.
Cash or time payments.
New and second-hand pianos sold on installments if required.
New and second-hand organs sold on installments if required.

A. REED & SON'S PIANOS, MADE WITH perfect scales; strong tone of singing quality; easy touch; guaranteed to stand in tune and render 10 years' service; very latest style of cases; sold at cash prices on monthly payments if desired; old pianos taken in exchange. Reed's Tempio of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A BIG BARGAIN IN PIANOS FOR THE next 30 days, and will sell you a piano at your own price to reduce our stock. Payments to suit purchasers. Pianos to rent. C. H. EST & CO., 300 State-st.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO-ROOMS CAN be found a fine selection of first-class new and second-hand pianos. Get my prices at warerooms 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $20 cash and 6 monthly payments. REMEDY'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BEFORE REMOVAL I WILL SELL CHICkering upright piano, slightly used; do Mathushek; do Steinway square, and several other makes at low prices and easy terms. Pianos for rent. WM. H. PROSSER.

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
NO BETTER MADE.
LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANO. C. H. EST & CO., 300 State-st.

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CHICKERING PIANO ONLY $95; COST $300; beautiful rosewood case, and good tone. Call at 99 East Van Buren-st.

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PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's progress in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 129 State-st.

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FOR SALE—SQUARE STECK PIANO, $85; bargain. 360 Wash-av., Flat 7.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID ORGAN; COUPLER, 2 sub-bass; two knee-swells; cost $225 a few months ago; good as new; $60 takes it; must be sold at once. C 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WEBER PIANO BUT little used; can be bought at half its value if taken at once. Address F 2, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE KNABE SQUARE piano; or will trade for a good two-seated Surrey. Address H 6, Tribune office.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND second-hand Eastern-made pianos—some slightly used—regardless of cost on terms to suit. No reasonable offer refused at 153 State-st.
ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE cheap. Call at 349 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS,
These pianos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS,
And are not surpassed by any in the world.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Prices, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT—
New organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ONLY $195—MAKER'S PRICE $1,000—MAGnificent 7¼-octave, triple-string, rosewood-case upright piano; good as new; immense sacrifice for cash; party leaving the city. Call at Chicago Storage Co., 99 Van Buren-st.

ON TIME—THE EASIEST PAYMENT PIANO house in the West is ADAM SCHAAF'S, corner of West Madison and Morgan-sts.

PIANO TUNING $2—ALSO PIPE AND reed organ work; 15 years' experience. J. G. NICHOLSON, Jefferson, Ill.

PARTY LEAVING CITY HAS LEFT A first-class piano with me for sale. It will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, as must be disposed of direct. 404 Dayton-st.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as Steinway pianos.

$60—SWEET-TONE CHICKERING PIANO, in splendid order; good for beginners; $15 down, $5 per month. R. L. BERRY, 205 Wabash-av.

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TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TILL MAY 1, 1888—A PLOT OF ground about 100 feet square, southwest corner of West Twelfth and Lumber-sts. Apply to The Young & Farrel Diamond Stone-Sawing Company, 18 Lumber-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Polk-st., 200x275 feet, to river. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—FARM—40 ACRES ONE MILE southwest of city limits; two-story house, and barns and orchard, $300 per annum.
J. H. KEHLER, 157 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—GARDEN LAND NEAR AUburn Station. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—THE MOST PROMINENT UNimproved corner in the wholesale district for fifty years; 10 per cent net guaranteed.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—160-ACRE FARM, 20 MILES from Chicago; half mile from two depots. Room 15, 81 Clark street.

TO LEASE—FOR GARDEN—SEVEN ACRES, one mile east of Irving Park. G. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTS HAVING good cast-off clothing for sale and wanting the highest cash price for them can have it by sending for D. FROHMANN, of 380 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEM

THE CITY.

PERSONALS.

L. H. Eames, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Leland.

S. A. McCreary, proprietor of the Russell House, Detroit, is at the Palmer.

J. W. Losey, of La Crosse, Wis., and William Barge, of Dixon, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Mr. John R. Hoxie and family and Mr. P. D. Hamilton started yesterday for Taylor, Tex., where they will remain for two months.

Mrs. A. S. Dunaway, of Portland, Ore., editress of the *New Northwest*, is stopping with friends at No. 176 Ashland avenue, on her way to the Woman's Suffrage Convention to be held in Washington March 4.

Gen. Wright Duryea, of New York; Gen. A. B. Valentine, of Burlington, Vt.; Judges H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee and N. O. Ross, of Logansport, Ind.; and D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Justice Lyon issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Dr. (so-called) Kean on the charge of practicing medicine without a license.

The First Presbyterian Church has issued a jubilee book which is an interesting addition to the history of Chicago during its first half century.

Mr. S. E. Swanson lectured before the Philosophical Society last evening on the "Philosophy of Schopenhaur; or, the Miseries and Nothingness of Life."

The store of Keen & Snell, stationers and printers, will open again Monday. Mr. Keen continues. The closing up of the store was owing to a little partnership disagreement.

John Rourke commenced a suit yesterday against the City of Chicago to recover $10,000 damages for a dislocated shoulder, caused by falling through a sidewalk on Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-second street.

Mary E. Tothill, 4 years old, of No. 128 Webster avenue, was run over on North Clark street, and the left arm was fractured. John Nhunsea, a grocer of No. 30 Grove court, who caused the accident, was arrested.

Eight smoke cases, including one against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, were called in the Armory Police Court yesterday. Seven were continued to Feb. 29, but in one case the defendant, William McGregor, was fined $25.

The Finance Committee has gone through the Appropriation bill and adjourned until Monday. Next week an ordinance will be prepared and will be introduced in the Council the following week. About $2,000,000 have been taken off the original estimates.

It is announced that the old music firm of Story & Camp dissolved partnership yesterday. Mr. Story withdraws, selling his interest to the Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vt., thus forming a consolidation of two of the large musical enterprises of this country.

The marriage of Miss Diora Pierson to Mr. William H. Jordan is announced to be celebrated at the residence of the pride's parents, No. 237 La Salle avenue, Feb. 26, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Arthur Little, pastor of the New England Congregational Church, will officiate.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 9° above zero; 9 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 12°; 11 a. m., 16°; 12 m., 17°; 1 p. m., 19°; 3 p. m., 21°; 6 p. m., 22°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.54.

The February number of the *Inland Architect and Builder* has made its appearance and is a marked advance upon previous issues. Its editorial and news columns have much matter of interest. There is also a perspective sketch of the new Pullman office building occupying a double page.

County-Recorder Brockway received a letter yesterday from Congressman Finerty, at Washington, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed at the pensioners' meeting held here the 4th inst., and promising to give the matter his attention when it comes before the House.

Ludwig Haas, the alleged scion of a wealthy German grain-dealer, who paid his board at the Clifton with a worthless check, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail by Justice Foote. Haas went to jail, but is confident that he will settle matters when his remittance from Germany arrives.

Not as large a party of Aldermen went to New Orleans as was expected, probably owing to the fact that all could not secure free passes. Those who went were City-Clerk Neumeister, Ald. Quinn, Lyke, and Dalton. The party will probably be joined in New Orleans by those Aldermen who went to Washington.

The marriage of Mr. C. C. Turner, at present connected with the staff of the *Industrial World*, of this city, to Miss May Haden, of Louisville, was celebrated in the latter place Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Calvary Church, Bishop F. M. Dudley officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will be "at home" in this city at No. 189 Cass street.

M. W. Jones some time ago sued John B. Alley, of Boston, in the Circuit Court to recover about $100,000, which, it is alleged, he took illegally from the stockholders of the Des Moines & Missouri River Road when he controlled the Board of Directors. Service has been had on Mr. Alley, who was at the Grand Pacific day before yesterday.

A letter from Albuquerque, N. M., announces that John M. C. Gibson and Joseph W. Gibson, both of this city, have received legacies of $45,000 each from the estate of their uncle, William Gibson, of Albuquerque, who died Feb. 10. The estate was valued at $350,000. The other bequests are mainly to relatives residing in Toronto.

The Chicago Curling Club met yesterday to consider further the feasibility of organizing the "Chicago Curling and Skating Association." To organize a stock company and build the proper kind of rink $30,000 will be needed. So far $13,250 has been subscribed. No definit action will be taken until it is ascertained that the necessary amount can be raised.

Nick Fechtel, the hotel-runner, and Hermann Kassell, the expressman, who are implicated in the robbing of $160 from a German emigrant at No. 158 Canal street Thursday evening, were captured yesterday. Fechtel has been arrested several times for crookedness at the Union Depot. The expressman is a new hand among the cappers at that depot.

Last week the Tenement and Factory Inspectors made thirty-one special examinations, examined twenty-one houses, 247 factories, 353 stores, served thirty-four notices, and abated nineteen nuisances. The following places were reported in an unsanitary condition: No. 576 South Halsted street, No. 2434 La Salle street, No. 1467 Michigan avenue, No. 487 State street.

The Lenten Episcopal noon services at Hershey-Hall (Madison street near Dearborn), will begin Ash Wednesday, Feb. 27, the Rev. Henry G. Perry officiating in the devotional exercises and address. These services every day noon (excepting Sundays), but twenty minutes in length, will be conducted by the Bishop of Chicago and city clergy during the season of Lent, till April 12, Easter-Day next.

Washington Jackson, the colored boxer who was so effectually knocked out by J. H. Washington in Aurora Turner-Hall a few nights ago, died at the County Hospital yesterday. An inquest was held, and the jury found that Jackson came to his death from concussion of the brain and hemorrhage, caused by a fall while sparring, and recommended the discharge of Washington. The latter is also coroned.

Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby), of the Toledo Blade, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New Orleans. He said to a reporter that, in his opinion, the officious and domineering course of the distillers, brewers, and saloon-keepers in politics would force the issue of prohibition upon the country. Their conduct was causing much excitement among the people everywhere, and engendering a strong sentiment of opposition to the liquor traffic, which would culminate eventually in its annihilation.

The committee of Irish citizens having charge of Emmet's celebration at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall the evening of Monday, March 3, met last night at McCoy's Hotel. The Committee on Program reported an interesting order of exercises. This will be the first appearance in Chicago of Mrs. Katzenberg, a soprano of a reputed high order. The Juanita Dramatic Club is making special efforts to render the drama of "Robert Emmet," written for the occasion, with appropriate scenery and talent.

While crossing the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad tracks at Thirty-fifth and Clark streets in response to the alarm of fire from box 282 last evening, hose carriage No. 29 was struck by an incoming passenger-train. The pole of the carriage was broken, and one of the horses was severely injured about the head. The men on the hose-cart say that the flagman signaled them to cross. They were on the tracks before they saw the rapidly-advancing train, which could not be checked, as the flagman had no danger lantern.

The forty-sixth monthly dinner of the Commercial Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. About fifty gentlemen were present. The subject for discussion was: "What Are the Causes of the Present Depression in Our Commercial and Industrial Interests, and What Is the Remedy?" The speakers were Bishop McLaren, Mr. Henry W. King, Mr. J. H. McVicker, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. L. J. Gage, and others. The tariff question cut a very important figure in the discussion.

Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14°, held its twenty-ninth annual communication Thursday and elected the following officers: George R. McClellan, 33°, Grand Master; L. C. Riggs, 32°, Deputy Grand Master; E. R. Bliss, 32°, Senior Grand Warden; E. J. Lowe, 32°, Junior Grand Warden; J. C. Cushman, 32°, Grand Orator; C. F. Gunther, 32°, Grand Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, 33°, Grand Secretary; J. R. Church, 33°, Grand Master C.; Joseph Spies, 32°, Grand Captain of G.; H. A. Hammond, 32°, Grand Hospitaler; A. McLellan, 32°, Grand Tiler.

One of Chicago's historical events will occur the evening of the 28th inst. in the fortieth anniversary celebration of Union Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and of the founding of the order in the City of Chicago. There are but two of the original members still living—Messrs. Edward Burling and B. W. Thomas—who will be present at that time. Addresses will be delivered by the Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. Miller, of Caseyville, and E. B. Sherman, of this city. The meeting will be in the audience-room of the First M. E. Church.

At the conclusion of the parade of Friday last, Capt. Charles W. Downs, of Company B, First Infantry, was called to the company's quarters and presented with a handsome Winchester rifle and a belt full of cartriges. Capt. Downs, who has been associated with the First Regiment since its organization in 1875, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately, as he is going to Fargo, D. T., to engage in business. There is not a more popular officer in the regiment than Capt. Downs, and the weapon presented to him Friday was in the nature of a demonstration of the esteem in which he is universally held.

The Factory and Tenement-House Inspectors are at present hard at work on their report, which will presently, when completed, some interesting statistics. In its present incomplete state the report shows the following figures for Chicago: Hotels and restaurants, 6,500; boarding-houses, 800; real-estate and loan agents, 700; law offices, 1,500; insurance agents, 200; physicians, 1,100; dentists, 200; several thousand in the civil service and engaged in intellectual work; vessels owned, 368; men employed on railroads, 14,500; working on streets, 2,000 most of the year; employed by express companies, 900 more; by telegraph and telephone companies, 1,200; by team-owners, 5,500; district stores in city, 15,000.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

The Building Committee of the Woman's Hospital of Chicago is issuing circulars asking for aid to build the new hospital. The plan adopted, if responded to by each person who receives a circular, will make it possible to commence the buildings in the spring. There are two circulars, one asking for $1, the other for $5 or more. In each circular is inclosed a stamped envelope addressed to the Treasurer, with a blank to be filled out. The management is carefully calculating the cost of this method of collecting and taking every precaution possible against loss through the mails, having a post-office box—which was donated by Mr. C. S. Squiers—to which none but the Treasurer and assistants have access. The name of every donor will be placed on record. The first one to respond was Mr. Leopold Bloom, who sent his check for $100.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the meeting of the Public Library Board it was decided to purchase sixty new American books and to subscribe to the publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. More time was granted to a special committee to prepare resolutions on the death of R. F. Queal and Judge R. H. Forrester, and it was resolved to place on record minutes regarding the death of James W. Sheahan and S. S. Hayes. The Committee on Buildings reported that the placing of two Hess heaters in the reading-room of the Public Library Building had been attended with very satisfactory results.

A SCARRED GLADIATOR.

Although somewhat disfigured Paddy Ryan was at his saloon yesterday ready to give free drinks to sympathizing "friends" who pretended to think he had not been given a fair show in the dance-house brawl the night before. The ex-pugilist has a long cut on his forehead and another reminder of the fight under one of his eyes. Many curious people who had heard that he had been ignominously "knocked out" visited the saloon to gaze at the fresh and sorry scars of battle. Paddy is evidently feeling very sore both in mind and body. He claims that he was attacked by a whole regiment of thugs, and that he was not in a condition to fight anyway. An eye-witness of the set-to said that Ed Dennicomb, a State street shoemaker, struck Paddy first because the latter said or did something which offended one of Dennicomb's female companions. Paddy struck one blow in self-defense, but before he could get in a second Dennicomb, Denny Redden, and one or two others were driving him to the wall. Redden is credited with having done the most effective work in the way of decorating the late prize-fighter's features.

IN THE RING.

"JIM" DALTON DEFEATS "MIKE" DRISCOLL ACCORDING TO THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULES.

Mike Driscoll, a West Side aspirant to pugilistic honors who has vainly endeavored to knock out a number of professionals, had a benefit tendered him at the Natatorium last night by the local boxers and athletes. In its line the affair was quite a success. The attendance was large and, thanks to Parson Davies' management, the short-hairs were kept in check and no disturbance occurred. Only once during the exhibition did the crowd threaten to get beyond control, and that was during the very spirited set-to between Capt. Jim Dalton and Mike Driscoll. The boys had a sight of blood then, and the excitement reached a high pitch.

Tom Doyle, the club-swinger, opened the show. After he left the ring William Lakeman, who acted as referee, called out to know if Tom Anderson was in the hall. "He promised to be here," said Lakeman, "and meet Capt. Dalton, who wants to see him in the dressing-room at once."

"Anderson is not here yet," said one of his friends, "but he said he would come, and I knew he'll keep his word." There was loud applause nevertheless. Anderson did not show up at all.

George Benedict and Pat Welch, a runner, gave a three-round exhibition of very clever sparring. Benedict had the best of it, but was confused by the slaps he received in the wind-up, and shook hands with the referee.

The next and one of the most interesting features was a collar-and-elbow wrestle between Frank Whitmore and John Rabshaw. The latter won the fall. Charley Randolph sparred three rounds with James Harmon, of South Bend, a much heavier man, and displayed no little science, but Harmon struck too hard for the little man. Then there was more club-swinging, a Mr. McAvoy, of Boston, being the artist. Ed Dorney's midgets, 6 and 7 years old, sparred three rounds, but were anxious to take off the gloves and go for the silver coins rained into the ring from the crowd. The youngsters reaped quite a harvest of money, some of their admirers throwing silver dollars within the ropes.

Two clumsy but brawny amateurs, who were introduced as Mr. Brennick and Mr. Saunders, offered considerable amusement by exhibiting in three rounds how little they knew about sparring. They pawed and clawed each other and exchanged terrific blows now and then, and fell against the ropes so often that the posts were loosened. They insisted, too, on shaking hands before and after each round.

Frank Whitmore twice threw Dick Oaks in a "catch-as-catch-can" wrestle.

The fun ended with the Dalton-Driscoll contest. They fought five rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, Ed Dorney acting as time-keeper for Dalton and Jim Dallard as time-keeper for Driscoll. George Brown, the old-time colored prize-fighter, was referee.

The men got down to hot work at the start, Driscoll doing the first hard hitting. He drove Dalton against the ropes and then drew blood by striking him in the mouth. The Captain, evidently surprised at the vigor of this onslaught, soon recovered himself and struck Driscoll in the face. For a moment both men seemed to have forgotten all their science (Driscoll never had much) and pounded each other savagely until sent to their corners. The crowd howled with delight.

In the second round they opened cautiously. Dalton finally assumed the offensive and struck Driscoll under the left eye, drawing blood. Driscoll renewed his wild slugging, but could not get his blows inside Dalton's long arms. On the other hand, Dalton's blows were stopped only by the countenance of his adversary, who was driven to his corner, his face covered with blood. The crowd was growing more and more turbulent, and at the close of the round Parson Davies made a speech which had the desired effect, the rougher element being coaxed into good behavior again.

The next three rounds Dalton had it all his own way. Driscoll was bleeding and clinched with Dalton now and then to avoid blows. The latter seemed as fresh as when he went in. Notwithstanding the hard hitting there were no knock-downs, but when the men shook hands at the wind-up Driscoll's face looked very much as though he had been in a barelknuckle fight.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

THE SIGNERS OF THE PETITION FAVORING THE PASSAGE OF THE PENDING BILL GIVE REASONS THEREFOR.

In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday was published the counter-petition in favor of the passage of the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill, signed by a number of well known Chicago cattle-men and merchants, and in connection with the petition were interviews with a number of the signers. Yesterday a reporter saw several others of those who had signed the petition. Mr. C. M. Culbertson, the well-known importer of Hereford cattle, was seen and asked if he would say why he had signed the petition asking for the passage or the bill.

"I signed the petition because I believe some such legislation is necessary. I am quite confident that pleuro-pneumonia exists, in a mild form at least, in New York State, Maryland, and New Jersey, and it should not be allowed to come into the West. I believe, too, that the quarantine period should be extended from three to five months."

"Why is that?" asked the reporter.

"Well, now, I know that last August some steers were sent from Ireland to Herefordshire for breeding purposes. In December traces of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered in the herd, and it was shown that it had come from the steers. There, you see, it took four months for the disease to develop. I think that we should copy England's law in this matter."

"What is that?"

"Well, there they take stringent measures to stamp out any disease that crops out. The diseased animals are killed, and the Government pays the owners of them at a certain valuation. Here, with no such law, and no provision for any such compensation, there is no prevention for a spread of disease. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, you know. We should adopt the English law, engage officials to carry it out, and provide appropriations to pay for animals killed. The Government should make appropriations instead of the States. If no such appropriation is made people will hide their diseased animals and claims would be made that animals were killed without cause. Now the foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in Maine.

"Another thing I wish to say is," said Mr. Culbertson, "that I think the middle-men at the Stock-Yards have acted badly in this matter. It was none of their business, and they should have allowed the ranchmen and cattlemen, who are directly interested, to make their own fight. These middle-men only buy and sell cattle at the Stock-Yards, and they had no business to meddle in the affairs of others. I have told them so, and I think they think so too now, and are ashamed of themselves.

"I would not import any cattle for the next six months," said Mr. Culbertson, "even if they were given to me. I would be liable to get some diseased cattle, and then I would be the great sufferer. No; I think it is all important that a strict law should be passed to stamp out all of these cattle diseases in the country."

Said Mr. P. B. Weare, of the Board of Trade, to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "I signed the counter-petition in favor of the passage of the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill for the same reasons as were given by Mr. John Clay Jr. in this morning's TRIBUNE. He covered the matter fully and clearly in his statement, and I believe as he does in regard to it. And I believe as Mr. Fairbank does, too. I believe in a strong effort to hold at bay whatever pleuro-pneumonia there is existing in the East, and thus keeping it from the large herds out this way. Cattlemen will all point out to you the need of some such measure of protection.

"I signed that petition because I believe the subject a proper one for legislation. Such a measure, if passed, would give foreign buyers confidence. If pleuro-pneumonia does exist, as stated, this bill would stamp it out. If it does not exist the bill would prevent it. At any rate it would show foreign buyers that we were careful and watchful, and proposed to have no trouble."

"The subject is one I know nothing about myself," said Mr. John M. Clark to the reporter, "but I signed the petition you speak of on the representation of a gentleman whom I am confident knows all about the matter."

"A gentleman whom I met at the club one day asked me to sign that petition," said a well-known merchant, "and as I knew the had investigated the matter carefully I affixed my signature to it. I am interested with other gentlemen here in a cattle company, and though I have not investigated the subject myself I am interested in it. Having perfect confidence in what I was told by the gentleman to whom I referred I had no hesitancy in signing the petition. Of course there are two sides to this question—if there is in this country in this matter, but as there is a possibility of its existence I believe in being on the safe side."

"I signed the petition for the passage of this bill," said another prominent merchant, "because a friend of mine who has carefully looked into the matter asked me to do so, saying it was for the best interests of the cattle industry. I am perfectly satisfied that I did right in signing it."

WYNDHAM'S FAREWELL.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH AT THE CLOSE OF HIS CHICAGO ENGAGEMENT.

An audience that filled Hooley's Theatre greeted Mr. Charles Wyndham last night when he concluded his Chicago engagement. In response to prolonged applause and cries for a speech at the close of the performance of "Fourteen Days," Mr. Wyndham advanced to the footlights and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: As I have just finished before you my jail experience, it is perhaps but natural that I should address you in the capacity of a prisoner. It is the privilege of a prisoner to address his jury, and I claim to address mine. I take no exception to the verdict you have been kind enough to pass upon us. I don't feel hurt at all, notwithstanding the fact that you have been sitting on me for four weeks. Although I am not amongst the proud and happy few who were born in Chicago, I feel justified in claiming to be to all intents and purposes a Chicago man. Indeed, so identified has been my early life with this great city that I feel I can warble "Home, Sweet Home" as feelingly in the shadow of your Court-House as under the dome of St. Paul's. I mention this because when I pass from your sight, as I shall directly, I want to fill your hearts with mercy toward me—for whatever I am you have mostly contributed to make me. It was your kind indulgence to me when coming here so many years ago a young and innocent man that encouraged me in my bad ways, and led me to the painful position you see me in.

As for my brother and sister delinquents by my side, I echo their sentiments when I say that wherever they may be brought up, they know they will never be better treated than by you, and should fate ordain that we may be brought before you again, we shall feel inclined to cry out like the tramp when sentenced during inclement weather to three weeks' detention, "Three weeks? make it three months, your Honor!"

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

BETS SETTLED AND A THIRST FOR INFORMATION SATISFIED.

(1) It is grammatically correct to say, "When the knife shall be cleaned I will eat my dinner."

(2) The number of mail-carriers in Chicago is 277.

(3) It is ten years before a mortgage outlaws in the State of Iowa.

(4) A sale of land for taxes will outrank any lien or incumbrance upon it prior to said tax sale, including a mortgage.

(5) The person who asks what course of study one should pursue if one intends becoming a literary and domestic writer is referred to the Professor of Belles-Lettres of the Chicago University.

(6) Of the two expressions, "No charge for case nor cartage" and "No charge for case or cartage," the last is correct.

(7) Miss Eva C. Button, editress and proprietress of the *Hurricane*, a monthly paper published at Charleston, S. C., who got fifteen subscribers at the Wells & French Company's manufactory, each of them paying 50 cents, for which the paper was to be sent for a year, but none of whom has yet received any copies, is pretty generally known in the United States, which she has traveled over extensively during the last few years. Several complaints have come from other parts of the country that subscribers have not received their papers. This is the first year that they have been made. The paper is a tiny, valueless sheet. The editress is a very small and quite persuasive person.

(8) There is no State law which makes Washington's Birthday a legal holiday in Illinois.

(9) There are specific as well as ad valorem duties imposed on imported goods by the United States Government.

(10) There is such a thing as a poll-tax in many States; in all, or nearly all, of the New England ones, for instance. The tax in Massachusetts is 50 cents a head on every male over 20, whether citizen or alien, and under certain conditions on every female who holds property. In some States the head of a family pay the poll-tax for each member of his household.

(11) As a general thing "out-throat leases," which provide that rent must be paid on the first day of every month, and that, in the event of non-payment, the landlord may enter the premises without legal process and distrain for the rent and whatever expenses he may incur have been held legal. One of the Cook County Judges recently questioned the validity of such an instrument, but as a general thing it has been held that, where it is not directly contrary to public policy, a man may waive all the rights he has.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TARIFFS.

AN OLD RAILROAD MAN AGREES THAT THEY ARE A HUMBUG AS AT PRESENT MADE.

A TRIBUNE reporter rode yesterday in the same car with a man connected for a lifetime in a prominent official capacity with one of the leading railroads centering in Chicago. The conversation turned upon railroads, the subject being suggested by the editorial on "Railroads and Monopolies" in THE TRIBUNE of that day. He quoted the following extract:

> The complexity of railroad freight tariffs is a piece of humbug. The rates are never calculated by the freight agents on the real cost of the service. They charge what they can get. There is absolutely no principle involved in all the intricate subdivisions of their tariff. The people who pay the freights have a right to understand them, and not to be humbugged by affectations of accuracy and laboriousness where none exists. A fair return on the actual capital invested is all the railroads are entitled to. The needs of public policy are warrant enough in demanding that they be put under a supervision which should see that they charged every one the same rate, divided their business into a few simple classifications, and charged only enough to bring them in a moderate dividend on what the roads really cost.

"That is a trifle strong, perhaps; but in the main it is correct. The complexity of railroad tariffs is humbug. There never was but one man who figured out the actual cost of railroad service, and he is Albert Fink. He is a practical engineer, and devoted much time to it, but I think even he did not arrive at more than an approximate result. I believe that a fair per cent on the actual capital invested is the only legitimate right of a railroad, and that charges should be made in such a way as to bring this about and no more. Strictly speaking, fixed rates are not just to the public or the company. For instance, it costs three times as much to haul a car-load of freight up-hill as it does on a level. The company should get more for this service than for service on level ground. But then comes the cry of 'discrimination,' and the road must make a fixed rate which shall average the cost of the up-hill and level service and include the cost and profit on the whole service. Not many years ago the Illinois Central Road expended $120,000 one spring in removing snow from its Iowa lines, and at the same time was shipping any quantity of strawberries from points on its Southern lines. It was hardly fair that the Southern strawberry-growers should pay the expenses of the snow-shoveling in Iowa; neither was it just that the road should lose the entire $120,000. The simple justice of the question is just this: the charges should be so made by railroad companies that under all the circumstances of the year the road should still have earned a fair percentage on its capital invested. A parallel case is the merchant who sells sugar at cost or nearly so and makes up on the sale of fancy pickles at a fancy price. If it be said that the public are bled in the interest of the railroad it must at the same time be remembered that to a certain extent the railroad is the public also through the multitude of its stockholders.

"Your correspondent who holds forth today on 'Railroad-Made Monopolies' makes this point: When a railroad makes a reduction in the fixed rate in favor of a heavy shipper it may justly make such reduction in proportion to the saving which the difference in the volume of the shipments makes in the cost of the service. Very likely that is so in strict justice. At any rate it is well that the public should be given the idea. It has a right to know about this much-vexed question, and is rapidly becoming informed as to its true inwardness."

LOUIS FRECHETTE.

THE CHICAGO CAREER OF THE POET-LAUREATE OF CANADA.

Mr. Theophilus B. Gueroult, editor of the *Courrier De L'Illinois*, a French weekly published jointly in Kankakee and Chicago, wishes to contradict some points in a letter published in Friday's TRIBUNE entitled, "Who Louis Fréchette is," and signed "M. F. S." Mr. Fréchette will be remembered as the gentleman who, at a public dinner given to Matthew Arnold in Montreal a few days ago, indignantly left the table owing to some alleged mal-apropos remarks made by the guest of the evening. Mr. Fréchette is a noted Canadian poet—"preeminently the poet of Canada," "M. F. S." calls him. "M. F. S." says that Fréchette founded a French paper in Chicago called *L'Amerique*, a brilliant, though poetical, production of an intensely French character; that he gave the paper up to a Swiss-German friend, and, the Franco-German war coming on just then, the friend went back on the French and used the paper to "whoop" for the Germans; that the French in Chicago cailed in anger and rage for Fréchette's return, and that he came back, but alas! too late—the paper was swept into an early grave. This is the gist of the story Mr. Gueroult now contradicts. He says he (Gueroult) founded *L'Amerique*, and was sole proprietor and editor of the same; that he had first commenced with Mrs Jenny d'Henricourt as editor, but owing to her having a very big woman's-suffrage ax to grind he was obliged to discharge her after the issue of the third number; that he thereupon took the editor's chair himself and held it to his own satisfaction as long as there was an editor's chair to hold; that when the paper was some four or three months old he took Fréchette on as reporter and general assistant at a salary of $10 a week; that Fréchette's name never appeared in the paper except when signed to a screed in the poet's corner; that Fréchette remained on the paper about six months and then left; that some time later the Swiss with German proclivities was taken on, and on one occasion, while the editor was off for a week in New York—the same week that war was declared by Napoleon III.—the Swiss wrote a foolish anti-French article; that Fréchette had nothing to do with the paper then nor afterwards; and finally that he (Gueroult) continued to run the concern until *L'Amerique* pined away and died, aged one year.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE EXPLAINED BY A CLERGYMAN FROM BOSTON.

The Rev. A. C. A. Hall, of Boston, delivered a discourse to the ladies of St. James Episcopal Church on the subject of the observance of the Lenten season yesterday afternoon. Quite a good-sized audience of well-dressed women were present, and Bishop McLaren occupied a seat within the altar railing. The reverend speaker said that the season of Lent was in every sense holy, and was a time especially set apart by the church for the members of Christ's fold to enter within themselves, and by meditating on the passion of their Divine Master draw nearer to Him and acquire grace to live in the spirit of His commandments. In the Gospel of Quinquagesima Sunday (today) the Savior, who is on His way to Jerusalem to celebrate the feast of the Passover, says to His Disciples: "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem." This sentence should be the keynote of the adherents of the apostolic church who next Wednesday will enter upon the observance of the Passover of the New Law. When the Savior spoke these words He was on His way to celebrate the last Passover of the Mosaic law—the occasion when the paschal lamb of old would give way to the Lamb it was instituted to typify and foreshadow. The preacher recommended the women to begin the practice of some particular act of devotion on Ash Wednesday and continue it during the mournful season of Lent, but although the season itself was a mournful one the women need not be mournful, but could practice some act of self-denial and piety with a cheerfulness of heart and mien. Among other things the preacher recommended the ladies to abstain from parties, receptions, etc., and other social amusements which at other times were in themselves innocent and proper. He also recommended his hearers to try and overcome some particular fault during the next forty days and to devote some time each day to the reading of good books, passages from the Scriptures, and the recitation of special prayers.

AN AUSTRALIAN MANAGER.

AN INTERESTING CHAT IN WHICH HE SPEAKS OF BARNUM'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

Mr. James Allison, of Sidney, N. S. W., who with Mr. George Rignold controls nearly the entire theatrical interests of Australia, is in this city. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night and asked to tell something about the theatrical business in the island-continent.

"Well," said Mr. Allison, "I was in Chicago about six months ago on a business trip through the United States when I was looking for attractions. I must say, without any intention to flatter you folks, that American theatrical people and theatrical ideas take the lead of all others in Australia. Mr. Rignold and myself control Her Majesty's Theatre, Sidney; the Theatre Royal, Adelaide; and the opera-house at Melbourne. I am now on my return trip, having just arrived here from England. I have engaged attractions in both England and the United States, but what I consider the 'drawing cards' I have engaged in this country. Among the artists I have engaged on this continent are Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, who sails from San Francisco with me in March, and Thomas Keene, who will spend the summer months in Australia, under my management. I have purchased for Miss Jeffreys-Lewis the plays "La Belle Russe," "Fedora," "Planter's Wife," "Lords and Commons," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," and all the Madison Square pieces. I have also purchased all of Bartley Campbell's pieces. While in England I purchased Farney's opera, "Falka," and "Nell-Gwyn," and the costumes and scenery used in the Lyceum Theatre, London, for Henry Irving's "Romeo and Juliet." Since my return to the United States I have also engaged Remenyi and his concert party for an Australian tour, beginning in July.

"What class of theatrical entertainments are mostly patronized in Australia?"

"Opera bouffe, comic opera, and spectacular drama. The variety business won't draw at all unless there is something of a plot worked in with it. The nonsensical 'nigger singer' with his bad banjo-playing couldn't live in our show region."

"While in England did you see Barnum's white elephant?"

"The Lord forive me, yes; I went to see it. Now, as I am a showman myself, I wouldn't like to say anything against Mr. Barnum, but this new beast of his is the most gigantic fraud in the shape of a quadruped the world has ever produced."

"Why so?"

"Why? because it is advertised as a 'white' elephant, when in truth it is not; 'dirt color' would be the proper title. The unfortunate beast is a paragon of ugliness in fact. It is of a peculiar grayish-brown color, with a big cream colored blotch on its forehead, and several streaks of the same color along its trunk. This much I know about white elephants: If there are any genuine white and consequently sacred ones in India they will not be let out of the country on any account—money couldn't buy them. No; Mr. Barnum's elephant isn't white. It is true Mr. Barnum's managers have procured a gaudily-attired priest to 'minister unto' the beast, and the priest is by far the most interesting individual of the two. Now please don't quote me as saying this as a showman."

Mr. Allison, in speaking about the elephant, said further that parties interested had rumors circulated throughout England that in consequence of the sacred character of the brute minions of the superstitious Hindoo religion had been sent to accompany his godship for the purpose of poisoning him, and that during his voyage he showed symptoms of having been poisoned, and was saved only through the prompt and liberal use of emetics. Mr. Allison leaves for San Francisco tomorrow morning.

THE ASHLAND CLUB.

THE THIRD AND LAST PART OF THE SEASON.

The Ashland Club gave its third and last party of the season at Bournique's Academy Friday evening, and the affair was the most successful and elegant ever given by this very popular club. The hall was tastefully decorated with Japanese designs. Baskets of flowers hung from the chandeliers, and a novel decoration of flowering plants and Japanese fans adorned the platform. Pond's orchestra supplied the music. The evening opened with five dances, followed by the german, conducted by Mr. Bournique. The varied and original designs shown in the favors betokened their careful selection. Many of them were ordered from the East, and a handsomer collection of favors has not been seen during the season. Between sixty and seventy couples participated in the dancing. The toilets worn by the ladies were exceptionally rich and elaborate, the princess being a favorit style. Silks, satins, and velvets were embellished with chenille, laces, embroidery, and passementerie. Gauze and tulle were also much used to form airy costumes, and a quantity of cpearl passementerie was particularly striking. Plain and brocade satin combinations made many stylish and elegant dresses. Powdered hair was worn by several ladies with pleasing novelty. A notable feature of the evening was the calcium lights, red, blue, green, and white, thrown upon groups of dancers, very much enhancing the beauty of an already charming scene. The balcony was crowded with enthusiastic friends of the club, who watched with admiration the brilliant view below. The perfect success attending the Ashland parties is due to the painstaking care of the officers of the club, especially the Executive Committee, Messrs. Buckley, Salisbury, and Stewart. From the expressions of regret uttered at the close of the evening it was evident the work of those gentlemen was well appreciated.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

TWO MARRIAGE LICENSES WITH THE SAME NUMBER CREATE CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE contained an account of the excommunication of P. W. Moore and Mary Dowling by Father M. C. Campion, a Catholic clergyman of Logansport, Ind., for alleged adultery. The couple were married in this city by Father Lonergan, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, the 12th inst., a license numbered 79,418 having been issued to them the 8th of February. Upon referring to the list of marriage licenses issued that day and published in the city papers it was found that a license numbered 79,418 had also been issued the 8th inst. to a Polish couple named Waclav Homelski and Barbara Petsowska. This apparent discrepancy called for an investigation. Deputy County Clerk Salmonson, who issued the licenses referred to, explained the matter to a TRIBUNE reporter. It seems that the afternoon of the 8th inst. the Polish couple with the Nihilistic names applied for a marriage license, and after the document had been made out it was found that they had no money with which to pay the necessary fee. The license was then laid aside for them, they having promised to return for it later in the day. The reporters in the meanwhile had copied the list of licenses issued for their respective papers and left the office for the day. The Polish couple did not come back, however, but a few minutes before the office was closed, Moore came in for the purpose of obtaining a license. In order to keep the number of licenses issued in proper order that which was issued to him was numbered 79,418, and the original license issued to the Polish couple destroyed, as they had failed to return for it. The office records bear forth these facts, and explain the matter satisfactorily.

LUKE PHIPPS.

THE CANADIAN MURDERER BEFORE COMMISSIONER HOYNE.

The extradition case of Luke Phipps, the man who is wanted in Windsor, Canada, for murdering his wife on a ferryboat that runs between Detroit and Canada, came before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. Macdonell appeared for the Canadian Government, and, in the absence of Phipps' attorney, Mr. J. Y. Collier, of Detroit, Jesse A. Baldwin appeared for the defense. P. A. McEwen was the only witness that was present, testifying that he was now in the employ of the Pullman Car Company at Pullman, but was Deputy-Sheriff in Windsor at the time the murder took place. His evidence simply went to identify the defendant. Documentary evidence was submitted giving the testimony of witnesses on the Canada side, and showing that the shooting was done in the middle of the river, and that the woman died as the boat reached Windsor. On motion of Mr. Baldwin the case was continued a week from next Tuesday in order to secure witnesses for the defense.

WHAT! ALL FOR 25 CENTS?

Yes, a most exquisite box that holds a full pound, filled brimming full of fresh, delicious candies, all for 25 cents, is a card that has made famous the confectionery house of John Krans, No. 80 State street. Confectioners' sugars for cake-frosting always found here.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Fight Over Town Offices About Beginning—A Glance at the Situation.

Senator Ruger Explains Why He Is Not Taking Any Part in the Fight Against Hildreth.

TOWN TICKETS.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Ambitious ward statesmen, who do not care to enter the Aldermanic fight, are watching the town offices in the different divisions of the city closely, and when the Democratic delegation gets back from Washington next week the fight will be opened up. At present, in the South Town, the fort is held by ex-County Commissioner Fitzgerald, who makes his lonesome headquarters at "The Store," and plans the campaign which is to give him the Assessorship this spring without fail. While Messrs. Mackin and McDonald have not indicated their preferences, it is understood within the party that no serious fight will be made against Fitzgerald in his quest of the nomination. Then, if the boys go to the polls and lay him out cold as they did a year ago, "Fitz" is expected to see the folly of pressing his demands on the party for office. The Fifth Ward may make a feint of presenting Bronsfield again in order that that individual's claim to something may be emphasized.

For the other offices there are the usual small-fry hang

WEEK
RICE
SALE!
OTHSCHILD.
LL COMPETITION!
0,000.00
ORTH OF
GOODS!
ing Sale.
ist for this
Week.
Silk Velvets.
n, $1.50—selling now, $70
n, $1.63—selling now, 90c
n, $1.75—selling now, $1.10
n, $2.00—selling now, $1.24
s, $2.25—selling now, $1.37
s, $2.50—selling now, $1.50
s, $2.75—selling now, $1.63
s, $3.00—selling now, $1.75
and Hosiery.
ur 15c Misses' 25c Hose for....10c
ur 25c Misses' 50c Hose for....25c
ur 33c Misses' 75c Hose for....37½
...42c Ladies' 50c Hose for....25c
...42c Ladies' 75c Hose for....37½
...84c Ladies' $1.00 Hose for....50c
ress Fabrics.
d Cashmeres ..reduced.. 50c
lish Coburgs ..reduced..100
nch Serges ....reduced..15c
Cashmeres ....reduced..18c
pherds' Checks..reduced..10c
els (all wool) ..reduced..24c
meres ....reduced..25c
es (late styles)..reduced..28c
Camelots....reduced..35c
Foules....reduced..38c
Camelots....reduced..40c
old Cashmeres..reduced..42c
ss Flannel ....reduced..30c
Flannels ....reduced..77c
a (48-inch) ....reduced..63c
(48-inch) ....reduced..66c
Cloths ....reduced..85c
d Cloths ....reduced..87c
(silk emb'd)....reduced..95c
Cloths....reduced..$1.25
s Buttons.
Schild's...sold by other houses at 25c
Schild's...sold by other houses at 50c
Schild's...sold by other houses at 75c
Schild's...sold by other houses at $1.00
Schild's...sold by other houses at $1.25
Schild's...sold by other houses at $1.50
es' Cloaks.
an....$15..half price, $7.50
an....$20..half price, $10.00
....$30..half price, $15.00
d....$30..half price, $15.00
s....$17..half price, $8.50
s....$30..half price, $15.00
s....$35..half price, $17.50
....$300..half price $150.00
....$400..half price $200.00
....$500..half price $250.00
derwear.
....Clearing Price....$.50
....Clearing Price....69
....Clearing Price....89
....Clearing Price....99
....Clearing Price....1.25
....Clearing Price....45
....Clearing Price....59
....Clearing Price....69
....Clearing Price....99
....Clearing Price....1.25
Dress Silks.
Grain Silks are now 59c
Grain Silks are now 67c
Grain Silks are now 75c
Grain Silks are now 87c
Grain Silks are now ..$1.00
Grain Silks are now ..$1.25
Grain Silks are now ..$1.33
Grain Silks are now ..$1.50
Grain Silks are now ..$1.75
Grain Silks are now ..$1.87
Shawls.
square now $1.49..were $3.50
" now $2.49..were $5.00
" now $3.75..were $6.00
awls ..now $4.89..were $8.50
aisleys now $5.00..were $9.00
ys....now $6.37 were $12.00
awls ..now $9.50 were $15.00
awls now $12.00 were $20.00
....now $1.50..were $2.50
....now $2.00..were $3.50
....now $2.50..were $4.00
Dress Silks.
Silks closing out now at.. 59c
Silks closing out now at.. 67c
Silks closing out now at.. 74c
Silks closing out now at.. 95c
Silks closing out now at.. $1.49
on Fabrics.
e that were 10c....now.. 5c
(cheap at 8c) ....now..4½c
(worth 7c)....now..4½c
(cost 9c to make)....now..4½c
usual price 12½c....now..6¾c
a Cambrics, 12½c....now..6¾c
Cotton Cloth at....now.. 5c
ed Heavy Sheeting at....now.. 5c
EARLY IN THE DAY TO
ID THE RUSH.
Rothschild,
8 State-st.

THE METROPOLIS.

Editor Kinsella's Death-Bed Renunciation of Protestantism and His Second Wife.

Phonography the Present Rage with Women Desirous of Earning Their Own Living.

The Copyright Question as Viewed by a Writer—Some Social and Personal Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—Society has waked up from watching the rain-drops patter on the pane, and has again plunged with great abandon into private theatricals. At the Madison Square Theatre Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon there were large audiences, spite of the drizzling fog, at the representation of "A Dream of Fair Women" by society amateurs for the benefit of the Bartholdi statue fund.

There seems to be an amateur craze in New York at the present time, and the result is, that fifty of the swells of the avenue have resolved to have an amateur theatre all for their own diversion and exhibition, and such a place of entertainment will be built this spring adjoining the Academy of Design on Fourth avenue. It will be constructed according to the latest improvements, double stage, double ventilation, concealed orchestra, and all the new wrinkles.

The last assembly ball has been given at Delmonico's, and a few society people are straightening their faces for Lent. At the same time there are some ingenious devices for modifying the sombreness of the penitential season. A series of roller-skating parties among the fashionables is among the probabilities, and the first will be given either in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera-House or at Irving Hall. Some 200 or 300 persons are involved in the project, including some distinguished names.

CONCERNING ABBEY.

Abbey's friends here are quite excited over the reports sent by the Associated Press from Minneapolis to oblige Mapleson.

"Failure!" said one of his bankers to me yesterday. "Abbey is losing money on the opera, I suppose, but he is making on all his other ventures. Mary Anderson turns him in not less than $3,500 a week in London, Irving nets him $1,000 a week at least, the Grand Opera-House here shows a profit of $750 a week. I have in my hands $150,000 of his money, put up as a deposit last fall as a guarantee that his artists would be paid, and he will, I suppose, draw it out in May."

Another man—a prominent lawyer—tells me that Abbey owns $150,000 in the Park Theatre and International Hotel of Boston, and that he bought and paid for with his own money all the special scenery and the wardrobes at the Metropolitan Opera-House, "and if he doesn't take it for another season they will have to buy him out or equip the house otherwise." In fact, Abbey has done so much at his own expense to give us a high type of opera that a benefit to him in which all the artists shall combine is now in order.

KINSELLA'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Thomas Kinsella, who edited the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and who last week died and was buried, lived a singular life, some of the strangest eccentricities of which have not come to light in the papers hereaway. His plucky fight for recognition; his climb from a common "case" of the typesetter in the office through all the intermediate positions to that of editor-in-chief and manager—all this has been dwelt on—but his matrimonial and theological versatility the local papers have dropped a veil over. Kinsella was an Irishman and a Catholic, as was his first wife, who bore him five daughters. All went well till he fell in with the wife of a politician and officeholder of local celebrity, known as Tom Fields. Of her he became deeply enamored, and after a short courtship as it were divorces were obtained, at his instigation, all around, and Mr. Kinsella and Mrs. Fields were duly married by Henry Ward Beecher. Fields brought suit against Kinsella for alienating the affections of his wife, and won the suit, the jury awarding him $50,000. He declared that he didn't want the money for himself, but wanted to deposit it in the name of his erring spouse, for her to use whenever her new admirer should desert her. This he did, and the $50,000 has been on interest ever since—till last week.

Mr. Kinsella's daughters abandaned him and followed the misfortunes of their cast-off mother; while he and "Mrs. Fields-Kinsella," as she has always been called in Brooklyn, took a high-priced pew in Mr. Beecher's church, of which they became members. This all happened some years ago, and Mr. Kinsella was an ardent supporter of the great Plymouth pastor during his trials.

When Mr. Kinsella was brought face to face with death in his last illness he sent for Mr. Beecher, who came and prayed with him, and talked with him, but it did not seem to "go to the spot," he said. The old menaces of the life to come which had been instilled into him by the Catholic Church when a child rose imperatively before him. He was afraid to die, and he admitted it.

His latest wife guarded his haunted bedside, but he induced some friend to carry a note to a Catholic priest with whom he was well acquainted. The priest came, but could not get in. "Mrs. Fields"-Kinsella assured him that if she wanted him she would send for him, but that at present his services were superfluous. He retreated reluctantly, was again summoned, and boldly made his way to the sick man's bedside. Kinsella wanted confession, communion, baptism, and the rites of the Catholic Church. The caller told him he could not be buried as a Catholic except by speedy repentance of his sins, especially the sin of putting away his wife and marrying another. He was in mortal agony and mortal fear. He said he would do as he was told. Under the urgency of his spiritual adviser he called Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella into the room and formally discarded her, and ordered her to pack up and leave, and then his former wife was recalled to his bedside. The will was changed. This is the strange story told, and generally believed; I suppose it is correct. And now the first wife who shared with him the hardship of his early struggles and her daughters will inherit his great wealth, and Mrs. "Fields"-Kinsella has already, it is said, drawn from the bank the $50,000 obtained from Kinsella. But if he had lived I wonder who would have been his wife?

CAN WOMEN EARN GOOD WAGES?

Patti fearlessly says "Yes!" Still it is contended in some quarters that wherever women come into direct competition with men they get smaller pay for doing exactly the same work.

I stepped into a college of phonography the other day. On entering I was a little surprised to see a tall and strikingly handsome woman whom I had often met in society here plodding away at a desk. "O yes," she said, "I am seeing what I can do with phonography." Half a dozen other ladies sat around at desks and four or five gentlemen, all busy with the dashes, and dots, shepherd's crooks, and pothooks.

I asked the proprietor for some news. He didn't know of any, he said, except that stenography (as rapid phonography is now called) was coming more and more into use every year. I remarked on the number of expert women stenographers, and asked him if they were paid the same as men for the same work.

"Yes, generally," he said. "The fact is, they are in a position to command it. When a woman has a high degree of manual training in work that the world needs she can stand for a good salary and get it, just as a prima donna does."

I asked him to mention some women who earning good wages at stenography.

"I could mention scores and hundreds," he said, "who, after a three-months' study and practice have taken positions of from $15 to $30 a week. Some are not able to do it, of course. But, if you allude to those women who, having natural talent and studious habits, have also been lucky in striking first-class places, there are several whose names come at once to my mind.

"Mrs. J. R. Palmer, of Utica, must get $7,000 or $8,000 a year; and she is well worth it. She learned phonography for amusement. Her husband was and is a prosperous hotelkeeper, and wealthy. She had considerable time on her hands, and learned phonography as a diversion and recreation. She now is court-reporter.

"Miss M. Jennette Bellantyne, of Rochester, N. Y., reports the Probate Court up there. The salary, I believe, is $2,500, and the wages for copying out reports probably as much more.

"Miss Abbie Pulsifer, of Auburn, is a first-rate reporter, and gets first-rate wages—as much as her father and four brothers—all of whom are reporters.

"Mrs. Sarah G. Crosby, of Watertown, Me., is a professional and official reporter. She travels around the circuit with the court, and reports seventeen counties each year, getting from $300 to $500 a county. She belongs to the wealthy family of Gerard, but prefers to be self-supporting.

"Miss Jennie Turner was a seamstress, then became a school-teacher, and finally a phonographer. She was quick and ambitious. We taught her entirely by mail, and she became a reporter without taking an oral lesson. She learned it in a year so as to write 150 words a minute, which is fast enough for anybody."

I asked if stooping over a desk so continuously was healthful.

"O yes," he said, laughing. "By the way, did you ever hear of the shorthand cure?"

I acknowledged having heard of the fruit-cure, the fast-cure, the water-cure, the sun-cure, the dirt-cure, and the prayer-cure, but not of the shorthand cure.

"A lady drove up here in her carriage one day," he went on, "came in and said she wanted to study phonography. She wore a sealskin cloak, a $50 bonnet, and her fingers were loaded with rings. 'I would like to go into the class with Miss T——,' she added. I told her that that would be impossible, as Miss T. had taken eighteen lessons. She said: 'I have taken none, but I will catch up.' I answered that it was improbable, but she could try. She went at it, took twenty lessons in a week, and caught up with the class, able to write fifty words a minute from the reading of a law-report. She staid till she became a 100-word writer, then said she guessed that would do.

"I asked her if she was going into professional service. She laughed and said no. 'Will you tell me what you learned phonography for?' I inquired; 'I have been rather curious.'

"'Certainly,' she replied; 'for my health. I was a society woman up-town, going night and day. I got so that I couldn't sleep. I took morphine—a good deal of it. My doctor told me I must stop, and change my life or I would break down. "What shall I do?" I asked. "Learn phonography," he said, "or anything that will thoroughly divert and occupy your mind. Phonography is first-rate." I came here and studied, as you know. I begin to sleep. I stopped my morphine. My health is restored. She left here and went into the art school, and now her paintings hang on the walls of the Academy.

"There is a new wrinkle in phonographic work," said my informant. "I mean not only the increased demand for commercial reporters, but more especially the increased demand for commercial reporters who understand some modern language. If they can write with facility German and Spanish they command $3,500 or $4,000 a year. Spanish is deemed especially desirable on account of our rapidly-growing relations with Mexico and the South American countries.

"We are engaged here in a constant effort to make phonography simpler and more rational. We are introducing close analogy into the system, so that there shall be a reasonable resemblance between the primitive and derivative forms. We have turned out here about 600 stenographers, and all who have graduated with the intention of practicing phonography and have gone on with it have succeeded."

Just before the late Dr. J. Marion Sims' last illness he dictated his life to a stenographer, H. J. Oatman, editor of the Pittsburg *Journal*. He paid him well for it, and declared that the preparation of it was a luxury instead of a burden. It was turned off in a few weeks, and during its progress Mrs. Oatman presented to her husband a pair of twin girls. One of them was named after the eminent physician, and he presented it with $50, and when the work was finished he gave the two a pair of gold-lined vases for which Tiffany received $200. The Doctor walked down to Tiffany's with the phonographer and surprised him with the gift, and at 2 o'clock the next morning the generous donor was dead.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The well-known author, Mr. George Parsons Lothrop, Secretary and active manager of the Copyright League, called on me yesterday and said: "The Chicago *Tribune* is one of the great newspapers which promote literary and art culture on whose support for our copyright bill we had counted. Yet if it is not against the proposed measure its position is doubtful."

I asked on what point the Copyright League would like a hearing.

"It is claimed in some quarters," said Mr. Lothrop, "that the measure now before Congress, if it were to become a law, as we warmly hope it will, would tend to give the English publisher the control of the American market. We believe this to be a radical mistake. One paper says that the English author, protected from piracy by an American copyright, would have no publisher in America, but would furnish to us only the 1st edition of his first prints for the English market. This certainly would be a calamity, especially if he had the means to compel us to buy his books. But such a course would be suicidal. Our people, accustomed to low-priced books, are not going to buy exorbitantly high-priced books under any circumstances. The conditions prevailing here are radically different from those prevailing in England. Here many people buy books, even the poor. In England very few people buy books, even the rich. Even the rich country Squires of England don't buy three books a year apiece. England is covered with vast circulating libraries, and every gentleman pays $60 a year membership, and this entitles him to have out books all the time—the latest out of print—and to take out as many as twenty at once. This is the way in which the English get their reading. All of these libraries buy the latest books, and the publishers make them pay a round price for the first edition—all the way from $5 to $10 apiece. I don't know how many of these libraries there are—a thousand perhaps—enough to reimburse the publisher. There is no condition in this country analogous to this. Our people are not going to pay any such prices for their books. And if the English publisher sends over the latest books, ready printed, and sells them for $1 or $1.50, after paying the duty on them, who is harmed? The duty will generally protect the American publisher, and it will relieve him from the cut-throat competition which prevails under the policy of stealing the creation of ingenious brains wherever it may be found. The proportion of American books republished in England is increasing every year, even under the present blighting system of plunder. In 1878 one-tenth of the books printed in England were of American origin. To ship English books to America a duty is exacted; on English manuscript there is no such tax, so the American publisher can outbid the English publisher in reproducing English books for our market. When the bill now before Congress, or a modification of it, shall pass and become a law, there will be some encouragement for a man of letters in America; we surely cannot have any literature to be proud of before."

ABOUT OUR FRIENDS.

Gen. John C. Fremont, who had a terrible cold last week, is better, and comes to the city again from his home at New Brighton.

The young wife of R. K. Munkittrick, of *Puck*, has gone to Florida for her health. The wives of all American humorists are invalids.

Felix Moscheles, who has been painting $1,000 portraits here this winter, returned to London yesterday with his wife, called back by news of his venerable mother's illness. She is the widow of the great musician, Moscheles, and was an intimate personal friend of Chopin, Rossini, Malibran, Walter Scott, and Mendelssohn. CROPPUT.

AVENGE OUR MARTYRS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Who talks of a cold agitation,
Who tells us redress lies in prayer,
When a people are goaded to madness
And scourged to the depths of despair?
When Erin lies prostrate and bleeding,
Enchained by a merciless foe,
Who'd blame us for striking the tyrants,
For Freedom and Vengeance, a blow?

Forget not the true men who perished,
Preferring—the bold and the brave—
The dying the death of a freeman
To living the life of a slave.
The voice of poor Erin is calling
That tyrants her altar profane;
Our martyrs appeal from the scaffold,
Our brothers from dungeon and chain.

The flag of the despot is waving—
'Tis dyed in the blood of our brave.
Who'd pause on the red path of Vengeance
Is only a dastard—a knave!
So forward our pickets for duty,
Let every avenger arise,
And down with the despots in dozens
For every brave brother who dies!

Let lightning flash out from our sabres,
Till tyrants shall reel 'neath each blow;
Then down in our ire and our vengeance—
Down—down—on the red-handed foe!
We'll rally from hill and from valley
To join in the battle's fierce fray;
For long is the record to settle,
And dark is the debt to repay.

For war to the knife we are waging
On despot, on vandal, and knave.
If we fall in our struggle for Freedom,
Grapple fast with our foe to the grave!
With the blood of our martyrs appealing,
To Heaven lift our hands we and swear
No foeman shall gloat o'er the carnage,
Though welcome we death and despair!

FANNIE G. O'GRADY.

BOSTON GOSSIP.

Jerry Donnelly and His Sunday Game of Marbles Which Cost Two Dollars.

Much Excitement Among the Ministers Over a Cremation Society's Formation.

Joe Cook Petering Out—Miscellaneous Bits of Social News and Gossip from the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—Among the records of the Boston Municipal Court the other day appeared this item: "Jeremiah Donnelly, for playing marbles the Lord's Day, fined $2 without costs." This did not happen in the year 1701, but took place last week before a Judge who does not wear a wig. Jeremiah might have gone up to the old Granary burying-ground on Tremont street (just beside the church where the Rev. Buckboard Murray used to delight great audiences) and spend Sunday gazing through the iron bars upon tombstone images which have looked out upon passing crowds for 150 years or more; he might have gone to hear the heretics lecture at Tom Paine's memorial hall; he might have attended ghost exhibitions; he might have gone to see the ancient Egyptian idols and the plaster paris statues in the Art Museum; or he could have walked softly along the sacred paths of the Common. All this could Jerry have done without danger of trouble, but when it comes to playing marbles the Lord's Day the small boy's father must walk into court and rescue his sinful son with a $2-note. You have got to draw the line somewhere. This little episode illustrates the peculiar Boston mind, which is liberal in spots, but cannot wholly break away from Puritan bigotry. A man can think and talk as he pleases so long as he observes the common rules of decency, and always find an audience, but he must not play marbles Sunday. He can expound all sorts of heretical doctrines the Lord's Day, and publish a paper threatening society with various kinds of destruction, and no one says a word about smashing his mouth or his printing-press, but when he dares to play marbles Sunday there is always a Puritan to point out the statute framed to punish such desecration, and the law says, "Obey the word of the fathers!" If the strict letter of the Massachusetts laws was enforced no man could have peace, but still no one demands their repeal, and every little while a crank appears with the Bay psalm-book under his arm and the spirit of witchburners in his soul to cry out against the villain who plays marbles the Lord's Day. It is very small business, which would amuse everybody if it did not grow annoying, for the spirit of Puritanism crops out in many curious shapes and phases. Very likely it will die out with the elder generation of today, so that in 1900 small Jerry may play marbles Sunday without fear of molestation.

THE CREMATION WAR.

A party of Boston men have organized a cremation company and are going to begin work as soon as their furnace is built and they can find people who are willing to be burned up after death. This is a terrible shock to the orthodox ministers, and they are free to say in a very emphatic manner that such a scheme sins against heaven, the sanctity of human emotions, and the hopes of a hereafter. Their remarks on the crematory are not always coherent, but they are "more fun than a box of monkeys." The Catholic priests and Episcopalian rectors assert that the practice of cremation violates Christian law by attacking the sanctity of the body after death "as taught by Biblical illustrations on that point"; the Rev. Dr. Duryea, who lives out on the Back Bay and leads the orthodox Congregationalists, admits the serious danger of immense graveyards in the confines of great cities and towns, but he does not want to be burned himself, and is sure that it would wound the sensibilities of surviving friends if their dead were not buried in the bosom of mother earth. Next comes the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, chief of the new People's Church, where seats are free, with a regular phillipic against the cremationists. His reverence finds that the advice to burn the dead is "novel," and has support only among pagans. "Didn't Adam and Eve bury Abel, and was not Christ put in a sepulchre?" he asks. This being the case, the Bible command is plainly enough written: "Bury your dead, and never burn them!" Cremation, he adds, is unnatural, barbarous and indecent, and will never receive the sanction of a Christian people. The prophets and the apostles, with whom Mr. Hamilton is very intimate, never approved of cremation; and this, with all the other evidence, convinces the minister that it is terribly wicked. Purification by fire, almost instantaneous, is very repulsive to him; but there is nothing unpleasant about slow decay. An orthodox preacher who does not shudder at the villainy of the new company is yet to be found. But the pagans to whom Mr. Hamilton refers are all in favor of it on sanitary grounds. Here, for instance, is Dr. Cyrus Bartol, Independent Congregationalist, a very dangerous heretic, claiming that the living ought to be protected, and that the conception of a quickly burning body is not so painful to him as the thought of slow combustion underground. But then Dr. Bartol is booked for eternal misery by his friends in orthodox pulpits, and of course his words are all harmful and full of guile. The cremation company has a great deal of agitating to do before it gets many converts. But the fathers established no law against burning the dead, and they will be free, unlike Jerry with his marbles, from police interference. One of the funniest objections to cremation is raised by a sincere preacher who fears that the destruction of the body by fire would prevent its resurrection the day of judgment, because there would be "no bones remaining, not even dust."

JOE COOK'S DECADENCE.

Speaking of Boston ministers, the Rev. Joseph Cook's Monday morning preludes, questions, and lectures are not a great success this year. For some reason or other he has lost his boom, says nothing notable nor peculiar, doesn't misquote Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill with his former fluency, and falls far short of making a sensation. Tremont Temple is not crowded with eager listeners, and the galleries, in which free seats are granted to publicans and sinners, are not packed as the lecturer would like to have them every Monday morning. But still he has a plenty to hear him of one sort or another, and is always happiest when he talks. Mr. Cook is just now disturbed over the lawlessness in the South, advises the organization of law-and-order leagues among the negroes, and wants three or four great newspapers to be established as organs of the society. The proposition has caused much snailing and comment here, for Mr. Cook is not looked upon as a very practical man. It must be said to his credit that the preludes to the lectures are usually interesting. He would have better audiences if he left out the rest.

NO CORPSES.

There is dissatisfaction and loud complaint among the students of the Harvard Medical School, for President Elliot, who is supreme authority in all departments of the university, decreed after Gov. Butler had charged all manners of enormities against the college in connection with the Tewksbury investigation that no bodies could be taken to the school unless they had been obtained with due formality from the hospitals and almshouses of the State. Previous to Gov. Butler's year the school had secured many bodies from distant places; but now very few can be obtained, and some of the students, certainly half of them, are compelled to wait a year or more before they get a chance at the dissecting-tables. So the boys are almost in a state of rebellion, and the Professors can do nothing except beg them to wait patiently. The students are called to practical work in alfabetical order, and many of them are so anxious to hurry along that surprisingly large bids are made for "chances."

The selection of George William Curtis by the City Government to deliver a eulogy of Wendell Phillipps was a surprise to all who are familiar with the Boards of City Patriarchs and a great gratification to the people at large. The committee who settled the question gave Butler two votes, Frederick Douglass two, Palmer three, and Curtis four on the first ballot. Then the Butler men united on Palmer, the ex-Mayor, and the second ballot gave Curtis six and Palmer five. The choice was finally made unanimous, and the memory of the orator will be fittingly honored after all. When Phillips died the Legislature passed resolutions which sounded like a mixture of stump-speech and sophomore eloquence, and everybody was sorry to have the newspapers spread them abroad. It was then determined that something appropriate should be spoken, even if it became necessary to send abroad for an orator.

AN INSURANCE ROW.

The Hon. John K. Tarbox, State Insurance Commissioner, is encountering a good deal of grief these days, for companies which he has shut out of Massachusetts are determined to revenge themselves by driving him out of his office if such a course is possible. The Plate-Glass Company of Philadelphia, which Mr. Tarbox banished last year, now comes to the front with the charge that the Commissioner was influenced by a rival concern, whose President openly boasts of the trick. Mr. Tarbox of course retorts, and Gov. Robinson is considering the case. The former Commissioner, Julius H. Clarke, was turned out on account of certain irregularities which Gov. Butler discovered, and it is evident that the party used the insurance scandal as political capital for all it was worth. However, Tarbox has investigated companies to the very bottom and discovered that some of them were fearfully unsound. Clarke was slouchy in his methods, if not criminally negligent, and Tarbox has been the best officer of the two. The latter is not likely to lose his place yet awhile, but his political opponents would enjoy proving something against him.

A SUCCESSFUL PATRIOT.

The Irish Land-Leaguers have just held in the Boston Theatre the largest and most enthusiastic meeting which the organization ever gathered in this city. It was a reception to the Redmond brothers, Home-Rule members of the British Parliament, who are organizing leagues "all over the face of the earth," John Boyle O'Reilly presided and spoke, and Redmond made a speech which won more sympathy for the Irish cause in this city than all the previous Land-League utterances put together. Congressman Pat Collins and Mr. O'Reilly keep the pot a-boiling constantly, and have a wide influence with their fellow-countrymen everywhere. The former is a capital talker, and the later, through his paper, the *Pilot*, which is often called "the Irishman's Bible," does a deal of agitating. Mr. O'Reilly can act and talk with more safety than was once possible for him, but he would not find it healthy to go beyond the Canada line. Years ago (though he is still a young man) Mr. O'Reilly belonged to the English army, having entered "the Princes of Wales' Own" for the purpose of getting up a rebellion among the soldiers. So well did he succeed that the day for the rebellion was appointed; but the informer was on hand, the conspiracy was discovered, and O'Reilly, after suffering for several years in the chain-gangs of English prisons, was transported to Australia and held a prisoner in the penal colony. Finally, however, he escaped by pushing forty miles out to sea in a little boat, and was picked up by a New Bedford whaler, and after many narrow escapes from capture safely reached America. He hadn't a cent to his name, but he was a practical printer and experienced journalist and soon secured employment. Today he is rich and famous, and he has woven the abundant material which he gathered in the course of his strange adventures into books of prose and verse that have made him money and literary reputation. Not long ago Mr. O'Reilly was asked to lecture in Montreal, and, forgetting that the Province of Quebec belonged to her Britannic Majesty, decided to accept. But before he started for the north the lecturer got word that he would be arrested as an escaped convict so soon as he crossed the border line. It appears, accordingly, that the Englishman still remembers the young dragoon who came so near making serious trouble in Ireland; and Mr. O'Reilly looks upon the atmosphere of the *Pilot* office in Boston as more conducive to health and comfort than the crisp, clear air of the Dominion.

The Democratic politicians have been making mighty efforts to draw the next National Convention to Boston, but Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis have the start, and the Hub cannot raise the necessary wind. It would take $15,000, and the Massachusetts Democrat is not furnishing any such sum these days. The advantages of the city have been glowingly pointed out by the chiefs, but the scheme doesn't work, possibly because the shadow of Ben Butler is seen in the land.

The Republican assembly for the choice of delegates to the National Convention will be held in this city April 30, and the thing is nicely cut and dried. It will be a harmonious gathering, unless the wheezers insist on some high-tariff resolutions. In that case there may be some sharp fencing. Congressman Long, popular idol, will be called in to preside, and ex-Congressman Crapo will write the resolutions. RODERICK.

THE SENATE RESTAURANT.

Washington Correspondence Troy *Times*: The Senate restaurant has become the club-room of the Capitol. With a colored man in charge, the Senators now get the best cooking and attendance in town. Representatives go over to lunch and Senators boast of it outside. I was talking with John Francis the other day. He is the colored man to whom Mr. Edmunds gave the restaurant, with $6,000 or $7,000 a year. Do the Senators generally spend much with you?" I asked. "No," was the reply, "as a rule they come down here and eat crackers and milk. My milk is most all cream, and they like it. Most of them are here each day, although a few have their lunch sent to a committee-room. Senator Morrill always eats crackers and milk; so do Senators Hoar and Ingalls. Mr. Platt always drinks tea. Senator Vest likes to stand up to the oyster counter and take it down on the shell with some ale. Perry Belmont is often here eating raw oysters. Gen. Logan is very abstemious. Mr. Aldrich generally eats a steak. But the best of our custom is from the outsiders. They eat more and higher-priced dinners than the Senators. Generous? Well, not many of them. They do not come down to the waiters very boundenly. The poorest men are the most liberal. Mr. Frye is kind and always has a pleasant word for waiters; so does Mr. Garland. Gov. Vance has his pockets full of dimes and throws them out liberally. Gen. Logan, he feels good, is liberal, but the tips generally come more from outsiders than Senators." A large closet full of brandy and wines stands invitingly in plain view, notwithstanding the new rule that no intoxicating liquors shall be allowed. They are sold to any one who calls, but Mr. Blair's wild remark that the restaurant is "the National groggery" was a good way from the truth. Very few Senators drink to excess. Some of them have a bottle or two in their committee-rooms. Mr. Hale entertains his friends occasionally with wine-suppers. Pendleton always has some champagne and makes it a point to hand it around freely when the Democratic caucus meets, he being Chairman. Up in the back room of the Senate Committee on Printing Mr. Anthony has something in store. You will often see him and Mr. Edmunds coming from there with a pleased expression. Judge Thurman was Mr. Edmunds' companion of old. When they went out together the Senate blinked sympathetically. Don Cameron invariably took wine with his nice little lunch, served daintily in his private room. Frye and Blair are the only teetotalers in the Upper House. But drunkenness is never seen in these days. It is now in "bad form." Ten years ago wine-bibbing was very common. In "the Senate today there is not a man who can be termed a hard drinker to the detriment of his public duties.

THE MUSICIAN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The musician bold is a *crotchety* cuss,
A mixture of smiles and tears,
Anacrisis says he's been growing worse
For over a *score* of years.
The genius travels everywhere,
From North to the sunny South;
And O when he sings, he rends the *air*
Till you'd wish he'd *schottische* mouth.

The musician's wife is a source of wo,
For she's always *Wagner* tongue;
And he swears that a woman half *solo*
From Adam there never sprung.
And he cried, "Now *Liszt* to what I say,"
While his voice with rage did *quaver*—;
"I'll thrash her well with a *stave* some day,
And I'll give her a *rest* forever."

The musician bold can never change
The *tenor* of his ways;
He's altogether a thing too strange
To patat in a poet's lays.
Yet O he *Handels* the answering keys
With a master's wondrous art,
And he pours a stream of melodies
That *Plotow* the listener's heart.

Good *Gluck* attend the musician bold
Wherever his footsteps stray!
May his pockets be filled with *bars* of gold
Whene'er he has *notes* to pay!
With oyster *Pattis* and every kind
Of dainties may he be blest!
And to buy a cigar may he always find
A *Nicolini's* vest!

The musician bold, may his days be long,
And his nights be free from wo!
May he *soar* to the very heavens of song,
Where an *Angeli* will *Rossini's* bow!
His beer to buy when his throat is dry,
I've *Verdi* has lots of pelf;
I hope 'tis so, for, 'twixt you and I,
I ad*Meyerbeer* myself!

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1884. ROBERT TURNEY.

H. H. A.

A Woman Who Has Done a Great Work in Behalf of Her Sex.

The Society of Associated Artists, and the Good It Is Accomplishing.

Beautiful Designs in Decorative Art and the Method of Their Production.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—In a conversation with Mrs. Burton Harrison some weeks ago, she said to me that Mrs. Wheeler had done more to dignify woman's labor than any one person of our century. Mrs. Burton Harrison is a woman perhaps at this time more popular than any other in New York fashionable society, and has earned for herself an enviable name in literature and in the world of charities; she is herself a Virginian and belongs to the old Fairfax family. Her husband, Mr. Burton Harrison, was, during the short-lived Confederacy, private secretary to Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Harrison is the author of the little book which attained quite a reputation, particularly among fashionable people in New York, called "Golden Rod," inasmuch as in it was embodied the romance of a beautiful girl who it is no secret now to name as Mrs. Clarence Carey. "Golden Rod" is a story of Mt. Desert, Mrs. Carey the heroine, and her husband the hero. Mrs. Harrison has also written a work of considerable excellence, called "Woman's Handiwork," and is also the author of a number of fugitive pieces, and has translated several excellent plays, among them "The Russian Honeymoon," which was performed at the Madison Square Theatre for some time last season, and which was played so well by amateurs at a recent performance for the Bartholdi statue fund. This remark coming from such a source made so strong an impression upon me that I followed it up by a personal call upon my esteemed friend, Mrs. Wheeler, who is the head of the "Associated Artists," as they are called, of 115 East Twenty-third street.

A WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

"I have come," I said to her, after the usual greetings, "to have you tell me all that you have done for the women of today." "All that I have done, my dear," she replied, "is very little, and may be embodied in a few words. I suppose I am the originator of the association embodied in the name of 'The Decorative Art Society,' or 'Society of Artists for Interior Decorations.'" "Do you mean to say," I asked, "that this idea originated with you?" "Yes," she replied, "and I will tell you exactly how. For many years I have wished and hoped that the time would come when gentlewomen of breeding and education, but of reduced circumstances, might find some way of disposing of the results of their handiwork without the humiliations attendant upon an attempt to sell such goods in the regular shops. I had spoken of it frequently, had written in a small way of what I thought might be done if a number of women would organize themselves together for this object; but always with very little result. I believe it may be said that the present work which has been done in this way is the result and outgrowth of a great sorrow which came to me in the loss of my beautiful daughter some eight or ten years ago. After this dreadful affliction I felt that I must have some active employment, and, after consulting with my husband, who saw how vainly I was struggling against the desolation my daughter's death had wrought in my life, and the urgent need I had of active employment, he consented to my making the attempt at an organization of a society which I concluded to call try to call the Society for Interior Decoration. Accordingly I got my visiting list, and, with Mr. Wheeler's assistance, we drew up a little circular which stated in few words that a meeting of ladies would be held at my house for the purpose of organizing a society to aid in disposing of the handiwork of reduced gentlewomen. The circulars were printed, and I sent one to each of my lady acquaintances, or at least to those I thought would be interested in this matter. The first meeting was held in 1877, and resulted, greatly to my satisfaction, in quite a large audience and considerable enthusiasm. It was there resolved that we should organize such a society, that the contributors were to pay a small membership fee to the society, out of which all expenses were to be paid, and the remainder, if any, was to be used as a fund for future elaboration or to be used as we saw fit. Here is a copy," she added, "of the first by-laws and constitution. You will see that it is made up of as few words as possible, and that there is nothing very formal in this document."

THE DECORATIVE ART SOCIETIES.

Just as we had reached this interesting point Mrs. Langtry was announced, and, with her mother, appeared at the door, and I was obliged to see my friend disappear followed by a mass of decorative textile fabrics, not, however, until she had said, "Get your satchel and come out to my house tonight with me and I will tell you all the rest about the decorative art societies."

Accordingly I flew back to my apartment, put a few necessary objects in my hand-bag, and shortly after was on board the cars with Mrs. Wheeler bound for her country home at Jamaica, L. I., which she laughingly calls "The Pool of Bethesda," and, she assures me, very appropriately. To this charming old homestead Mrs. Wheeler and her indefatigable daughter, Miss Dora Wheeler, whose artistic reputation is only second to her mother's, make semi-weekly visits, where they rest themselves from their somewhat arduous labors, and from which they return with renewed strength to New York and the cares, and occasionally, I suppose, the vexations of a daily business life. I was charmed with the old family home and much amused to see there evidences of the first efforts in interior decorations of this founder of the societies, and I must say consoled, when cat-tails and mullein-stalks greeted my vision. "How much have you not to answer for?" I said, as I shook my fist in the face of an aggressive cat-tail, "but I suppose," I added, to my hostess, "it is like the measles and the mumps, we all have to have them before we can do anything better." "Yes," said Mr. Wheeler, "I recollect very well the revolution in the family these cat-tails occasioned. This entire dining-room was demolished, so to speak, and this side-board was built so that the plaques with cat-tail decorations might be fitly enframed." "Never mind what Mr. Wheeler says," cried his wife, "I look on my first cat-tail panel as the beginning of the decorative craze. It was a stroke of genius."

The Long Island homestead is as charming and picturesque a spot as even an artist could wish for. Here Miss Wheeler first began to show that taste for drawing which has since resulted in such beautiful and realistic results.

THE FAMILY PORTRAITS.

I noticed particularly an absurd lot of family portraits painted by this young woman several years ago on the wainscoting of the main hall following the ascent of the stairs, in which the entire Wheeler family are depicted in Japanese costumes on their way to their respective rooms for the night. The likenesses are excellent. Mr. Wheeler, like Abou Ben Adhem, leads all the rest. He is represented in an absurd long Japanese gown, wearing a large Japanese hat such as the Mandarins wear, with a lighted candle in his hand and a weary expression on his face, as who should say "This is what comes of belonging to an artistic family, followed by his wife who bears in her arms a large bundle of cat-tails, her palet and brushes and several other tools of her trade, which was then a perfect mania with her. She also is very gorgeous in Japanese ap

AMUSEMENTS.

Two Leading Magazines Consider Henry Irving's Claims as an Actor.

The Musical World Unruffled Save by a Couple of Local Concerts.

A Critic Criticised—Notes and News Concerning Music and the Drama.

THE DRAMA.

The Magazines on Irving.

In the *Atlantic* for March and the *Century* for the same month there appear reviews of Henry Irving's acting—a circumstance which suggests the great interest excited in America by England's foremost representative of histrionic art. The review in the *Atlantic* is the more carefully considered and the more elaborate of the two, showing a delicate appreciation of the beautiful, which is a much rarer quality than the common capacity for picking faults. Any school-boy who has dipped into rhetoric can point out the blemishes in Shakspeare, the faults of construction, the juggling with words for the sake of a paltry rhyme, or the extravagance of tropes. But what school-boy can fully comprehend the grandeur or appreciate the master strokes of the poet's genius?

One of the finest of English critics, the poet Coleridge, once gave this piece of advice to a friend: "Never judge a work of art by its defects," and that saying probably remains to this day one of the soundest rules which can guide the judgment in the consideration of acting, poetry, or painting. For it is plain that a work may have an intrinsic value which outweighs a hundred superficial faults, though to a mind which merely skims over a subject trivial faults are much more easy of apprehension than a hidden value. The fact remains, however, that the world today does not judge Shakspeare by his shortcomings, nor is the splendor of the sun estimated by the spots discerned through the telescope of minute observation.

In one thing the critics of the two magazines agree, and that is in denying to Mr. Irving that excess of sensibility which thrills an audience, overwhelms the judgment, and lifts the mind momentarily to a state of spiritual exaltation. That Mr. Irving lacks the robust force which was once thought to constitute greatness in acting is not to be defied, but, surely, the observer must want discernment who fails to discover in the actor a delicate intellectual sensitiveness which suggests, even if it does not palpably express, the very soul of pathos and the loftiness of emotional feeling. Neither of the writers mentioned attempts to explain the decrease in imaginative fire which characterizes modern art. In the first general review of Mr. Irving's acting published in THE TRIBUNE a leading essayist was quoted as saying that as scientific knowledge advances the force of the imagination naturally declines. Therefore it is that while today our highest art shows perfection of finish rugged force has in a great measure departed, and, while we can produce no Homer, it is consoling to reflect that the ancient world knew no Tennyson. Mr. Irving's art is not epic—nor should it be estimated by epic standards—but it is great because it reflects the very spirit of the taste, and polish, and culture of our times. If one of the old Grecian actors who possessed much of that sensibility which 19th Century vaguely terms "inspiration" were to come upon our stage and fall into one of his paroxysms of passion he would probably be locked up as a madman. Even then criticism would be obliged to admit his genius, but would take exception to the unbounded luxuriance of his art. As the power of the more facultic diminishes, acute, which may be called the passive form of genius, is constantly improving, and of the latter form of progress it must be admitted that the histrionic world has today no higher representative than Henry Irving.

After denying Mr. Irving a place "among the greatest masters of his craft," the *Atlantic* critic makes this confession: "After all is said I find there is a certain charm in his performance which has not been accounted for, which defies analysis and refuses to be described, but which is strangely potent upon the imagination of the spectator."

It is precisely this charm—the charm of the essence of character ideally incorporate in action—which invites keen analysis and sympathetic criticism, and which, to Mr. Irving's admirers, constitutes his claim to greatness.

A Correspondent's Views.

CHICAGO 0, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The synopsis of Henry Irving's merits and shortcomings, published in the March *Century*, altho doubtless written by a very able critic (certainly one accustomed to writing) apparently differs from the general opinion of the Chicago audiences—so much so, that it would perhaps not be out of place to adventure a few remarks:

On page 661 the critic alludes to the opening scene of "The Bells," saying that the impersonation of Mathias was so faulty that the New York audience was amazed, as if uncertain whether a mimicking actor of burlesque was being palmed on them as a joke. He does not say that the "modesty of nature" was overstepped, or that "the age or body of the time" was misrepresented. The *mannerisms* appear to be "the head and front of the offending." Why the original Burgomaster should not have a lounging gait, or dislocated syllables, the critic does not give reason. On the next page: "The character [Mathias] has no attribute that is great or noble, and therefore is not capable of great or noble treatment." Further on: "When a dramatic crisis is ennobled and illumined by the fire of genius the observer is too greatly moved by the effect to be able to analyze the means by which it was created. Can any one ponder on the mechanism employed by Salvini in that piteous death scene in La Morte Civile? *There* the sense of acting is entirely lost and the spectator sits in motionless awe, even after the curtain has fallen, as if in the presence of actual dissolution. In Mr. Irving's Mathias there is no such supreme moment, the illusion is never quite complete." Does not the critic demonstrate here that the want is in the *play*, not the *actor*? Further, "his Shylock was absolutely bad. Those elements in his character which involve the pride of race, religion, and love of family are mainly disregarded. Greed, severity, and hate are brought into the boldest relief." Of course the critic knows the play perfectly. That being the case, it is strange his forgetting that there is not a word that bespeaks pride of race, religion, and love of family until the court scene is reached, except, perhaps, "I will *not* pray with you." Still in spite of this fact the audience's sympathy was with the Jew from the words "Signor Antonio, many a time and oft," etc. The cause of such sympathy may be histrionic trickery, but the effect is marvelously artistic. In Hamlet "It would puzzle an expert in insanity to determine positively whether Mr. Irving's Hamlet is actually mad or not." That is of course one more point *against* the actor. A great deal further is said indefinitely about the want of fire, power, emotional fervor, genius, inspiration, etc., which to a person uneducated in this man's utterances are unintelligible. "Genius and inspiration," according to modern philosophers, are words, like ghosts and witches, out of date. As regards the lack of fire there were a great many tears shed in that part of the house where I was seated when during the third act of Hamlet the Prince leaves the stage with the words: "To a nunnery, go."

Although Mr. Irving is not perfection by any means, still it might be well to consider what an actor goes through to reach excellence, and also recognize the fact that his faulty elocution (mannerisms) does not *shadow* his conception or ability as an actor. Philosophers say that excellence in art consists in the capacity for imitating and portraying Nature, which never does anything for nothing. Histrionic criticism, however, may be the exception that proves the rule. AN ILLITERATE PLAYGOER.

The Wyndham Company.

Mr. Wyndham's return engagement at Hooley's has been most successful, and he might play to crowded houses for many weeks to come. Probably the best of the sparkling comedies presented by his company was Bronson Howard's "Brighton," and it is to be regretted that playgoers will not have another opportunity of witnessing that performance. The members of Mr. Wyndham's company have established themselves as popular favorits in Chicago, and it will not be easy to forget the charm and sincerity of Miss Rorke's methods, the brilliance of Miss Saker, the repose and finish of Mrs. Phelps, the drollery of Mr. Giddens, and particularly the delicious fun of Mr. Blakely. What a treat it would be to have such a company as this permanently established at Hooley's. From one end of the season to the other there would not be a small audience nor a dull performance.

Program for the Week.

Grand Opera-House—Clara Morris, supported by Gustavus Levick, will appear Monday night in "Camille," Tuesday in "Article 47," and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday matinée in "The New Magdalen." Wednesday matinée Mr. Levick and the company will present "The Marble Heart," and Saturday and Sunday nights "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

McVicker's—"Jalma," a gorgeous spectacular piece from the Boston Theatre, will be the attraction this week. Extensive preparations have been made for the representation.

Haverly's—"The Silver King" will be presented during the week, beginning tonight.

Hooley's—"Hearts of Oak" will be played tonight. Monday J. K. Emmet will begin a return engagement.

Academy of Music—"The Romany Rye," a popular melodrama, will hold the boards during the week. The story is simple and the incidents are of an exciting order. It is promised that the scenic investiture of the play will be elaborate.

Standard—W. T. Melville in "American Flats."

Lyceum—Varieties.

Olympic—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson's comedy company.

Chicago Museum—Next week Grau's English opera company will present "The Pirates of Penzance" every afternoon and "Olivette" every evening. Among the attractions in the Museum are the triple-tailed fish, the headless man, the spirit-hand, wax-works, etc. The attendance has been very large during the last week, showing that people appreciate amusements of a high order that can be obtained at a low price.

National Panorama—"The Battle of Gettysburg."

Dime Museums—A beauty show will begin Monday at the South Side Museum. Five cash prizes are offered. There is a new stage program in which Cazenovia, the magician, will take part. At the West Side Museum the attractions will be Sergt. Mason, and Victoria Fair, the double girl. Here, too, a new stage program will be offered.

Theatrical Notes.

March 3 Fanny Davenport will be seen in "Fedora" at Hooley's.

Lawrence Barrett opens at the London Lyceum April 14. He closes at Buffalo March 10, and sails for England the 19th.

It seems that the drama "The Fate of the Molly Maguires" takes greater liberty with the subject than the members of that organization approve. The company performing the piece in Leadville was driven from the stage with chairs and all other missiles which were available.

"Miss Mary Anderson," remarks the *St. James Gazette*, "continues to meet with much success at the Lyceum, and it is stated that the receipts amount to over £2,000 weekly. No fewer than three London managers have offered to place their theatres at her disposal after the conclusion of her present term."

Paris *Gaulois*: Mlle. Marie Colombier was summoned to appear before the examining magistrate, M. Lallement, yesterday to answer to the charge of having outraged public decency in her last work, "Sarah Barnum." The proceedings were instituted at the request of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

Miss Magda Irschick, one of the most celebrated German tragediennes, begins a short star engagement with Mr. Isenstein's German dramatic company at McVicker's this evening. She will make her début in Hulm's great drama "Der Fechter von Ravenna" (The Gladiator of Ravenna), assuming the part of Thusneida.

Bartley Campbell has sold to Allison and Rignold the Australian rights in all his plays, and he has gone into partnership with them for the production of his "Siberia" at the International Theatre, London. He will furnish a portion of the capital for this venture, and will take his chances with them on any loss that may possibly be sustained. Meanwhile Mr. Campbell intends to go abroad for his health.

Clara Morris, when asked if the tears which she shed on the stage were real, replied: "Certainly they are. You cannot make any audience feel what you yourself do not. The tears must come from the throat and not from the eyes to produce the desired result. The lovely Adelaide Neilson could fill her eyes with tears whenever she wanted to, but outside of the people in the boxes and the few people on the front rows who saw her beautiful eyes flooded with tears there was no effect on the audience. I cannot draw tears at command except when I feel wrought up. You have seen an article going the rounds of the press about my reading sad stories before going on the stage. When I have played a piece so often and before the same audience, so that it gets mechanical, I require something to make me feel sad enough. There are three things which will do this. One is 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' another an incident in Black's 'Daughter of Heth,' and the third that picture, 'The Return of the Mayflower.' Before going on the stage I like to be in the green-room or have some one keep me company in my room; then just at the very last moment I rush to this book and pick it up at the right place, read what I want, and feel tuned up to the right pitch."

MUSIC.

The Apollo Club and Mozart Society Concerts.

The Lenten season will be inaugurated with two notable concerts, that by the Apollo Club tomorrow evening and that by the Mozart Society Tuesday evening, at each of which two prominent artists from abroad will appear. For the Apollo concert Mme. Valleria, the favorit prima donna who was here recently with the Abbey troupe, and Ovide Musin, a young Belgian violinist who comes here with a recommendation of his skill from Hans Richter, a certificate which will be recognized without question. Mme. Valleria will sing Cowen's ballad "Who Knows," which was written for her, Arditi's brilliant ballad "Fior di Margherita," and the solo in the Inflammatus from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." M. Musin will play a "Caprice de Concert" of his own composition and Paganini's bravura variations for the fourth string. It will be a pleasant announcement to Mr. Liebling's many friends and admirers that he will also appear in a charming list of short numbers, including Raff's "La Fileuse," Moskowski's "Hommage a Schumann," Chopin's Nocturne, op. 15, No. 2, and Rubinstein's Polonaise, op. 14. The club itself will sing Stainer's "Lead, Kindly Light," Gollnick's "Shadow," Benedick's "Summer Is Nigh" and "Hunting Song," Abt's "Grave of a Singer," and Buck's "Annie Laurie," (the last two for Männerchor) and the chorus of the "Inflammatus" from the "Stabat Mater."

The second concert of the Mozart Society will be given at the Central Music-Hall Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., assisted by Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, soprano, William H. Sherwood, pianist, and the Schubert quartet. The program, as will be observed below, is a very pleasing one and the solo talent remarkably strong. Mrs. Osgood has been here on two occasions and made an excellent impression each time, while Mr. Sherwood's name is a tower of strength. The program will be as follows:

PART I.

1. "Great Is God and Almighty".....Jadassohn. The Mozart Club.
2. (a) "Fire Charm" (From "Ring der Nibelungen").....Wagner. (b) Valse de Concert.....Jos Wieniawski. Mr. William H. Sherwood.
3. (a) "The Long Day Closes".....Sullivan. (b) "The Chafer and the Flower".....Velt. The Mozart Club.
4. "Rose, Softly Blooming".....Spohr. Mrs. Osgood.
5. "The Happiest Land".....Hatton. The Mozart Club.
6. "Land Sighting".....Grieg. The Mozart Club.

PART II.

7. (a) "I Bear It".....Herbeck. (b) "The Maid in the Valley".....Herbeck. (c) "In Memoriam".....Dudley Buck. The Mozart Club.
8. "Good Bye".....Tosti. Mrs. Osgood.
9. (a) "Waldesrauschen".....Liszt. (b) Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1.....Chopin. (c) Etude, Op. 22, No. 2.....Rubinstein. Mr. W. H. Sherwood.
10. "The Village Blacksmith".....Hatton. Schubert Quartet.
11. "Repose and Peace".....Randegger. Mrs. Osgood.
12. "Vintage Song".....Mendelssohn. The Mozart Club.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Criticisms.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* contains the following gems of criticism:

Mapleson's thirty-two fiddlers sawed out Bellini's music in pretty good style.

The half-moon on the back of Signor Arditi's head loomed up beautifully as the accomplished musician conducted the opera.

Several young men will carry their overcoats to the opera in their vest pockets tonight. The ticket-taker will receive them at the door and tear off and hand back the seat coupons.

"When I was in Egypt, shortly after the Crimean War," said an old traveler whom everybody knows in St. Louis, "I saw Col. Mapleson superintending the digging up of a number of mummies, from which he made selections for his chorus."

Mamma Gerster is still in constant receipt of telegraphic messages from the baby. At a late hour this morning it was sleeping soundly with the rubber tip of the milk-bottle in its mouth, and everything seemed to be lovely for Telka and the baby to-night.

John Mulhearn, gas-man at the Olympic, is credited with the story that, as Gerster stood in the first entrance last night, she was heard to hum the following beautiful but diabolic verse:

I've a message from your nunky,
Baby mine! Baby mine!
Which informs me that you're hunky,
Baby mine! Baby mine!
It tells me that you frolic
When he pours the "paregolic"
Down your throat to soothe the colic,
Baby mine! Baby mine!
And you'll soon begin to tal-ek,
Ba-b-by mine!

Cincinnati, the musical centre of the country, is not far behind. The *Enquirer* says:

Campanini can hold up his end of the whiffletree in a concert team.

Signor Novara is no very bad singer—in fact, as a basso profundo he takes the bun.

Sembrich knocked down all the pins on the alley, kicked over the alley, and slung the roof clear off the rafters.

Probably Music-Hall has never been the scene of such another ovation as when Sembrich sang. Wild cheers went up from all parts of the house and the stage, people stood up and waved their pocket-handkerchiefs until the ball looked like a washerwoman's backyard in a wind-storm, and the recalls followed each other until nobody thought of trying to count them.

Theodore Thomas' Wagner Season.

The New York *Tribune* of the 17th inst. says:

The indications are that not only in an artistic, but also in a financial and social sense the concerts of Wagner's music to be given in the Metropolitan Opera-House in April under the direction of Theodore Thomas will mark the climax of the musical season. The subscriptions already cover 800 seats, and eighty boxes, yet till now nothing has been known concerning the programs. The concerts will be three in number; the orchestra will number 150 instruments, the Chorus Society will sing the choral numbers, and Miss Emma Juch, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. Theodore Toedt, and Mr. Franz Remmertz have been engaged to assist the three eminent Wagner interpreters from the Imperial Opera at Vienna. Tuesday evening, April 22, the program will consist of extracts from "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre," and "Siegfried." From the first opera the overture and first scene, the first three scenes of Act II. and the march and chorus will be given, the distribution of parts being as follows:

Elizabeth.....Frau Materna
Tannhäuser.....Herr Winkelmann
Wolfram.....Mr. Remmertz
Landgrave.....Herr Scaria

The "Walküre" selections are the Ride of the Valkyrias and Wotan's farewell to Brünhilde, to be sung by Herr Scaria. The last number will be the final of Act III. of "Siegfried," with Materna as Brünhilde and Herr Winkelmann as Siegfried.

April 24 the concert will open with the Centennial March, to be followed by the love duo and final of Act II. from "Tristan und Isolde," with the following cast:

Tristan.....Herr Winkelmann
Isolde.....Frau Materna
Brangäne.....Miss Juch
König Marke.....Herr Scaria

Several numbers will be given from "Die Meistersinger"—namely: Hans Sachs' monologue, the quintet, the choruses of tailors, cobblers, bakers, the dances of apprentices, procession of the mastersingers, and chorale, Walter's prize song and finale. The parts will be taken as follows:

Eva.....Mis Juch
Magdalena.....Miss Winant
Walter.....Herr Winkelmann
Hans Sachs.....Herr Scaria
Pogner.....Mr. Remmerts

At the matinée April 26 the program will be as follows:

I. "The Flying Dutchman."
(a) Overture.
(b) Introduction, ballad, and spinning chorus, Act. II.
Senta.....Miss Emma Juch
Mary.....Miss Emily Winant
II. "Die Meistersinger."
(a) Vorspiel, Act. I.
(b) Pogner's address.
Pogner.....Herr Emil Scaria
III. "Die Götterdämmerung."
All of Act. III.
Brünhilde.....Frau Materna
Siegfried.....Herr Winkelmann
Hagen.....Mr. F. Remmerts
Gunther.....Miss Emma Juch
Rhine Daughters.....Mrs. Hartdegen, Miss Emily Winant

Home Notes.

Mr. Schoenfeld, of this city, has written a cradle song, which has been accepted by Mme. Gerster, the words by Mrs. Brittan.

The first recital of the School of Lyric and Dramatic Art, assisted by the Schubert Quartet, will take place at the Weber Music-Hall Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

The attractions at the Tuesday evening (26th inst.) performance in the First Baptist Church Lyceum Course will be Miss Nella F. Brown, assisted by Miss Medora Henson and the Schumann Quartet.

By a provoking error it was stated in last Sunday's TRIBUNE that the Chicago Industrial College had organized an orchestral and operatic school. It should have read the Chicago Musical College, of course.

Among the numbers on the program for the concert at the North-Side Turner-Hall this afternoon are Mendelssohn's Wedding March; overture, "Pique Dame"; "German Hearts" waltz; a selection from "The Beggar Student" and a theme and variations for clarionet, in which Mr. Wiesenbach will take a solo part.

The next Helmendahl symphony concert, which is to be under the auspices of the Beethoven Society, will take place at Central Music-Hall Thursday evening, March 6. Mme. Carreno, who has been engaged for this occasion, will play a concerto for piano, with orchestral accompaniment, by Schumann, and a polacca by Weber-Liszt. The orchestra will give, among other numbers, the Jupiter symphony of Mozart.

The first and second parts of the oratorio of the "Creation" will be given in a concert at the Centenary M. E. Church next Thursday evening, the 28th inst., with soloists, chorus, and organ accompaniment. Miss Medora Henson, soprano; Mr. Maro L. Bartlett, baritone; Mr. W. C. Coffin, tenor, assisted by Mr. Samuel Miller, with a chorus of nearly 100 voices, will take part. Mr. W. S. B. Mathews will preside at the organ. Mr. Coffin will direct the choruses.

A concert will be given Saturday evening, March 15, at Central Music-Hall for the benefit of Mrs. Morse Green. A number of Chicago ladies have interested themselves in Mrs. Green's future, believing that the promise of her voice justifies a training which can only be had in Europe, and the concert has this end in view. A varied program has been prepared for the evening, the performers being H. Clarence Eddy, John McWade, Emil Liebling, Carl Baker, John Woolett, Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis, Miss Jennie Dutton, and Miss Mamie T. Cross.

Notes from Abroad.

Lucca will sing in "Giocconda" next month in Vienna.

Wilhelmj is concertizing in Belgium with the pianist Niemann.

William Whitney, a son of Myron Whitney, is winning praise in Italy as a vocalist and composer.

Carl Goldmark, the composer of the "Queen of Sheba," is at work on a new opera which will be called "Attila."

Emma Abbott made more money in California than all the operatic combinations, big and little, in the country have made this season. She is now in Salt Lake delighting the Mormons.

Mierzwinsky, the tenor who was here last season with the Mapleson troupe, has created a great sensation in St. Petersburg recently by his performance in "The Huguenots" as Raoul.

Evidently Kansas City does not appreciate Her Majesty's Opera. The *Times* of that city says: "Dotti is going to sing in Kansas City. Hurrah for Dotti, the peerless queen of song. Let us all rise and shout for Dotti. Who in thunder is Dotti?"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PHOTOGRAPHS are taken at Gentile's, 81 State street. Only $3 for one dozen cabinets and two splendid panels. Do not miss this opportunity.

A VETERAN ACTOR.

A Few of Couldock's Experiences During Fifty Years of Stage Life.

Miss Cushman, Jefferson, and Sothern—Success of Hazel Kirke—The Story of His Own Debut.

Scene: One of the dressing-rooms in McVicker's Theatre. Dramatis personæ: Mr. Charles W. Couldock, seated in a chair quietly smoking a cigar and dressed for Dunstan Kirke in the play of "Hazel Kirke," and a representative of THE TRIBUNE. Time: Last evening.

"Yes, I suppose I have earned the right to be ranked as a veteran actor," remarked the hale and courteous old gentleman as the wreaths of tobacco-smoke passed through his lips, in response to an observation of the newspaper man.

"It is nearly fifty years ago that I made my first appearance on any stage. It was as Othello, the lusty Moor. I was born in London on the 26th of April, 1815. My father was a compositor, so you see I am remotely connected with the press. He died when I was 4 years old. My paternal grandmother reared me. When I was 13 I got a place in a wholesale silk warehouse and remained there about nine years. During that time I became a member of the Aldersgate Institute and achieved quite a reputation for my recitations in the elocution class. When I was about 15 I saw the great actor, Macready, perform Werner in Lord Byron's tragedy of that name, and from that moment I became possessed of an unquenchable desire to go upon the stage. It was not, however, until after I had attained my majority that I determined upon making a trial appearance in some theatre.

THE DEBUT AS OTHELLO—A BEWILDERED AUDITOR.

"The opportunity soon presented itself. Through the late William Oxberry, the comedian, I got a letter of introduction to an actor named Burton, who played second old man at Sadlers Wells Theatre. He was about to have a ticket night—that is, he was to receive half the value of the tickets he sold. I intimated to him my desire to play Othello, and offered to take £10 worth of tickets, equal to $50. Burton heard me recite the part, and obtained permission from the manager, Nelson Lee, for me to play it. The night came and a large number of my friends were present. They applauded everything I said and did. One man, a Jew, was there who gave ample evidence by his actions that he could not understand what the applause was for. After each exhibition of approval by my friends he would get up and look round in an inquiring manner, as if to ascertain the reason of it, and then seat himself, with a bewildered look, to watch the progress of the play. At last, when a tremendous round of applause had rewarded me for my efforts, he again rose, and, scratching his head, said loud enough to be heard by the whole house, 'Well, s'help me God, I don't see it.' I got through the performance very correctly with the exception of the last act, when, through having forgotten my dagger, I had to punch Desdemona to put her out of her misery. It is the only time I ever knew of her being 'stabbed' in this way. Within a week from that time my friends presented me with £50 to help me to begin an actor's life. My first engagement was with a strolling company that I joined at Farnham, in Surrey.

LOVE LURED HIM FROM THE STAGE.

"And you have continued on the stage ever since," parenthetically observed the reporter.

"No, not exactly. I was playing the leading business in a little town called Bicester, in Oxfordshire, when I became acquainted with a Mr. Foster, who was a great admirer of the drama, and had seen John Philip Kemble and his sister, Mrs. Siddons, and Charles Young, and Edmund Kean, and other illustrious actors who had quitted both the mimic stage and the stage of life. Mr. Foster's reminiscences delighted me, and I became a constant visitor at his house, where we enjoyed a game of whist, or spent the time in conversation. Mr. Foster had a family of three daughters and five sons. The eldest girl and I fell in love with each other. Those were halcyon days, 'with youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm.' The parents approved of the match on condition that I returned to the business in which I had spent the days of my boyhood. They had no fear of my succeeding as an actor, but did not like the idea of their daughter running the risk of sharing the vicissitudes that so frequently attend an actor's career. I was filled with love's passion and ready to make any sacrifice, so I threw up my engagement, returned to London, and got a place in a warehouse in the city. A man who has once tasted the sweets of public applause can seldom shake off the desire of gaining more of it. The temptation is ever present. Unfortunately for my love compact I became a member of a club called 'The Shakspeareans.' Performances were given by the members at the principal London theatres in which I played such characters as Hotspur, Petruchio, Antonio in the 'Merchant of Venice,' etc. I met with great success, so much so that my old love for the stage returned. At the end of two years the love affair was terminated by mutual agreement, and I joined a dramatic company at Gravesend and have continued a member of the theatrical profession ever since. My acquaintance with the Foster family has never been discontinued up to the present time. One of the sons, who was a sailor boy when I was his sister's suitor, became a newspaper writer and was celebrated for his knowledge of the pedigrees of race-horses. He was the chief writer on the *Spirit of the Times* for years, and was editor of the *Sportsman* for a considerable period before his death, which took place last summer at his residence in Astoria, N. Y."

COMING TO AMERICA WITH CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About thirty-five years. I came over with Miss Cushman in 1849. I met her at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, England, where I had been playing the leading business for nearly four years. She was a great actress, and the stage has never seen her equal in such parts as Meg Merrilies and Nancy Sykes. She possessed the true dramatic fire. I had just received an offer from Mr. Maddox, of the Princess' Theatre, London, to support Macready, the tragedian, in a new play that was to be brought out, called 'Philip Van Artevelde,' when Miss Cushman invited me to accompany her to this country as her leading support. I consulted the late Charles Kean on the subject. He strongly advised me not to accept the offer of Mr. Maddox, as he thought the new piece would prove a failure, and I would find myself as he expressed it, 'damaged goods.' The play failed. I accepted Miss Cushman's invitation and sailed from Liverpool with her the 15th of September, 1849. She made her first appearance after her great English success at the old Broadway Theatre in New York as Mrs. Haller in 'The Stranger,' I playing the title rôle. She was enthusiastically received. As an instance of her wonderful nerve and presence of mind under trying circumstances she was playing Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Anderton at the National Theatre, Boston, when in an important scene some fellow in the audience sneezed several times in such a manner as to prove that it was both intended and derisive. The attention of every one present was attracted to the perpetrator of this unseemly act. Taking in the situation in a moment Miss Cushman led Miss Anderton off the stage, and returning to the footlights said, with marked emphasis, 'Some man must put that person out or I shall be obliged to do it myself.' The 'person' was removed, Miss Cushman was cheered again and again by the audience, and the play proceeded.

LUKE FIELDING.

"Luke Fielding, in the 'Willow Copse,' was one of your favorit parts," suggested the reporter.

"Yes. When Miss Cushman returned to England in the summer of 1850 I accepted an offer from E. A. Marshall, manager of the Walnut Street (Philadelphia) Theatre, and remained with him four years. Mme. Celeste came to play a star engagement during the season of 1851-'2. She produced the then new play of the 'Willow Copse.' I played Luke Fielding, of which I was the original in this country, to her Rose. At the end of the play I led Mme. Celeste out in front of the curtain, in response to a loud call, when she, instead of acknowledging the applause herself, merely curtsied, and in action presented me to the audience. On retiring to the wing she said: 'Sir, this play ought to be yours, and if you like to take a copy of it do so.' I accepted the offer and the play became a great success with me. It was during the run of this piece that a young aspirant for dramatic fame was intrusted with one of the small parts. At his first appearance he spoiled one of my best scenes. He was frightened and had forgotten every line of his part. I took it good-naturedly enough and went to my dressing-room. I had hardly seated myself when the novice came to make his apologies. This, I confess, annoyed me. I told him it was all right, but he persisted in making excuses. I gave him a cigar and told him to sit down. I then offered him a nip of brandy, which he drank. I said, 'How much do you get a week?' 'Ten dollars.' 'What do you pay for your board?' 'Four dollars.' 'You can save $5 out of that?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You save it up. In two years you will have accumulated enough to buy a plow; then go plowing.' I have never seen that young man since. After leaving Philadelphia I starred through the country for several years."

JEFFERSON'S REBUKE.

"Another favorit part of yours was Abel Murcott, was it not?"

"After the panic of 1857 there was no money in the country, and in the fall of 1858 I accepted an offer from the beautiful Laura Keene to appear in her theatre on Broadway, New York. The season opened with the 'Willow Copse.' Miss Keene played Rose, Joseph Jefferson, the comedian of the company, played Augustus, and the late E. A. Sothern Sir Richard Vaughan. W. R. Blake, a good actor, was in the company, and by his coarseness on the stage an unpleasantness was created between himself and Jefferson. The latter was a stickler for the proprieties, and was in the habit of expunging from the old comedies any lines that tended to the indelicate. Blake gave him the sobriquet of the 'Sunday-school comedian.' A scene in the green-room was the result, and drew from Jefferson the following severe and deserved rebuke: 'You take an unfair and unmanly advantage of people when you force them to listen to your coarseness. They are for the time imprisoned, and have no choice but to hear and see your ill-breeding. You have no better right to be offensive on the stage than you have in the drawing-room.'

"OUR AMERICAN COUSIN."

"The late Tom Taylor's comedy of 'Our American Cousin' was produced for the first time the 18th of October. After the reading of the comedy to the company, and before the characters were cast, I was asked which part I would play, Coyle, the lawyer, or Abel Murcott. I declined to play in the piece at all. Sothern was told that he would have to play Lord Dundreary, and he said sooner than do it he would throw up his engagement. Miss Keene, however, ultimately prevailed on both of us to accept parts, she giving us permission to do what we liked with them, as it did not matter so long as she could have our names in the bill, she not thinking that the piece would run more than a week. I chose Abel Murcott. Jefferson impersonated Asa Trenchard. The character suited him exactly, and it became immediately famous. Sothern availed himself of Miss Keene's permission to an unlimited extent. He added business, and words, and sneezes, and hops, skips, and jumps to his Lord Dundreary until it became the most attractive part in the piece. The creation was his own, and by it he was afterwards enabled to make a splendid income. The play ran for 140 nights—an immense run in those days—and was the success of the year."

ONE OF SOTHERN'S PLEASANT JOKES.

"Sothern was a great practical joker?"

"He was always at it, but he carried it a little too far sometimes. Here is an instance. On the occasion of the first production of 'A Hornet's Nest' at Boston, in which Sothern played the leading part, he arranged, in order to create an advertising sensation, with Cheever Goodwin, the author of the libretto of 'Evangeline,' that he should occupy a private box, and at a certain point of the play interrupt the performance and be taken out of the theatre by the police-officer attached to the establishment. In the meanwhile Sothern went to the officer, a powerful man, six feet high, and promised him $20 if he would tear the clothes off Goodwin's back and thrown him forcibly into the street. The night came, and at the prearranged moment Goodwin stood up in his box, and, addressing Sothern, exclaimed at the top of his voice, 'Your piece is not worth a cent, sir; I have come twenty miles to see a performance, and this is no performance at all.' 'I am very sorry, sir,' said Sothern. 'If you do not like it you have an easy remedy. Go to the box office and your money will be returned to you.' 'I don't want the money. I came to see the performance, and I am going to see it.' 'It you stay you will have to keep quiet. I cannot have the audience disturbed in this manner, and if it occurs again I shall have you put out by an officer.' The piece went on a few minutes when it was again stopped by Goodwin. Sothern sent for the officer, and he, acting on his instructions, handled Goodwin most unmercifully. He tried to explain that it was a joke. 'Joke be hanged,' replied the officer. 'Creating a disturbance in a theatre is no joke.' 'Turn him out,' cried the audience. Goodwin found himself in the street bruised and bleeding, and stripped of almost every shred of clothing."

"HAZEL KIRKE."

"How long have you played Dunstan Kirke?"

"Over five years. I was to have opened in the Madison Square Theatre, New York, in September, 1878, but the building, a new one, was not finished. The company that had been engaged was sent on the road with the play of the 'Iron Will.' We opened at Providence. The company was advertised as being the Madison Square company, but the public in the country had never heard of any Madison Square Theatre, and the play failed to draw. The company opened in the new theatre in the following February, although they kept on the road until that time. Steele Mackeye altered the title of the play to 'Hazel Kirke,' and it was produced for the first time in New York under that name. There was a great house the opening night. The people were drawn there to see the double stage perhaps more than the play. In any event, the performance did not seem to make a strong impression. The critics condemned the piece, and the business gradually declined. Another play was put in prepation and additional painters engaged to get it ready with all speed. While the piece was being rehearsed 'Hazel Kirke' was drawing better houses, and when the new piece was ready for production the public had to go three or four in advance in order to get seats to see 'Hazel Kirke.' All the country managers came to see the play, but none of them thought it would succeed out of New York City. Even that excellent judge of theatrical business, Mr. McVicker, could not say a good word for it; but Mrs. McVicker knew more than all of them put together, and after seeing it a second time, in very poor house, she said to her husband on their way home: 'That play will yet prove a great success, or I am very much mistaken.' Mr. McVicker did not believe in it, but the result has proved that Mrs. McVicker was right, for no drama in this or the old country has ever given such universal satisfaction or made so much money for a management. There, I have compressed half a century into half an hour. This is the last act. I must go. Good night."

And Mr. Couldock left the room to be once more reconciled to Hazel.

COST OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington (D. C.) *Republic*: I have been figuring up what this Capital of ours has cost us since the beginning, and I find that the amount is over $100,000,000. The subject was investigated by Congress in 1876. The total at that time was a cost of $94,362,423; since then $5,500,000 has been paid out for public buildings alone, and the amounts paid out for works of art, park decorations, and other things will run the total far ahead of the amount above stated. For a number of years it has cost more than $1,000,000 a year to pay the Government expenses of the District of Columbia, and since 1862 the amounts have been much higher. In 1873 the amount was more than $8,000,000. In 1875 it was more than $7,000,000, while from 1828 to 1852 it was less than $1,000,000 a year. In 1814 only $1,800 was appropriated for the District of Columbia, and it was not until 1837 that the yearly proportion reached $1,000,000. It is interesting to look over the the items of permanent improvements in Washington. These include the original cost of the buildings and their repairs, furnishing, and keeping in order. The following estimate, though not exactly correct, is approximately so. It is less rather than greater than the actual cost, some of the minor expenses during the last seven years being omitted: The Capitol has cost $17,672,123, the Patent Office over $13,000,000, the Treasury about $7,200,000, the Washington streets more than $6,000,000, the State Department about $7,000,000, the Navy nearly $4,000,000, the White House, two parks, and public grounds, about $2,000,000.

THE FAULT-DEMON.

I've seen a white-robed maiden,
With flowing gold hair laden,
As heavy-burdened body as she could bear,
And there came a wild black raven,
So eager and so craven,
And hid himself all silent in her fair gold hair.

When she cried, "Thou misbehaven!"
"Caw!" said the wild dark raven,
And all her tedious life he only said "Caw!"
Yet sate on her shoulder,
This heavy black bird-bowlder,
And moved not, would not leave her, for patience or for law.

Now, on her tomb was graven
"The Maiden of the Raven,
Who peered from her long tresses for all to see—
Some said that it was pride
Gave the bird so long a ride."
But he left her when the church-bell rang sonorously.

—*Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.*

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

DIVORCES.

The Courts Regaled with the Usual Weekly Installment of Domestic Woes.

A Husband Who Contributed One Dime to His Wife's Support—Love and Liquor.

The usual crowd which gathers Saturdays to hear divorce cases divided itself yesterday between the rooms of Judges Tuley and Moran.

Among those heard by Judge Tuley was that of Emma Bemis against Alfred Bemis. They were married in 1876, at Grand Rapids, and about 1880 she was obliged to leave him. She came to this city and got a position in a store on West Madison street, which she has held ever since. He had never supported her, and she had been obliged to take care of herself and child and even help him. When she was at work he used to come around with his clothes pinned together and in a generally dilapidated condition and ask for money, saying he could not get work. She helped him repeatedly, but noticing a striking coincidence between the times of his sprees and the times when she gave him money she declined to supply him with liquor.

"Did he ever give you any money?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, sir; he sent me 10 cents in a letter once."

"Ten cents?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that was liberal."

Witness said her husband had admitted he was living with another woman. He had been in the bridewell three times on account of his drunkenness. She refused to live with him because she was not willing to support him.

"I don't know what such men are going to do if their wives won't support them," remarked the Judge, as he granted the decree.

HE BEGAN EARLY.

The matrim

ithout clothes? Do you think
es? She can never be the wife

young men should be careful
courting learned girls. "Gaze
, beautiful evening star, and
e while its light shall shine!
Swear by Venus!" exclaimed
ssioned accents. "How stupid
red the girl from Vassar Col-
not Venus. The right ascen-
his month is 15h. 9m.; her de-
25' south, and her diameter is

est stories is of a traveler who
ary to excuse his inability to
rity of other travelers because
. "Gentlemen," he said, "I
e of a saturated blanket on this
fact is I am a very poor man—
lips in impecuniosity. When I
ct confidence that this is my
and I have been compelled to
t home, you can form an idea
ss of my resources."

make a great mistake in bring-
s to follow their own trade. A
e wiser. He had ten sons, and
way porters. That trunkmaker

met an uncertain acquaintance,
a little short, and should like
undrum in mental arithmetic,"
plied the gentleman. "Well,
an," suppose you had £10 in
I should ask you for £5, how
main?" "Ten pounds," was
y.

ous malefactor sends the fol-
ipe for an evening party: Take
nd gentlemen you can get, put
om with a small fire, and stew
e ready twelve packs of card-
ful of prints and drawings, and
ront from time to time; as the
ns, sweeten with politeness and
if you have any. If not, flattery
, and is very cheap; when all
r an hour add ices, jellies, cakes,
wines."

hat happens when a light falls
at an angle of forty-five de-
"It goes out."—*Der Schalk.*

ll, Frau Köppen, and how have
rescribed done for you?" Pa-
lerr Doctor, I boiled them, and
but do what I would I couldn't
—*Der Schalk.*

s at the carriage company's of-
ion as cab-driver. "You know
"Yes, sir." "You are aware
be civil to your passengers?"
And honest? For instance,
o if you found in your cab a
taining 50,000 francs?" "Noth-
should live on my rents!"—

LOCAL ITEMS.

he *Cincinnati Enquirer* publish-
sturbed by the late flood is an
old Scotch saying, "Who ever
Lean who had'na his ain boat."
nce of a little precaution against
d thoroughly exemplified at the
ractory of Messrs. De Golyer
Illinois-st., Thursday last. The
ish in one of a series of build-
. The roof to the building is or
ected against fire by James John's
erete fire-proofing, which has suc-
against severe tests of fire and
al occasions during the last ten
severe test of its efficiency
ibly be had, the heat being so
copper kettles were actually
olyer Bros. have had frequent
nd and it has never failed them.
idence in the ability of this fire-
to withstand the heat and save
is occasion deterred them from
department. They simply let
pend their fury in the build-
they originated and to
ere confined. Had the flames
roof of the entire works and
on account of its inflammable
have been a total loss. The cost
of fire-proofing is over one-third
a-cotta" or "porous tile," and
proper circumstances, would
such fires as the *Journal* Build-
store, and is well worth the
of parties building good build-
construction desiring
it fire. Mr. John is a well-known
Director in the Builders, and
nge, 159 La Salle street, where
ated.

esn't consistently use profane
the way she says "Gracious!"
down is full of subtle meaning
ce.

George M. Beard, of New York,
wn medical work, on page 243,
ld better for our American
ould use less tea and coffee and
good beer." To supply the best
ible of the latter to families the
ewing Company of Milwaukee
d a complete bottling depart-
ity. Orders will be promptly
rt of the city by addressing the
ce of Indiana and Desplaines
elephone No. 4,888.

oleomargarine fraud yet perpe-
being the buckets with a fem-
illy goat to indicate genuine

ts, manufacturers, hotels, and
of Chicago and other cities are
selves with the ever-ready fire-
known as *Harden Hand-Gre-*
ecessity for these meritorious
e and towns that have not com-
partments is obvious. For par-
see the *Harden Hand-Grenade*
Wabash avenue.

graduates of an English semi-
nized a fire brigade. It is not
ention the color of their hair.
drobe correspond ladies should
r fitted as well as dresses. Mrs.
es a specialty. 56 South Ada st.

d Gassbill wishes to change his
his girl always objected to his
d meter. She said he was too
d him off.

of time saved by the use of the
bine for sewing-machine shuttles
luable, and the work perfect.
re but manufacturers are using
ry-goods merchant should have
. Ladies once using them will

erican hen forgotten her lay?—
mercial Gazette. No; she has
ress. There is a lay-tent joke
, if one could tell egg-zactly

merous bakery-wagons observed
of Chicago, a large majority of
name of *D. F. Bremner's Eureka*
cellence of this bread and his
ers and *Cream Wafer Biscuits*
eral demand for them all over

ho sells twelve ounces for a
on his winning weigh.

ch Pattern Bonnets and spring
ynes' Wholesale Pattern Rooms,
h av. and Madison st.

teas and coffees in the city are
's, 172 State, 49 Clark, and 179
streets.

r says that champagne strength-
nd the voice. Fizz-ical develop-
ak.

urham, corner Wabash and Van
eat bargains in furniture.

a very bad winter for traveling
pes. The walking has been so
ed.

to put money in a sound invest-
raph stocks.

ble are the cabinet photos taken
h at $3 per dozen.

meter is a great invention. It
en to take his red flannel shirt off.
rnals with plates at Pierce &
dical Agency, 122 Dearborn.

ers try to hep a man up de hill,
n by hisse'f.

e the world to produce finer
an those made at the Stevens
, and 110 Dearborn street.

s to see its Mayor hung in the
er—in oil. Even this is better

Embroidery, lessons at all hours,
1 Twenty-second street.

NOCTURNE.

e steeple loves the star
h in the sparkling night.
s moon is out of sight,
ets wend their course afar.

ough frowns thy beauty mar,
nd-strewn between me and thy

h fair heaven would put a slight,
unceasing where you are.

ow can fling a shaft to scar
skied in maiden constancy—
ar with its flashing light?

Thou art the zenith' star
here whose canopy
ost's in the old, old plight.
Dust.

REAL ESTATE.

Sale of the Charlevoix and Marquette Flats—The March of Improvement on the West Side.

Some Owners of Property Near the New Board of Trade Getting Hard Up—State of the Market—Heavy Transfers.

Rebates on Special Assessments—Affairs in Hyde Park—A Hint to the Building Department.

Sale of the Charlevoix and Marquette Flats.

The largest real-estate transaction during the week was the sale of the Charlevoix and Marquette flats, corner Rush and Ohio streets. The ground is 142.6x100 feet on Rush and 40x100 feet on Ohio, the former having on it a five-story brick building, and the latter one of four stories, both connected, and embracing twenty-six flats. The price was $240,000. A part of the consideration was about ten acres, between Madison and Lake streets, east of Central Park, which were put in at $106,000. The purchaser was Mrs. Mary Lee Stewart, a widow lady who formerly lived in Chicago, but now resides in Philadelphia. She will be remembered by many as Mrs. David S. Lee, her first husband being a well-known lawyer here years ago, she marrying after his death a Mr. Stewart. Mr. Samuel H. Wheeler, who sold her the property, intends to subdivide the tract he now owns, and may erect some houses out there to sell.

A Hint to the City Building Department—A West Side Section Which Is Sure to Increase in Value—Matters Around the New Board of Trade Building.

"It probably is of little use to complain," said THE TRIBUNE reporter's real-estate friend, when caught in his office on Washington street yesterday, "but I think some steps should be taken to prevent a continuance of the great injustice that is daily being done a great many citizens by the negligence of the City Building Department. I don't know that you are aware of the fact, but it is true that there is a law providing that persons contemplating the erection of buildings within the city limits shall submit the plans of such buildings, together with the plans of the proposed sewerage for such buildings to the Health Department for approval before taking them to the Building Department for the necessary permit to build. Of this law many persons who would willingly comply with all city ordinances if known to them are ignorant. And so far as I have been able to learn the Building Department, whose duty it is, has never made any effort to enlighten the benighted ones. The result is that scarcely a day passes but that some officer of the Health Department finds a building the plumbing of which is not in compliance with the city ordinances, and which he consequently orders torn out and reconstructed. The result is that the owner of the building is forced to suffer the annoyance and additional expense that could easily have been prevented had the Clerk in the Building Department asked him if he had presented his plans at the Health Department before applying for a license to build. It would not require much of an effort for the clerk, who is not overworked, to save applicants for permits the great trouble described were he disposed to do so. I sincerely hope that, for the benefit of many poor men who have barely enough to build with at best, the Superintendent of that very important department will make it a point to ascertain if an applicant for a permit has called at the Health Department and had his plans passed upon.

"I see a large force of men is at work clearing away the old tumble-down structures at the corner of Canal and Madison streets to make room for a five-story store and office building to be erected for Mr. O. A. Crary. I have seen the plans, which you have described in THE TRIBUNE, and know they are for a somewhat plain but substantial building, that will be decidedly attractive compared with the majority of the structures in the neighborhood. I was much pleased when I learned that this improvement was certainly not for a moment. I have no doubt it is the first of a number of valuable improvements that will soon transform that unsightly quarter into one of respectable appearance. I am more than ever convinced that the prediction made by THE TRIBUNE some months ago—that the district between Halsted and the river and Van Buren and Washington would, before many years, contain as good-paying property as there is in Chicago—will be verified even sooner than the most sanguine expected. And I am much surprised that men desirous of investing in Chicago real estate are so slow to recognize this fact. I was talking to a broker yesterday who said he had a lot 50 by 190 feet on a street between Van Buren and Harrison, only a little more than one hundred feet from Canal, that he was authorized to sell for $250 per front foot. I suppose by this time he has disposed of it, but why such a bargain should have to be advertised I can't understand, for it is just as certain that Chicago's wholesale trade and light manufacturing establishments will cross the river to that district as that Chicago is rapidly growing south. I think people may smile incredulously at the statement, but I believe that in much less than ten years popular disgust will compel all vessels to lighter their cargoes in and out, and that all of Chicago's bridges will be stationary. When that time comes property east of Halsted street will be on a footing with that on the South Side, and will sell at $1,000 per foot or consequently for purposes as any in the city. And even should there be no such happy consummation as I have foreshadowed, the property in question will be required for Chicago's enlarged wholesale business, and will naturally appreciate rapidly in price. I think this idea is gradually getting a place in the minds of a majority of owners, and that it was sold yesterday that prices were already going up on the streets running east and west, and that fewer sales were being made than for some time. I suppose the main reason why transactions in the district are not numerous and that there has never been anything in the form of a boom over there is that there are no large individual holders, with the exception of the Board of Trade, which always content to let affairs take their natural course.

"I was looking over the list of trust-deeds filed for record last week, and I found among them one indicating that some of the gentlemen who rushed so rapidly into leases about the new Board of Trade are not so affluent as was generally supposed, and that they are not entirely above raising a little money on their holdings. I am unable to see exactly how a man can realize a fortune from a lot wholly unimproved, upon which he is paying an annual rental of $7,000 or $8,000 and taxes, besides $6 per cent for money. Samuel Rosen frequently remarks, 'Every man knows his own business best.' It may be so with these men, but it would require an exceedingly clever figurer to show how a man is to come out even on such a deal. And since the fact that Messrs. Armour and Kent are going to put up their big office building has come out some holders are even more nervous than they were before. Why they should be I can't for the life of me see. There is not a particle of danger that there will be too much office-room in the vicinity of the new board at any time, unless landlords choose to keep their structures empty by charging enormous rents. And I can't understand why a man who is able to do it should not put his property in such shape that it will bring him an income instead of being the cause of a continued outlay.

"The McNeill estate, which owns the lot fronting on Clark, Jackson, and Pacific avenues—by all odds the best lot in the block—I am informed has not yet seen its way clear to building this year. Any one who knows the condition of that estate is aware that it is not on account of the lack of money that it does not build; and what the reasons are cannot be divined, unless fears of too much office-room are at the bottom of it. A local architect long ago completed plans for the building, but I understand he hasn't the remotest idea when he will be called upon to go ahead with the work. And the same may be said of at least two other owners of leases who are amply able to build when they desire.

"I was talking to the local agent of the Home Fire-Insurance Company the other day, and he informed me that the company would begin the work of constructing its new building on the lot at the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams early next month. The first effort, I suppose, will be devoted to removing the old wooden buildings at present on the lot, and then excavating will begin. As to plans, none have been decided upon, and will not be until such time as the company's New York representative comes here and selects one of those now being drawn in competition. The agent says, however, that it will be quite an imposing structure, and that it will probably be a story or two higher than was first contemplated.

"It is now definitly settled that the Board of Trade will remove to its new quarters Oct. 9, notwithstanding the effort to get it to remain in the old building until May, 1885.

"I was informed yesterday that the papers in the lease of the lot at the corner of Fourth avenue and Jackson street by the Union League Auxiliary Club had all been made out, and that everything was in shape to begin the work of construction as soon as an architect can be decided upon, which, I believe, has not yet been done."

The Market.

There was some activity in the real-estate market during the last week, and sales were more numerous than for several previous weeks, but there were but one or two large transactions. The tendency of prices seems to be upward, and in nearly every broker's office in the city one can hear that such and such an owner has within the last few days ordered certain property put on the market at a price in advance of what he wanted last year, and above that asked at the commencement of the year. It is also said that many trades that bid fair to be closed on the basis of opening prices have been rudely overthrown by holders demanding more money for their property. The result of this condition of affairs is, that brokers are not the best-humored set of men on the street. The only comfort they seem to take now is in meeting each other at the exchange and talking their troubles and triumphs over among themselves until they are ready to go upon the street again in search of a customer for this or that piece of property.

Last Monday the papers in the transfer of the Arcade Building, the four-story-and-basement office structure on Arcade court, in the rear of the National Life-Insurance Building, of which mention was made in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, were filed in the Recorder's office, the amount named being $200,000. Although these figures are given in the recorded papers, it is understood that the price paid Mr. Shaunnessey for the building was $183,000, and that the real purchaser of the property was the National Life-Insurance Company.

The estate of Ira Couch sold to Henry Wittbeck a lot on Lake street 80 feet west of State, 40 by 160 feet, also a lot on Lake street 180 feet west of Fifth avenue, 40 by 100 feet, for $125,200.

A lot was sold by C. D. and S. Tyler to Howard D. Newton on Fulton street, 149½ feet east of Halsted, 30 by 140 feet, for $12,000.

Phebe E. Hamilton sold to Wallace L. De Wolf, a lot on West Van Buren street, 350 feet west of Desplaines, 47½ by 119½ feet, for $10,000.

Mary Young sold to Charles A. Taylor, a lot on South Halsted street, 75 feet south of Monroe, 25 by 165 feet, for $10,000.

A lot at the southeast corner of Brown and West Tweifth, 100 by 100 feet, was sold by Frank H. Dickey to William Warren, for $12,000.

Belle and Sylvester Sibley sold to Mary G. Van Horn, a lot on Michigan avenue, 300 feet south of Eighteenth street, 25 by 153 feet, for $17,750.

Jefferson L. Fulton sold to Harriet E. Norton, a lot on West Van Buren street, 100 feet west of Laflin, 79 feet to alley, for $11,080.

E. S. Dreyer & Co., with the assistance of Chandler & Co., sold through the Real Estate Exchange 100 feet on Dearborn street and running through to Fourth avenue, 200 feet south of Van Buren street for the sum of $315 per front foot, or $61,500 for the lot. This is the most important sale yet made through the Real-Estate Exchange. It is predicted by good judges of Chicago real estate that this property will be worth $1,000 per front foot within two years.

A. J. Cooper, No. 180 Dearborn street, closed the sale yesterday of the Lombard Block on Dearborn street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, to Matthew Laflin for $100,000 cash. The sale of the Arcade Building by Mr. Shaunnessey, of New York, to Miss Furber Laflin for $200,000, reported in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, was also made through Mr. Cooper.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Feb. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, 100 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x104½ ft, dated Feb. 11 (William A. Porter to James Traynor)	$ 1,200
Dayton st, 96 ft s of Willow, e f, 24x124½ ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (August Riemann to Carl Hill)	2,400
Centre av, 75 ft n of Gilpin place, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Feb. 11 (William A. Porter to Charles Branick)	1,750
West Liberty st, 200 ft w of Union, s f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (John Gaede to Louise Kaiser)	1,200
North Hoyne av, n e corner of Le Moyne st, w f, 98x150 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (William Gruel to Michael Bauerle)	6,600
Clybourn av, near Vedder st, n f, 40x110 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Alfred L. Richon to William Schmidt)	3,500
Hastings st, 536 ft w of Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (F. and J. Sindram to Edward Weinrich)	1,950
Murray st, 175 ft s of Seventh, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Albert Crane to Eliza Cullen)	725
Murray st, near above, 25x115 ft, dated Jan. 26 (same party to same)	725
Murray st, near above, 25x115 ft, dated Feb. 21 (same party to Margaret Davis)	725
West Twenty-first st, 263⅓ ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 17, 1883 (John Kralovec et al. to Jacob Kralovec)	700
West Eighteenth st, 122 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Joel Evans et al. to K. Nowak)	500
West Madison st, 75½ ft w of Jefferson, s f, 99x219½ ft, dated Feb. 23 (Henry C. Hays to Frank E. Spooner)	26,000
West Twenty-second st, s w cor of California av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1883 (M. E. Barnett to Otto Wittke)	1,000
State st, 87½ ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Michael P. Gerrity to Eli B. Smith)	5,625
West Twentieth st, 150 ft e of Morgan, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 22 (Matias Krivanck to Josef Vicek)	2,700
North Clark st, 45 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 45 ft to alley, improved, dated Jan. 22 (Johann Mareck to John R. Morris)	10,000
Ohawk st, 164 ft s of Division, w f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (Jacob Ketter to Peter Schmal)	1,800
Washtenaw av, n of and nr West Lake st, w f, 48x186 ft, dated Feb. 6 (C. S. Fairchild to Emily A. Cooper)	1,000
Paulina st, 366 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (E. A. Packer to Mary Ambrose)	650
Arnold st, s e cor of Thirty-ninth, w f, 99½ x123 ft, dated Feb. 19 (John Elliott to Mary Powers)	1,200
Owasco st, 242 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (Freeman Campbell to Anna E. Bailey)	1,600
Kinzie st, 78 ft w of State, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Feb. 15 (T. B. Fuller to Charles D. Wells)	7,250
Sedgwick st, 37 ft s of Twomey, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (Gustav Garner to Eugene Gehm)	7,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Winter st, 149 ft s of Wilson, w f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 22 (Michael Doyle to Fanny E. Lyon)	$ 6,000
Duncan Park, 125 ft w of Bissell av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14 (Allen Johnston to Martin L. Richard)	1,050
Atlantic st, n e cor of Fifty-second, w f, 50 x124 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1883 (John Berg et al. to J. M. Haslett)	1,200
Wabash av, 225 ft s of Fortieth st, w f, 21x161 ft, dated Feb. 22 (M. and W. B. Briggs to Richard Parry)	1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Johnston av, 202 7-10 ft w of Thomas, n f, 150x190 ft, dated Feb. 21 (John Johnston Jr. to Charles M. Graves)	$ 1,500
Fullerton av, n w corner of Fortieth st, 40 acres, dated Feb. 23 (Homer Pennock to the Miltimore Elastic Steel Car-Wheel Company)	40,000
Hine st, 345 ft n of North av, e f, 50x115 ft, improved, dated Jan. 7 (B. Lindauer et al. to Isaac Mandelbaum)	1,800

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total amount of real-estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23:

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	130	$1,189,700
North of city limits	9	17,568
South of city limits	26	92,618
West of city limits	8	46,150
Total	175	$1,346,828
Total previous week	193	713,659

Building Permits.

There was an increase in the number of building permits during the week, but with few exceptions they were for insignificant structures. The most important ones issued were as follows:

To O. A. Crary, for a five-story store, 50 by 56 feet, at 17 and 19 Canal street, to cost $35,000.

To the Ransom Cab Company, for a two-story barn, 75 by 141 feet, at Nos. 203 to 207 South Clinton street, to cost $15,000.

To Cook & McLain, for a four-story store and flats, 50 by 61 feet, at Nos. 115 and 117 Fourth avenue, to cost $15,000.

To Turner & Bond, for six one and one-half story cottages, 20 by 40 feet, at Nos. 529 to 534 Idaho street, to cost $12,000.

To Louis Weeber, for a three-story flat building, 40 by 65 feet, at No. 203 Walnut street, to cost $12,000.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Joseph Rys, one-story cottage, 20x36, No. 939 West Nineteenth street, to cost $600.

Jacob Pezchonsky, three-story dwelling, 21x50, No. 244 Maxwell street, to cost $4,000.

Julius Gresen, two-story dwelling, 24x72, No. 138 Henry street, to cost $10,000.

J. Jansen, five one-story cottages, 20x40 each, Nos. 732 to 782 Shober street, to cost $5,000.

The Unity Church Industrial School, two-story school-house, 44x44, corner of Elm and Chatham streets, to cost $6,000.

C. Walski, one-story cottage, 20x32, No. 3144 Wall street, to cost $600.

W. H. Davis, three one-story cottages, 20x40 each, Nos. 123 to 130 Lexington avenue, to cost $3,000.

William H. Dunn, one-story cottage, 32x33, No. 1164 West Adams street, to cost $1,000.

Special Assessment Rebates.

Rebates have been allowed on special assessments for the improvement of the following streets:

Street.	*From*	*To*
De Koven	Canal	Jefferson.
Wood	West Division	Milwaukee.
Madison	State	Wabash.
Dearborn	Adams	Monroe.
Noble	West Indiana	Milwaukee.
Noble	Milwaukee	North.
Division	Clybourn	North Br. Canal.
Twenty-eighth	State	Wabash.
Ashland	West Chicago	Milwaukee.
Wentworth	Eighteenth	Twenty-second.
Prairie	Twenty-second	Twenty-sixth.
Prairie	Twenty-sixth	Thirty-first.
Marshfield	West Jackson	West Harrison.
Dearborn	West Lake	West Indiana.
St. Johns	West Lake	Carroll.
West Adams	Halsted	Hoyne.
Randolph	Clark	Wabash.
Oakley	West Monroe	West Adams.
Carroll	Ada	Ashland.
Walnut	Ashland	Leavitt.
Elston	West Division	Armitage.
Johnson	Thirty-eighth	Egan.
Twenty-fifth	State	Indiana.
Thirty-seventh	Vincennes	Grand Boulevard
South Water	State	Michigan.
West Taylor	Throop	Ashland.
Hanover	Archer av	Twenty-ninth.
Oakley	West Madison	West Lake.
Centre	West Madison	Fulton.
Thirty-second	State	South Park av.
Washington	Wabash av	Dearborn.
Thirtieth	South Park av	Lake Park.
Groveland	Thirty-first	Thirty-third.
Wabash	Twenty-third	Douglas.
Wabash	Twenty-third	Douglas, st's swk.
West Jackson	Rockwell	Sacramento.
Goetzke	Lake-Shore Drive	

All that is required to procure the above rebates is to take the receipts for the assessments to the Special Assessment Office, No. 4 City-Hall, where the necessary vouchers will be issued.

Prospects in Hyde Park.

There was little change in the state of the market as compared with previous weeks. It was marked by the same brisk demand for desirable property and the same reluctance to sell on the part of the holders, who confidently expect a rise on the present favorable prices, which are considerably in advance of those of a month ago. Property on Oakwood boulevard bought then at $85 per foot was resold last week for $100 per foot, and desirable frontage on Michigan and Prairie avenues has risen about $10 per foot. An offer of $100,000 for property on Michigan avenue, just south of Thirty-ninth street, was refused, the holder asking $110,000, which latter sum he confidently expects to get within a month. The "boom" of Grand boulevard property has partially died out, while Michigan and Prairie avenues and Oakwood boulevard are in brisk demand. A man bought fifty feet during the week on the latter at $100 per foot, and will erect a fine residence. Property on Prairie avenue, below market prices because of its proximity to the Stock-Yards transfer tracks, sold at $65 per foot, H. R. Keiser being the purchaser. M. M. Henneberry bought twenty-five feet on Wabash avenue, near Forty-fourth street, for $48 per foot. A large sale was consummated Monday, C. D. Peet buying the tract on the west side of Grand boulevard, corner of Clinton avenue, running through to Cottage Grove avenue, for $42,500.

At Kenwood the demand was brisk at fair figures. O. W. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, paid $5,355 for seventy-one feet on Forty-seventh street, just west of Egandale avenue, and will build two handsome residences on the property. A sale consummated during the week was that of 125 feet on Egandale avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, with twenty-eight feet adjoining, for $10,000, Martha K. Wellington being the purchaser.

At Hyde Park, J. M. Parshall paid $1,250 for fifty feet on Jefferson avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, and the same sum for fifty feet a little further south on the same avenue.

Scores of capitalists are looking for suitable property between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-seventh street, on which to erect houses for rent and sale. There is not an unoccupied house in the territory, and the buying and renting demand exceeds the supply. There is an equal demand for handsome, substantial houses and for cottages, the latter between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh street and between Forty-fifth and Fortieth street, and for the former between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth and Forty-fifth and Fifty-third streets.

At South Chicago prices have advanced somewhat on account of the contemplated removal of the lumbermen to that place and the probability of iron industries being attracted by the negotiations for the location of a distributive coal station for the West on the east side of the Calumet River. Operations at Hegewisch are temporarily interrupted, in part by high water, although the work of subdividing, improving the streets, and building is being pushed forward with rapidity.

From a general examination of the village it would appear that although Hyde Park put fully $3,000,000 into buildings last year and has increased in population since 1880 from 15,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, the operations and increase in population during the present year will be much greater than during any previous one.

Rents in Gotham.

In the course of an article on rents in New York, the *Evening Post* furnishes these interesting facts;

Though it is early in the renting season, which will continue from now till the 1st of May, a great many arrangements for the year have already been completed between landlords and tenants, and the general condition of rentals in this city for 1884 is decidedly outlined. The result is in the nature of a pleasing surprise to property-holders, and, though it may disappoint some tenants, it is a gratifying indication of a generally sound and prosperous condition of business. Until a recent date the idea was common, even among some of the best judges of real-estate matters, that the early part of this year would witness a considerable falling off in rents on both dwelling-house and business property. This expected reduction was looked upon as the natural result of a year of liquidation in many kinds of business, the state of affairs in Wall street, of the coming Presidential election, and of a special effort by certain tenants to secure lower rents in the down-town district. Careful inquiry, however, among real-estate brokers and agents, who do much of the most important renting business, has resulted in showing that the predicted decline has not occurred. The testimony to this effect is unanimous among the persons best informed upon the subject.

There are exceptional cases in which some reduction of rents has been conceded, but this has been due to special circumstances. In some cases, for instance, where offices in buildings erected last year were held at unduly high rates, and had consequently been lying empty, a concession has been made in order to obtain tenants. It is expected, too, that difficulty will be found in maintaining the old rents of the most high-priced dwellings, and in some classes of flats the supply will probably prove greater than the demand. Really desirable flats, however, are readily taken or retained at the old rates, and there is no decline in the terms for dwellings which have been renting at from $1,500 to $5,000 a year. In some instances, for special reasons, even a slight advance in rents has been secured, but, taking the average of all classes of property throughout the city since the month began, the rates fixed last year have remained unchanged. Where leases of three or four years' standing have expired they have generally been renewed on last year's basis, though that was considerably higher than the original terms.

TARIFF FIGURING WITH FIGURES.

The Phœnixville (Pa.) *Messenger* offers a problem for Mr. Robert P. Porter, the Philadelphia *Press* tariff expert, to solve. It takes Mr. Porter's statistics of manufacturing in the United States, as follows:

Capital invested	$2,790,273,506
Average number of persons employed	2,738,950
Total wages paid	$ 941,919,674
Value of materials used	3,394,340,036
Value of products	5,360,667,706

By a little calculation from these figures, which any one who understands the first four rules of arithmetic can verify for himself, the *Messenger* found: First, the difference between the value of the products and the cost of material, plus that of wages, left the manufacturers a neat little 37 per cent on their investment; and second, by dividing the average number of hands employed into the total amount paid for wages, that the average yearly earnings per man were $345, or, estimating 310 days for a year's work, the magnificent sum of $1.11 per day. This includes, of course, all workmen, from the ore-miner in the Lehigh Valley who labors for 62 cents per day to the best skilled mechanic employed.

And Mr. Porter is the gentleman whom the *Press* has engaged to prove that protection is all the American workingman needs to make him a prince.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, Gives an Interesting Account of the Celebration of His Golden Wedding.

Episcopalian and Presbyterian Journals Pay Their Respects to Joseph Cook—Unfermented Wine.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on "The Unchurched Multitude" Provokes a Poetic Quotation Which Grapples the Problem.

Bishop Pierce's Golden Wedding.

Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, writes as follows to a religious paper in the South:

The "golden wedding" has come and gone. It was a joyful occasion—rational, religious, Christian in its ceremonies and its impressions. It was indeed a family reunion, and the number present ranks me among the patriarchs, or at least head of the tribe. We had many greetings and congratulations from friends far and near—present and absent—letters filled with good wishes and Christian sentiments, from Connecticut to Colorado.

My daily correspondence I count as the hardest work I do. The late avalanche of epistles I have concluded to answer through the press. A month's writing would not suffice if I were to take them one by one. The notable event has quickened the poetic vein, too, like the breath of spring, and charming verses have poured in upon us from North and South. My muse has folded her wings long since and rests voiceless in her retreat. She cannot respond to her more youthful mates. I am shut up to silence or to print.

It is due to say that in my letter announcing days of birth and marriage I only proposed to gratify friends, who demanded it of me. My suggestion in Florida, Virginia, and Georgia, as to the oranges, oysters, and cigars was a mere piece of pleasantry, which I thought everybody would understand. Yet, to be candid, I thought some of these might come. Beyond this I had no expectations. I neither asked nor hinted. But numerous friends had other thoughts. They have sent us oranges, oysters, cigars, presents useful and ornamental, and money. The last perhaps the most important, because I needed it. This no man knew and never would, unless they had asked me the question direct. I am sometimes empty-handed, and when best supplied have never been the day when I could not have used profitably and religiously more than I had. The gifts which came in have been received with unalloyed gratification. I, we, accept them thankfully, and prize them not only for their intrinsic value, but as expressions of love and good will. Friendship, thank God, is not all a name, the poet to the contrary notwithstanding. We have many friends, and have had all along, who are faithful and true. In any exigency, if need be, I rely on them for the church, and by the establishment of that principle you have made it plain that the church itself is of no authority, and the Bible still less, if less were possible."

M. J. Savage, of Boston, in his sermon on Wendell Phillips, said: "Now that Phillips is dead the newspapers are all saying that all the orators of the world have passed away, and that we have tumbled down to a flat, dead level, forgetting that the grandest pulpit orator that has lived for a hundred years, himself a great co-laborer with Phillips, is still alive; forgetting the lesson taught by the history of the War. At the opening of the War we had no officers. The whole Nation went into mourning because Gen. Scott was so old and because it thought there would be no military ability to lead us out of our trouble. But when the call came there stood up the grandest group of martial men that the century has seen. They forget that whatever humanity has produced is a part of human nature. When a great want is felt there comes the response to meet that want."

There is an old Bible in the Congressional Library which is well worth a walk to the Capitol to examine. It is of Italian origin, and is supposed to have been written in the thirteenth or fourteenth century; but the actual date is unknown. It is written in Latin, upon vellum, in clear, bold characters, and extremely uniform. The writing is in two columns, about three inches wide, and a margin of two inches. It is embellished with 146 miniature paintings and upward of 1,200 smaller illuminations, which are beautifully executed, and are brilliant to-day as the day they were done. The initials of books and prologs are two and a half inches in hight, and those of the chapters are one inch in hight. It is contained in two large volumes, and cost the Government $2,200 in gold when gold was at a high premium, and was purchased at a sale of the library of Henry Perkins, of Hereford, North Wales, in June, 1873. The skins in the first volume have all been repaired except five; in the second volume they are nearly all perfect.

On the question of "Scholarship" the *Churchman* says: "The worth of man's criticism depends something upon the bias of his mind. When a critic is preconvinced of the impossibility of certain conditions, as, for instance, of miracles, of prophetic revelation, of divine communication with mankind, then his estimate of the meaning of passages, of the force of language, his power of interpretation in general is seriously impaired. What, for instance, is the worth of a man's opinions upon the passages which are used in favor of a second and later Isaiah, if he have already determined that prediction is impossible and that whatever seems to be such must postdate the event? On any question of evidence belonging to pure scholarship he is capable of seeing only one side. Is this equally true of him who holds to the divinely-given origin of Scripture? By no means. A fervid belief in the doctrine of the Trinity does not hinder one from rejecting the text on which we are wont to bring their ideas upon people as essential to the reform. They seem to stake the whole total-abstinence plan on the soundness of their unfermented wine theory.

"The Unchurched Multitude."

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Relative to the published sermon of Prof. Swing and criticism thereon appearing this week in your widely-read paper, the following from the London *Spectator* may be interesting to some of your readers as an answer to the question:

"WHY DON'T THE WORKINGMAN GO TO CHURCH?"

I doant go to church 'cause I cannot see the good,
And yet I'm none so sartin I should go there if I could;
For I does what I likes, and jests when I likes, my fire see?
And I've none so great a liking for them seats called "Free."

I doant go to church 'cause my coat is getting old,
And the big folks look and mutter "Beggars sure is getting bold."
Maybe, some day up in Heaven, if they get there, they will larn
Them above don't stop to ask if your coat has got a darn.

I doant go to church 'cause the place it is so grand,
Fit for them wi' coach and 'osses, wi' great housen and wi' land;
And then Parson he's so larned, what a' means I cannot tell;
Folks speak plainer down at Chappel. How they do go on at Hell!

I doant go to church 'cause wi' Squire a' sitting there,
I keep thinking what he called me, when he cotched me wi' a snare;
It were jest outside my garden, yet the names that he did call!
Thief and poacher! lawkamussy! but a rabbut arter all!

Parson, he's a kind old gem'man, and his wife is kinder still,
Wi' her tracks and wi' her pudden, and bottles when ye're ill;
But it's not what I wants, to be tinkered when I'm down;
It's to get up, and keep up, and 'ave summat o' my own.

That's the thing. And if the Boible (as them farmers du agree)
Be agen poor folks arising, then I'll let the Boible be.
Parson says I'm but a haythen. Well a toad 'ull love his hole.
If he cared more for my body, p'raps I'd care more for my soul.

So I doant go to church 'cause I cannot see the good;
But I takes a walk instead in the holler by the wood;
And my dawg he goes behind me, and I smoakes all the way;
He's a rare 'un still at rabbits, is my old dawg Tray.

A. A.

The Churches.

A Mexican priest, the Rev. Father Damaso Soto, of Concordia, is reported to have discovered a key to the Aztec writings.

Bishop Gilmour, of the Cleveland Diocese, is negotiating for the purchase of a valuable lot on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, for the erection of a large Catholic theological college. Such an institution has long been his dream, and he has been shaping the finances of his diocese with that end in view.

The *Christian Advocate* says: "The census of 1880 represents the increase of all the clergymen in the last ten years as 6 per cent, but in the Protestant Episcopal Church in nine years there has been an increase of 21 per cent. And now will some one tell us what proportion of that 21 per cent came from other denominations? The Bishop of Missouri is reported as having stated that no young men are coming forward from their own church, and that all the ministers he has ordained in a considerable period of time have come from other denominations."

The *Baptist Weekly* says: "The *Christian Advocate*, announcing special services at one of the Methodist churches last Sunday, says: 'It may interest some present to know that the pastor has in his possession the cradle in which Bishop Janes and his twin brothers were rocked. It may be seen at the church next Sunday.' If, with such an attraction, there was not a full attendance, it is hard to tell what can be done next."

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Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 121 Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of the agreement for the proposed consolidation, with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Ohio, which will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Wm. E. Love & Co.,

Grain Brokers AND Commission Merchants,

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We shall confine ourselves strictly to our commission business, and our financial condition will permit us to handle any business intrusted to our care.

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References: Continental National Bank, James M. Love.

E. L. NEGLEY,

Commission Merchant,

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Grain and Provisions bought, sold, and carried on margins.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were yesterday received at the Chicago Custom-House: Burley & Tyrrell, 20 packages earthenware; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case dry goods; Kantaler & Hargis, 9 cased cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 2 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 3 cases cigars; Thorwart & Roehling, 3 cases cigars; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case guns, 1 case gloves; Marshall Field & Co., 16 cases dry goods; J. F. Welling & Co., 2 cases books; J. W. Goetz & Co., 2 cases gloves; Lyon & Healy, 5 cases musical instruments; L. R. Klassohn & Co., 1 case metal; A. E. Leicht, 2 cases glass; E. H. Sargent & Co., 1 case books; J. Jonas & Co., 1 cask gin; Root & Sons Music Co., 3 cases musical instruments; E. N. Huribut, 2 cases dry goods; Burke, Walker & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Louis Boerlin, 1 case optical goods; Pribyl Bros., 8 cases firearms; Keith, Benham & Dascomb, 374 boxes tin plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 150 sacks salt; C. P. Willard & Co., 125 sacks salt; N. & G. Taylor & Co., 155 boxes tin plate; Chicago Stamping Co., 79 boxes tin plate; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 166 drums caustic soda; Sidney Shepard & Co., 140 boxes tin plate; H. H. Hayden, 775 sacks salt; Pitkin & Brooks, 4 packages flies. Collections, $34,236.

COMMUNIST SWINTON'S OPINION OF LOGAN.

John Swinton's Paper (Communist): I saw Gen. Logan, of Illinois, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel (New York) lobby Friday. Now, there would be a fine-looking party for the Presidential chair. Not that looks are particularly essential. At the same time, there is a general air of plug-tobacco about Gen. Logan which is not altogether reassuring. He is a massive-looking man, but coarse. His black hair is long and lank, his mustache is immense and aggressive. He seems to be a man of some rugged power, and he has the stride of a mastodon. His hands are large, his feet leave a track in the snow like a pair of pie-tins, and he has a voice which is like the hoarse roar of a steam-tug's whistle. Gen. Logan has a majestic frown which is the terror of the hall-boys, but he is said by those who drink at his expense to be a pretty good sort of a fellow. The General's favorit tipple is sweet cider.

"The revenue stamps used on Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup bottles would fill a car.—Ex.

BUSINESS.

A Dull and Steady Stock Market—Chicago and New York Clearing-House Statistics.

The Produce Markets Very Much Unsettled—Breadstuffs Weak, Being Led by Wheat.

Provisions Active at a Higher Range, with a Heavy Break and a Partial Recovery.

FINANCIAL.

All departments of business at the banks were more active than usual of late yesterday in consequence of the holiday, but otherwise the situation was unchanged. Money is in only moderate demand, and there is little expectation of any improvement. The supply of loanable funds is large and concessions continue to be made at most of the institutions. Some of those that have a clientage covering a wide range of trade and industry have, however, a heavier line of discounts than at the opening of the year. Signs of an active spring business are not numerous.

Transactions in investment securities have flagged some days, but on the whole the week has been a pretty good one. Dealers are still embarrassed by the small supply of certain classes of bonds. Advices from the East do not indicate more than a steady market. The following sales were made over the counter in this city yesterday:

$2000 U S 4s	127¾	$1000 C & N W sk fd 5s	108¾
$5000 do	127¾	$1000 C & N W def 5s	94¾
$2000 U S 4½s	114¾	$6000 C & N W 6s	109¾
$4000 do	114¾	$500 B'd of Trade 5s	104
$1350 City 4½s	103¾	$500 City R'y 4½s	103¾
$3000 Cook Co 4½s	100¾	$6000 Wis & Minn 5s	93¾
$1000 Den Ex 6s	89¾	$1000 C B & Q 8s	120¾
$1000 do	90		

Dealings at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 700	City 4½s 1920	103¾	
$ 400	City R'y 5-20 4½s	99	
$ 1000	Mutual Un. 6s	120¾	
$ 3000	Con. Gas. 6s	93¾	
$15300	W StLP—CDs.	70	
	100 shares A T & S Fe.	79¼	
	10 shares Pac Tel C	93	
$ 1000	Cook Co 4½s	103¾	
$ 3000	Wis & Minn 5s	93¾	

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chi. Nat'l Bank	140	Chicago City 7s, 1897	122
Com. Nat'l Bank	130	Chicago City 7s, 1898	124
Con. Nat'l Bank	127¼	Chicago City 6s, 1886	110
First Nat'l Bank	240	Chicago City 6s, 1888	112
Hide & Leather N. Bank	105	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103¾
Hibernian B'k'g Co	120	Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¾
Home Nat'l Bank	140	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	98
Illinois T. & S. Bank	135	Chi. City R'y. 5-20 4½s	103¾
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	201	Cook County 7s, 1880	109
Nat'l Bk. of America	153	Cook County 7s, 1882	110¾
Nat'l Bk. of Illinois	143	Cook County 7s, 1892	120¾
N. W. National Bank	500	Cook County 5s, 1890	107¾
Traders' Bank	140	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¾
Union Nat'l Bank	222	Chi. City R'y 5-20 4½s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1886	103¾	Postal T. Co. 6s, 1912	92¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	120¾	Chi. Dist of Tr. 10-40 5s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1894	118	C. G., F. & I. Co. 6s, 1912	89¾
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120		

Stocks in New York were dull and steady. The sales were only 199,204 shares. Points had been given to buy Reading, and it was the feature of the list. There is unusual interest in the coal shares, and it is whispered that there is to be another combination to regulate the output of coal. If such a combination as the one that went to pieces some seven years ago could be formed, it would mean something for the prices of the stocks—but that is by-no means probable. Much higher quotations for St. Paul are talked. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent payable March 15. The books close Feb. 26 and reopen March 16. It is said that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis will declare a dividend of 6 per cent. Outside orders in the New York market seem not to be increasing. Stock speculation in this city is still small.

The surplus reserve of the New York banks was further reduced last week by a small amount, but, taking the statement as a whole, there is little evidence of an improvement in business. The loans, which the previous week increased nearly $4,000,000, fell off $1,370,400. The deposits, however, which increased during the week ending the 16th, decreased over $2,000,000. The following are the items for last week:

Loans	$344,538,800	Decrease $1,370,400
Specie	77,826,200	Decrease 455,600
Legal-tenders	32,740,300	Decrease 790,300
Deposits	363,380,300	Decrease 2,164,200
Circulation	14,364,900	Decrease 173,300
Reserve	110,166,500	Decrease 1,245,800
Reserve required	90,845,050	Decrease 541,050
Surplus	19,761,350	Decrease 249,450

The exchanges at the Chicago Clearing-House the last week compare unfavorably with those of the preceding week, but allowance must be made for the holiday. The following are the figures for the week ending Feb. 23.

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 7,105,611.18	$ 984,302.18
Tuesday	6,625,507.39	717,383.00
Wednesday	6,310,492.25	848,101.09
Thursday	6,883,450.17	899,092.48
Friday	Holiday	Holiday
Saturday	5,070,306.84	684,403.97
Totals	$33,675,567.72	$ 4,358,407.95
Preceding week	37,045,141.48	4,192,393.68
Corresponding week last year	30,846,023.90	2,993,249.91

At the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 340,942.50	$ 81,003.75
Tuesday	1,000,000.00	97,000.00
Wednesday	377,003.75	94,358.75
Thursday	468,178.75	116,003.50
Friday	Holiday	Holiday
Saturday	484,650.10	118,886.25
Totals	$ 1,057,665.00	$ 426,596.95
Preceding week	2,737,275.62	809,903.75

Reports from St. Louis indicate that the recent improvement in the demand for money is sustained. No particular line of business is conspicuous in the claims on the banks, but there is a general quickening. It is claimed that the increased patronage is not secured by any cutting of rates, but that 7 and 8 per cent are maintained as the figures for time paper. A large loan has just been made on five months' manufacturing pader at 8 per cent.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* in its last issue publishes an exceedingly wild and absurd argument against the coinage of silver. According to the *Chronicle*, silver has or is about to drive all the gold out of the country and cause everlasting smash generally. A contemporary perforates the *Chronicle's* bubble thusly: There has always been a menace before the eyes of the New York *Chronicle* that the standard silver dollar would inevitably expel gold from the country. The Silver act was passed in 1878. In 1879 the imports of gold coin and bullion amounted to $5,624,943; and the domestic exports to $4,145,085; in 1880 the imports were $86,758,386, and the domestic exports $1,774,639; in 1881 the imports were $100,051,259, and the domestic exports $1,826,327; in 1882 the imports were $34,377,054, and the domestic exports $31,303,025; and in 1883 the imports were $17,734,149, and the domestic exports $9,920,999. In the last five years the imports amount to $238,435,805, and the domestic exports to $48,070,955, showing a net gain of $190,-354,851. In the same period the imports of silver coin and bullion amount to $56,341,782, and the domestic exports to $58,182,559. We do not include the reexports of foreign coin and metal, because they do not essentially affect the result.

[In the period, therefore, covering the lifetime of the Bland-Allison law, the net imports of gold amount to $190,354,066, a sum greater than had been previously imported since the founding of the Government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Feb. 23*	*Feb. 21*
Can. Pacific	400	55¾	55¼	55¼	55
Can. Southern	1,100	56	55¾	55¾	56
Central Pacific	5,515	62¾	61¾	62	62¾
Chicago & Alton	267	136	135¾	136	135¾
C., B. & Q	155	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Den. & Rio G	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Del. & Had	1,640	111¾	111¼	111¼	113¾
D., L. & W	30,220	132¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Erie	2,010	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	225	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Do seconds		44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
H. Tenn. & Ga	300	78	78	78	78
L. S. & M. S	1,700	117	116¾	117	117
Jersey Central	1,935	89¾	89¼	89¾	89¾
Kansas & Texas	5,220	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
L. E. & West	330	11	11	11	11
Lake Shore	1,471	104	103¾	103¾	103¾
Louis. & N	1,360	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
Manhattan	400	56¾	56¾	57	56¾
Met. El. bonds		103	100	101	103¾
Mich. Central	400	93¾	93	93¾	93
Mo. Pacific	1,000	97	96¾	96¾	97
N. Y. Central	11,350	117¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Nor. & W. pfd	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Northern Pacific	230	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,062	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Northwestern	3,655	122	121¾	121¾	121¾
Ont. & West	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
O. R'y. & N. Co	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
O. Transcon	27,500	20¾	19¾	20¾	20
Pacific Mail	5,470	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
P., C. & St. L	175	100¾	100¾	100¾	101
Reading	88,700	49¾	48	49¾	48¾
Rich. & Dan	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Rich. & Pitts	500	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Rock Island	610	124¾	123¾	124	124
St. L. & S. F	15	86¾	86¾	86¾	
St. Paul	21,305	103	101¾	102¾	103¾
Do pfd	700	117¾	117	117	
St. Paul & O	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	50	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Texas Pacific	2,700	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Union Pacific	5,350	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Wabash	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
W. Shore bonds		104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Western Union	730	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

Bank statement—Reserve, decrease $249,450.

Delaware & Hudson ex-dividend 1¾ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129	Fargo	111
American	98	United States	73

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	101	St. P. R. C. 8s	117¾
United States 4s	114¾	Texas Pacific 1, g	69
United States new 4s	126¾	do R'd Grande	73¾
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Union Pacific 6s	118¾
Central Pacific 6s	112¾	do land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	103¾	do sinking fund	110¾
Lehigh & W. 6s	96¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	77¾	Tennessee 6s, new	39
Missouri 6s	103½	Virginia 6s	39
8s, 1892	110	Vir. con. ex-mat. coup.	39
Tennessee 6s, old	39	do deferred	7¼

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000	Can So 1st gtd	85¾	
3000	C & Q deb 5s	103¾	
10000	do	103¾	
10000	C P gold bonds	113	
1000	Centl Iowa 1st	104¾	
1000	C & A 1st	103¾	
5000	D & R G 1st con	97	
4000	E Tenn 5s	79¾	
1000	Erie 1s cons gold	103¾	
1000	Fort Wayne 1st	138	
13000	Intl coup 6s	84¾	
300	L & W 2d	108	
15000	Kas Pac 1st cons	90¾	
1000	L & N gen mtg 6s	103¾	
5000	do	103¾	
4000	L N & W 1st	94	
4000	L N A & C 1st	90	
20000	M L & T 2d	93	
30000	do	93¾	
1000	M & T gen 6s	97½	
1000	do	97½	
5000	M & St P 1st—C & P W	105¾	
7000	M & St P 1st—W & M	105¾	
3000	do	105¾	
10000	Mo Pac 3d	115	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

25000	U S 4s coup 1907	127¾	
5000	Penn coup	124¾	
6000	C & Ol 1st—Series B	101¾	
9000	C & S W mtg	81	
10000	C B & Q—IDiv 4s	100	
5000	C B & Q deb 5s	96	
3000	E Tenn 5s	79¾	
5000	do	80	
3000	G B W & S P 1st 6s	108	
4000	Intl coup 6s	84¾	
1000	Kas Pac 1st 6s '95	103¾	
10000	Mo Pac 1st cons	104¾	
5000	M & O 1st deb	56	
1000	Met El bonds	103	
26000	Metn Ele 2d	95	
5000	M & St P 1st—C P W	105¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

30000	U S 4½s coup '85	114¾	
2000	A & P inc	15¾	
3000	Cent Iowa 1st	105	
1000	C B & Q deb 5s	96	
7000	D & R G—W 1st	110¾	
1000	Ft Wayne 1st	138¾	
1000	I B & W 1st	93	
2000	Intl coup 6s	84¾	
1000	Kan Pac 1st cons	97¾	
400	L E & W 1st	94	
2000	Morris & Esx 2d	114	
1000	N K & T g m 6s	67¾	
1000	N Y & E 1st cons	104¾	
5000	No Pac 1st coup	101¾	
7000	do	101¾	
2000	N Y Elev 1st	118	
5000	N Y & H m	104¾	
5000	No Pac 1st coup	101¾	
2000	do	101¾	
1000	do	101¾	
6000	N J C deb 6s	90	
3000	N Y C & St L 1st	105	
3000	N Y & E 1st	54¾	
10000	do	54¾	
15000	do	54¾	
3000	N Y & N E 1st 7s	100	
5000	Tex P inc 4	49¾	
1000	Utah So Ex 1st	93¾	
2000	NY LE & W 2d cn	94¼	
7000	N Y W S & B 1st	54¾	
30000	do	54¾	
5000	do	54¾	
1000	Ohio Central inc	14	
4000	P D & E 1st	101	
3000	P C & St L 7s	119¾	
10000	St L S F 2d—C l C	19	
1000	St L I M 5s	75¾	
3000	Ya Mid inc	40	
10000	Wab gen m 5s	67	
50	American Ex	98¾	
30		97	
10	U S Ex	60	

FIRST BOARD.

1000	Atch 7s	122	
5000	B & M in Neb 7s	113¾	
10000	Mex Cent 7s	68¾	
5000	do	68¾	
5000	do	68¾	
2000	do	68¾	

SECOND BOARD.

10000	Mex Central 7s	69	
5000	do	69¼	
2000	N Y & N E 7s	99	
1000	U P 6s	101	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,341,381; balances, $975,608. Money, 3@4. The chief feature has been the advance in Reading Railroad shares, which was freely bought by New York. The early purchases were thought to have been made for Vanderbilt houses, but rumor afterward stated that Keene was the buyer. The rumor was that the new road between Philadelphia and Baltimore will throw an immense amount of additional traffic over the New York Division and make the New Jersey Central self-supporting in those months which would otherwise make a loss. There has been very little buying for the account of the outside public today. The Northern Pacifics have been very slow, and very few transactions have taken place in either of stock, though the feeling is decidedly bullish in the preferred shares, which could easily be advanced so far as Philadelphia is concerned. Oregon & Transcontinental has been rather pressed for sale. The market closed steady from an upish tendency.

The market closed steady:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania	60¾	60¾
Reading	29¾	30
Lehigh Valley	71	71¼
Northern Pacific common	21¾	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	47¾	47¾
Lehigh Navigation	48	48¾
C. & N. W. pf.	99¾	99¾
New Jersey Central	89	89¾
Oregon Transcontinental	19¾	20

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—There is an increasing demand for New York exchange between banks. There were sales at par@25c premium; a few sellers asked 50c premium at the close. Over the counter exchange was bought at par and sold at 1-20 and 1-10 premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per thousand premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—6 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 11-16; consols, account, 101⅝; St. Paul, 94½; Canadian Pacific, 56¾; New York Central, 119¾; Reading, 30.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Rentes, 76f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The week closed on a dull and spiritless market for mining shares. Transactions at the first two calls aggregated only 1,500 shares, and that distributed among ten stocks. Alice was steady at 250; Bulwer, 165; Bonanza King, 1,000; Eureka, 405; Navajo, 275; Standard, 6%. The market was dull and heavy in the afternoon. The sales included Standard, 6%; Alice, 250; Hortense, 12; Green Mountain, 200@205; Central Arizona, 31.

Homestake	8½	Quicksilver	6
Ontario (asked)	20½	do preferred	27

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co	5¾	Pewabic	14½
Calumet & H	39¾	Quincy	45¾
Catalpa	30	Osceola	16
Franklin	11¾		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very nervous and unsettled Saturday, with further weakness in grain, and provisions heavy after they had opened out much higher. The trading was again largely local, the principal exception being New York orders to sell wheat. The receipts of grain were smaller than had been generally expected.

Provisions were active and very irregular, but at a higher range. Liverpool was supposed to have reported an advance of 3d on lard and 6d on long clears, with a decline of 1s on short clears, while the arrivals of hogs at our stock-yards were meagre. The market for product started out very strong, why, no one seemed to know, as the receipts from other points indicated an increase in our stocks, and there was no apparent shipping demand for hog meats or lard, though beef holders said that there was a good inquiry for that kind of property. May pork sold at $18.50 within a few minutes of the opening, being 35c above the latest regular prices of Thursday. It soon broke to $18.32½ under heavy selling by Ream, Jones, and Singer, one of them offering 17,000 brls at $18.25. It reacted to $18.37½, fell back 10c, improved to $18.50, owing to the feeling of some shorts on Eastern account, and fell back to $18.40 asked at the close. Lard closed a shade higher at $9.90 bid for May, after having sold at $10.00. Short ribs closed 7½c higher, at $9.60 asked for May. In the afternoon May pork was quoted at $18.37½ bid and May lard at $9.92½. The packing of this city since Oct. 28 includes 1,963,-000 hogs, against 2,431,000 to same time last year, and 3,330,000 to do in 1882. The falling off, as compared with last year, is 468,000, or 19¼ per cent.

Flour was dull and nominally weak in sympathy with wheat, though there were some foreign orders that were perhaps filled without being reported. The coarse millstuffs were easy.

Wheat was rather active and quite weak. It advanced ¾c early, but soon turned, and closed ⅛@¼c below the latest regular prices of Thursday, at 92c asked for March and 97¼c bid for May. The British markets were called firm, though quiet, and our receipts were light for two days. The market started in higher in sympathy with pork, but soon fell back when it was found that there were no buying orders, and the first sign of weakness was soon followed by numerous New York orders to sell. These carried the market down to 90c for May, when the filling of stop orders carried it up to 91¾c, but the selling was persistent enough to send it back, especially as later cables quoted London weaker in tone. Hobbs, Comstock, Dupee, and Lester were the leading sellers, the former selling nearly all day, and the latter bearing at nearly the lowest point. Several provision men filled shorts at 90c, and Milmine bought moderately. Ream and Jones bought some on the breaks, but sold later, and Raker was reported to have sold 100,000 bu at nearly the minimum figure just before the close. Car-lots of No. spring sold at 92¾@92¼c; No. 3 spring was nominal at 80@83c; No. 2 red was quoted at 99c@1.01¼, and No. 3 red at 89@92c. In the afternoon May was quoted at 96c.

Corn was rather quiet and weaker. It advanced ¼c, fell back ¾c, and closed ⅝c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 53¾c for March and 53¼c for May. There was little individuality in the market, the tone being taken from wheat, but corn was the least weak of the two. The British markets were called firm, and our receipts were not large. At 53¼c Comstock began to fill a line of shorts that had been put out earlier in the week, and this was the chief cause of the reaction. There were some buying orders here from St. Louis, and it was said that a good deal of Kansas corn is now going down the Mississippi as well as by cut-off lines to the seaboard, which may be expected to reduce the volume of receipts here. Fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at 53⅜@53¾c and new mixed chiefly at 48¾c, while rejected in store was nominal at 43¼c. In the afternoon May sold at 53¼c.

Oats were dull and easy. There were no sales of No. 2 in store, there being no offerings and no bids for them. They were nominally about 32c. Trading in futures was restricted and the market ruled lower in sympathy with corn. May opened at 36¾c, sold down ¼c, and closed at 36⅜c bid, with April at 32¾c and March at 32c, being ¼c lower. There were sales for year delivery at 30¼@30¾c, with 30c bid at the close. Samples were in liberal supply and met with a moderate inquiry. Prices showed little change, No. 2 white selling at 36c on track and at 35¼@37½c free on board cars.

Rye was very quiet but steady. The sales of No. 2 cash were light (2 cars), the price being 58c. Futures showed little change, March selling at 57¾c, April at 58¼c, with May at 63¼c early up to 63¾c, one 5,000 bu lot selling at that, and closing at 63¼c bid. By sample No. 2 sold on track at 59@59¼c, and free on board cars at 59@59¼c.

Barley was stronger, 62c being paid for No. 2 cash in an outside house and 63c bid for special houses. No. 3 was nominally 53c. In futures there was but one sale, and that of 5,000 bu May at 69c. April was salable at 65c, with 63c bid. The inquiry for samples was almost entirely local. No. 3 sold at 54@62c, outside for choice Scotch, and No. 2 at 65@68c free on board cars.

Seeds were weak for flax, with timothy and clover steadier. No. 1 flax on track sold at $1.53, and later sales between dealers were reported at $1.50. Timothy sold at $1.36@1.37 for prime, and up to $1.32½ for choice. Clover sold at $5.50@6.05, with prime about $6.90.

Quiet prevailed in the wholesale markets generally. Few buyers are present, the demand still being principally in the shape of mail and telegraph orders. Prices show continued steadiness. Groceries were generally firm. Dairy products were quoted as before, butter being dull and unsettled, while cheese was going out in a liberal way at full figures. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were unchanged. There was a quiet and steady market. Hay was scarce for Iowa upland and firm for all grades. Hides, tallow, and wool were steady at quotations. Broom-corn was unchanged. Potatoes were dull and easy. Eggs were in light receipt and firm at 22@23c. Poultry was firm at previous prices. Green fruits were steady and whisky was firm at quotations.

The cattle market was active and firm, with sales on a basis of $5.50@7.35 for common to choice shipping steers, at $3.75@4.85 for stockers, and at $3.50@5.50 for butchers' stock. All sold. Hogs were in good demand and strong at $6.30@7.00 for light and at $6.40@7.45 for heavy. The small supply was exhausted by noon. Sheep sold freely at Friday's prices. The receipts for the week were about 29,230 cattle, 90,300 hogs, and 22,400 sheep, against 33,041 cattle, 108,492 hogs, and 20,647 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The stock of flour in New York is now about 125,-000 brls less than it was at the beginning of the year.

The receipts at New York during last week included 31,000 bu wheat and 227,000 bu corn. The shipments for five days included 26,730 bu wheat and 120,000 bu corn.

Three steamers cleared from New York last Friday, and neither of them took out a bushel of wheat.

A telegram from Jeffersonville, Ill., says that half the wheat in that vicinity is ruined by bad weather. It is tearing up.

About 20 car-loads of No. 2 spring were sold in this market last Thursday to go to points in Ohio. Some people here are wicked enough to suggest that the farmers of that region have plenty of wheat, but are holding off for higher prices.

A letter from Canada says the wheat promises very poorly for next harvest in that country, and there is very little wheat on hand now. The millers feel very blue, as the protective duty makes American wheat too dear for them to use with any possibility of export, and the home supply is nearly exhausted.

Rye was quoted last Thursday in St. Louis at 59c, with none offering, and a shipment of 29,000 bu. Here the market was dull at 58c, while pre hold about three-quarters of all the rye in the United States. The reason for this difference is to be found in a comparison of actual freight rates. A shipper said yesterday: "They will not touch anything for us at less than 30c [per 100 lbs to New York], while you can ship from Milwaukee, Peoria, or St. Louis at 29c. With no equal rate we could do a good shipping business, but this big difference simply kills off the whole business.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or 1c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed Saturday.*
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
February	$17.90	$	$ 18.19
March	17.90	18.07½@18.12½	18.15
April	17.95¾	18.—	18.27½
May	18.15	18.32½@18.50	18.35¢
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 9.65	$	$ 9.67½
March	9.65	9.70 @ 9.72½	9.67½
April	9.77½	9.82½	9.80
May	9.90	9.87½@10.00	9.90
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 9.37½	.....@.....	$ 9.42½
February	9.37½	.....@.....	9.42½
March	9.37½	.....@.....	9.42½
April	9.40	.....@.....	9.50
May	9.50	9.55 @ 9.72½	9.60
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	92¼	92¼@ 92¾	92¾
No. 3 spring	87	.....@.....	80
February	92¾	91¾@ 92¾	91¾
March	92¾	91¾@ 92	91¾
April	93¾	92¾@ 94	92¾
May	96¾	95¾@ 96¾	97¼
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	53¾	53¾@ 53¾	53¾
High-mixed	53¾	.....@ 54	53¾
Rejected	43¾	.....@.....	43¾
February	53¾	53¾@ 53¾	53¾
March	53¾	53¾@ 53¾	53¾
April	53¾	53¾@ 53¾	53¾
May	53¾	53¾@ 53¾	53¾
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	32	.....@.....	32
No. 2 white	36¾	.....@.....	36¾
March	32¾	32 @ 32¾	32
April	32¾	32¾@ 32¾	32¾
May	36¾	36¾@ 36¾	36¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	*April.*	*May.*
No. 2 spring	$ 1.07¾	$ 1.09¾	$ 1.13¾
No. 2 corn	56¾	57¾	61
No. 2 oats	39¾	39¾	42
No. 2 rye	66	66	71½
No. 2 bar